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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REVIEW
OF THE
TRADE OF INDIA
IN
1944-45

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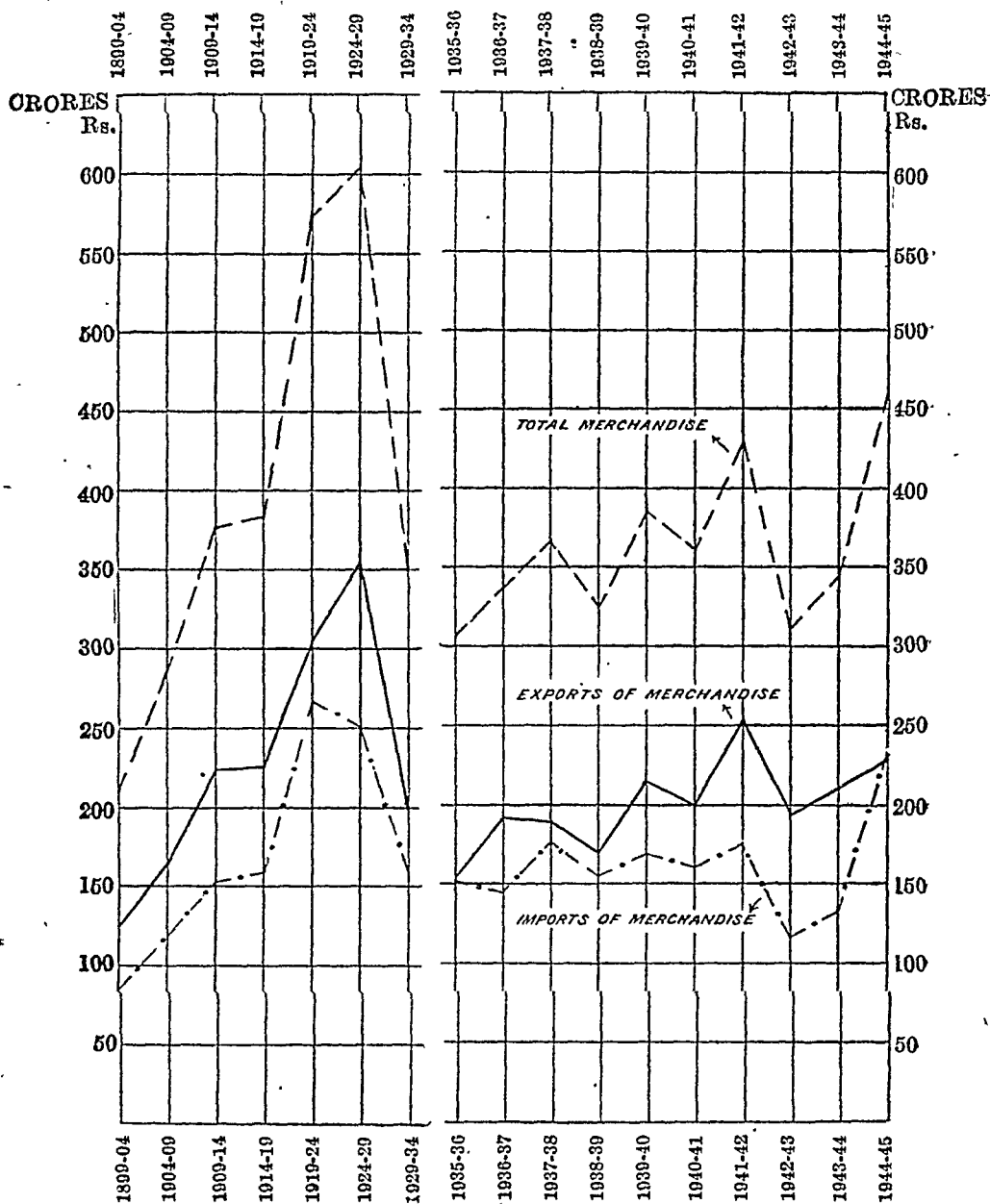
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CHART A.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

Quinquennial averages during the thirty-five years (1899-1904 to 1929-34)
and the annual trade for the last ten years.

(Private and Government.)



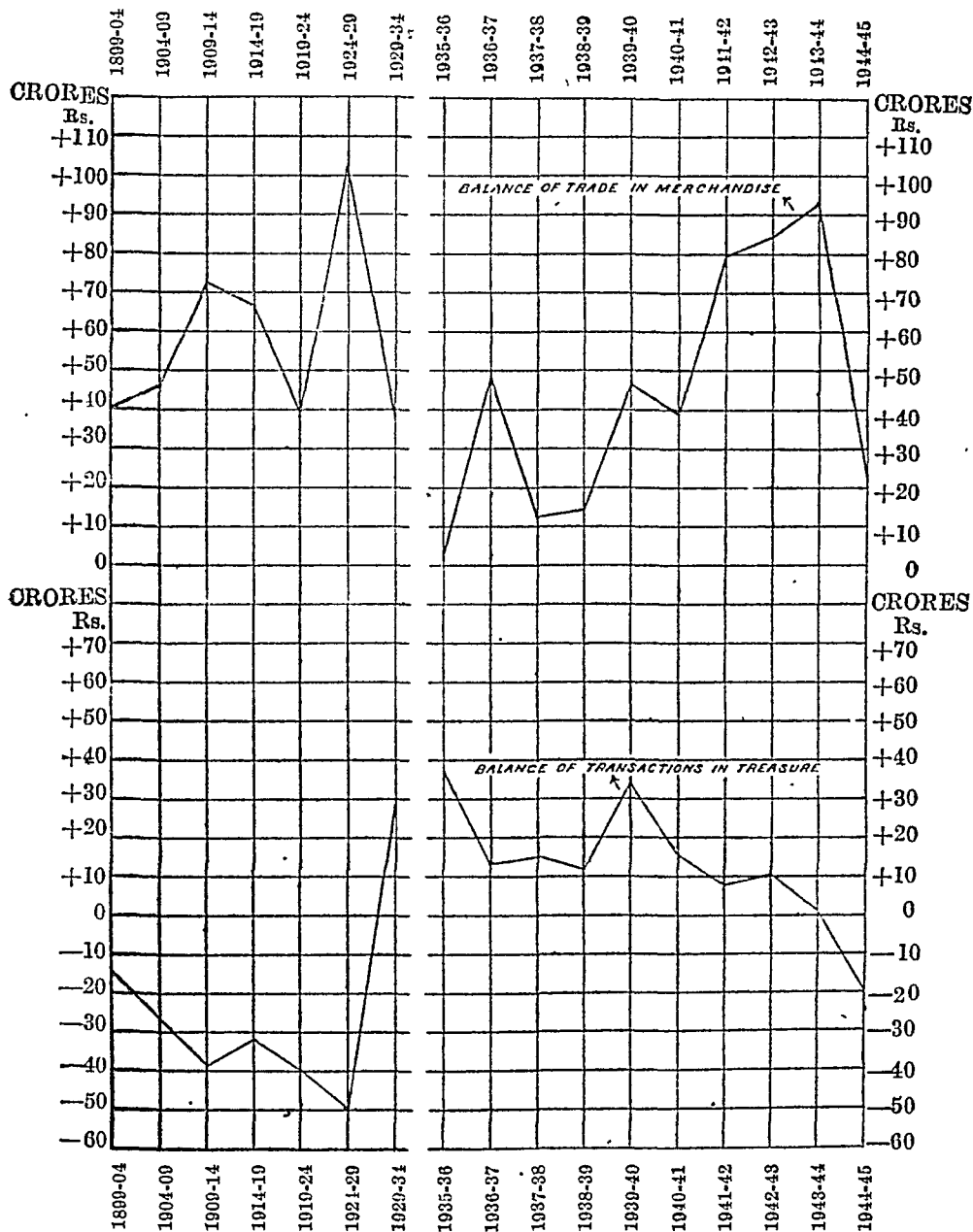
(OTE.—(1) The space after 1929-34 separates the several quinquennial and the annual figures.

(2) The figures prior to 1935-36 are inclusive of Burma.

CHART B.

Balance of Trade in Merchandise and Transactions in Treasure:
Quinquennial averages during the thirty-five years (1899-1904 to 1929-34)
and the annual balance for the last ten years.

(Private and Government.)



NOTE.—(1) The space after 1929-34 separates the several quinquennial and the annual figures.
 (2) The figures prior to 1935-36 are inclusive of Burma.

CHART C.

Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years.

IMPORTS.

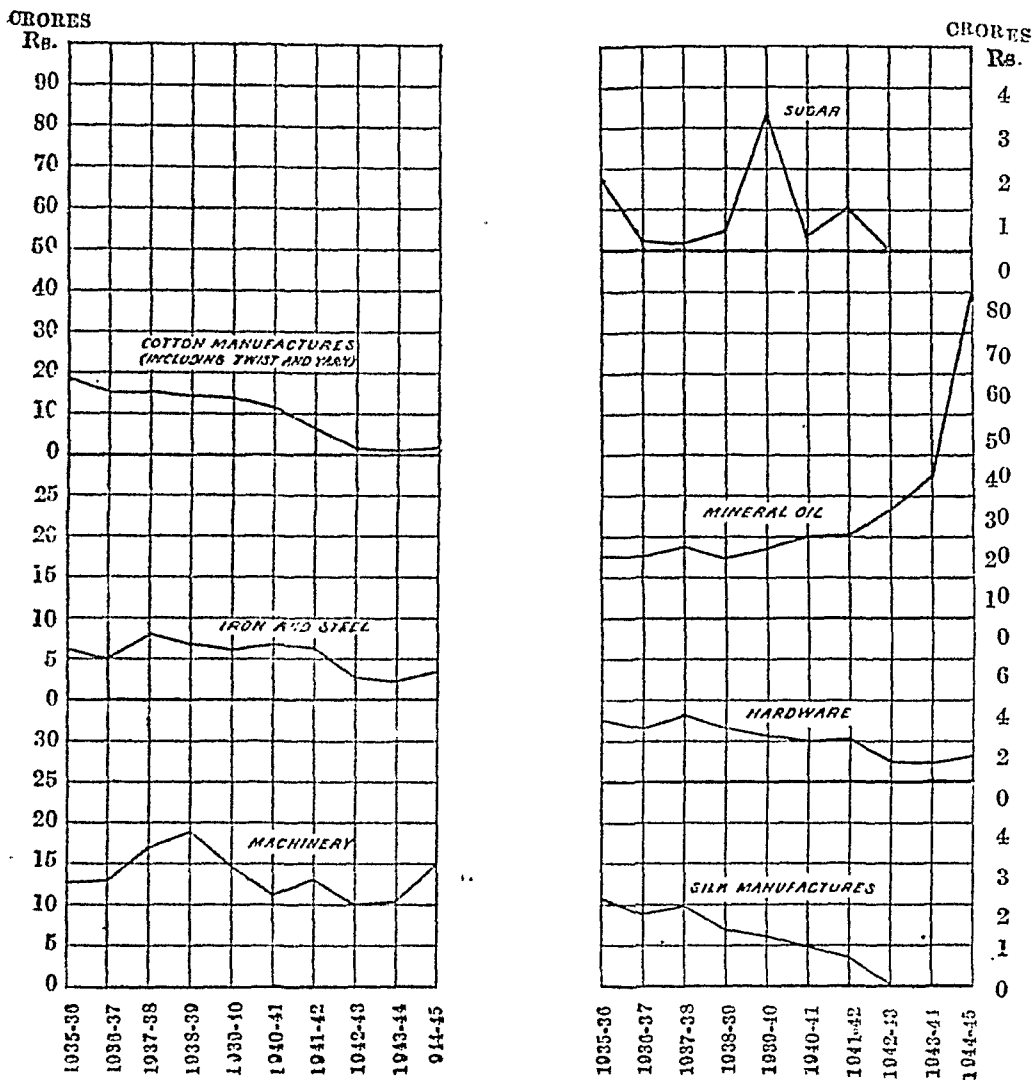


CHART D.

Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years.

EXPORTS.

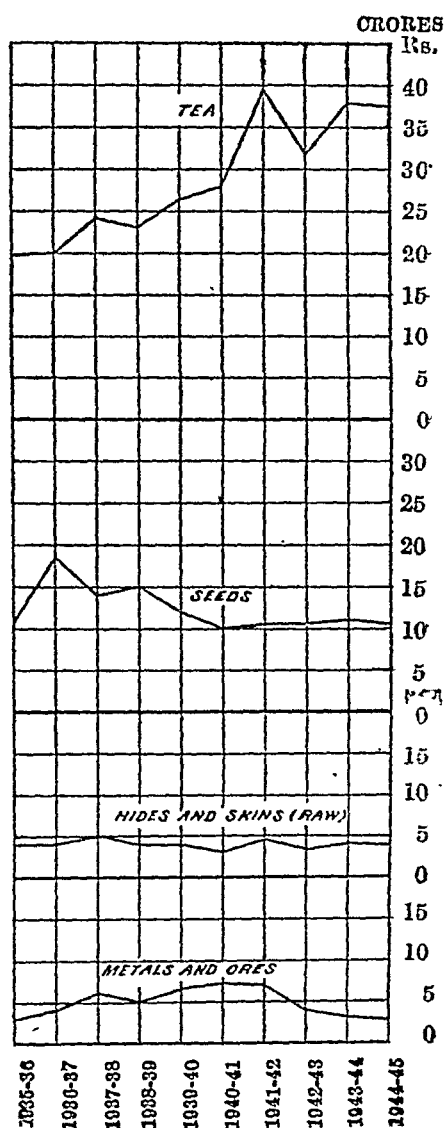
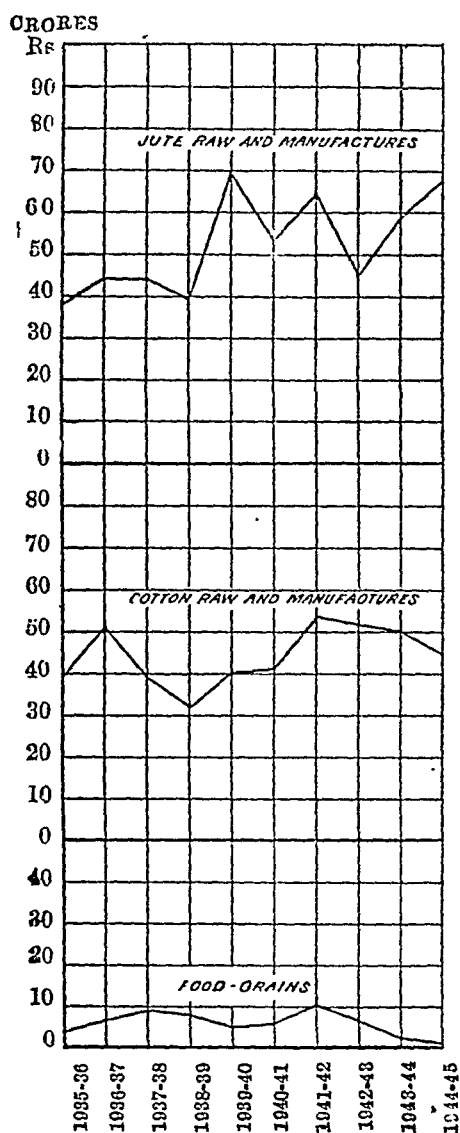
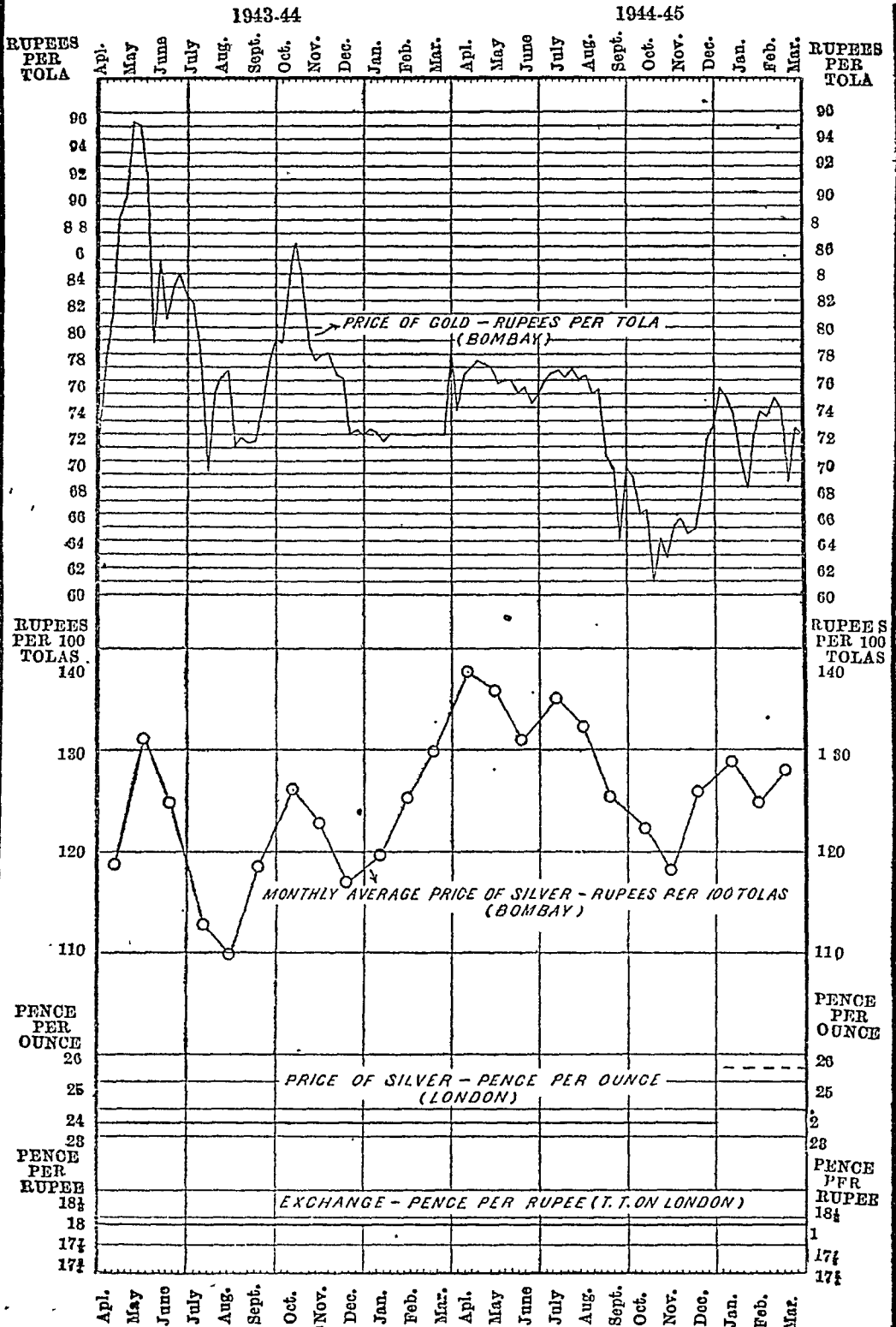


CHART E.

Price per tola of English bar gold in Bombay, price of silver in London per standard ounce and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at the end of each week and the monthly average price of silver in Bombay per 100 tolas during the years 1943-44 and 1944-45.



NOTE.—The basis of quotation of silver in the London market has been changed from per standard ounce to per fine ounce. .999 fine with effect from the 2nd January, 1945.

NOTES

(1) The facts and figures contained in this Review have been revised up to the end of June 1945 only.

(2) Owing to the unavoidable delay in publication, many of the figures have undergone revision from time to time. Revised figures have been incorporated in this Review as far as possible.

THE REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1944-45.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I

General.

General Trends in 1944-45.—The primary objective of India's economic policy during the year under review, which saw the culmination of her war effort, was the maintenance of the tremendous results which had been achieved in the preceding war years. All the controls of the preceding years were fully continued during the year and many of them were made more stringent. The story of this Review is thus the story of these controls and the effort to make them more effective than before.

The tide of war turned rapidly in favour of the United Nations during the latter part of the year and the conviction that Japan and Germany would soon surrender had become widely prevalent towards its close. These surrenders were not, however, to occur during the year, nor was the economic tension to be relieved by the continued victories of the United Nations.

The agricultural situation during the year remained extremely difficult and relatively to other articles, the prices of agricultural commodities were much higher. The Economic Adviser's index (19th August, 1939=100) for the prices of agricultural commodities was 273·6 for March, 1945, while the index for manufactured articles was 253·7 and, for all articles, taken together, it was 247·8. The corresponding figure for all articles for March, 1944, was 232·1 and for December, 1942, it was 184·9.

On the whole the agricultural season 1944-45 was poor and in spite of the grow-more-food campaign, the position in respect of food crop yields was not much better than in the preceding season. The acreage under wheat was about 6 per cent. greater and yield about 8 per cent. greater than in the preceding year. But with a greater acreage under rice, the yield was about 8 per cent. lower. Both the acreage and yield under jute and cotton were very much lower.

The commodity markets were subject to control in almost every respect, including control over inter-provincial movement and prices. In addition, forward trading was prohibited. There was therefore little speculative activity and the markets were governed, not by the free forces of anticipated demand and supply, but by the day-to-day events, such as, the Government's policy, war news, political tension and so forth.

General.

Industrial conditions during the year also failed to record any great improvement, in spite of all efforts on the part of the Government and industrialists. While the demand for industrial products was at the highest level possible, many factors were conspiring to hamper production. The transport position, as in the preceding year, continued to be serious and the shortage of coal became much greater. In the result, production over the whole national field was lower than in the past and there were a great many fluctuations in productivity from month to month. Prices of industrial products were however kept well under control and such increases as were allowed were small and infrequent. The general unrest in the country and inflationary tendencies also affected labour and although the number of labour disputes in 1944 was smaller than in the preceding year, the number of working days lost was very much greater. Against 2·34 million working days lost in 1943, the loss in 1944 was 3·45 million. These adverse influences could not but affect industrial profits which were lower than in 1943 and 1942, although considerably higher than those of 1941. The better prospects of a successful end of the war were however felt in the industrial securities markets which remained steady through most of the year.

Trading conditions also were not very favourable. Inland trade movements in 1944-45 in respect of cotton piecegoods, grains, pulses and flour, hides and skins, and some other commodities showed a considerable decline over the corresponding figures for the preceding year. In foreign trade both the imports and exports recorded large increases, although the increase in imports was as large as 73 per cent. over those in the preceding year. The value of exports of Indian merchandise on private account was Rs. 2,11* crores as against Rs. 2,00 crores in the preceding year. The value of the imports of foreign merchandise on private account was Rs. 2,04 crores in 1944-45 as against Rs. 1,18 crores in 1943-44. These figures of trade on private account do not however give a complete picture of foreign trade as such. Large imports were coming into the country on Government account and the exports on that account must have also been considerable. The Reserve Bank accounts of net purchase of sterling securities did not therefore show any large decrease over the net purchase of the preceding year. On the balance, we may therefore assume that there was no great change in the total balance of trade.

In a recapitulation of the general trends in India, the following chart is of some relevance. It will be noticed that after the steep rise that took place in Indian prices in the second half of 1942 and the first half of 1943, the Indian price level had more or less stabilised itself at some thing like 230 to 250 with 19th August, 1939, as 100. The price levels in the U. K. and the

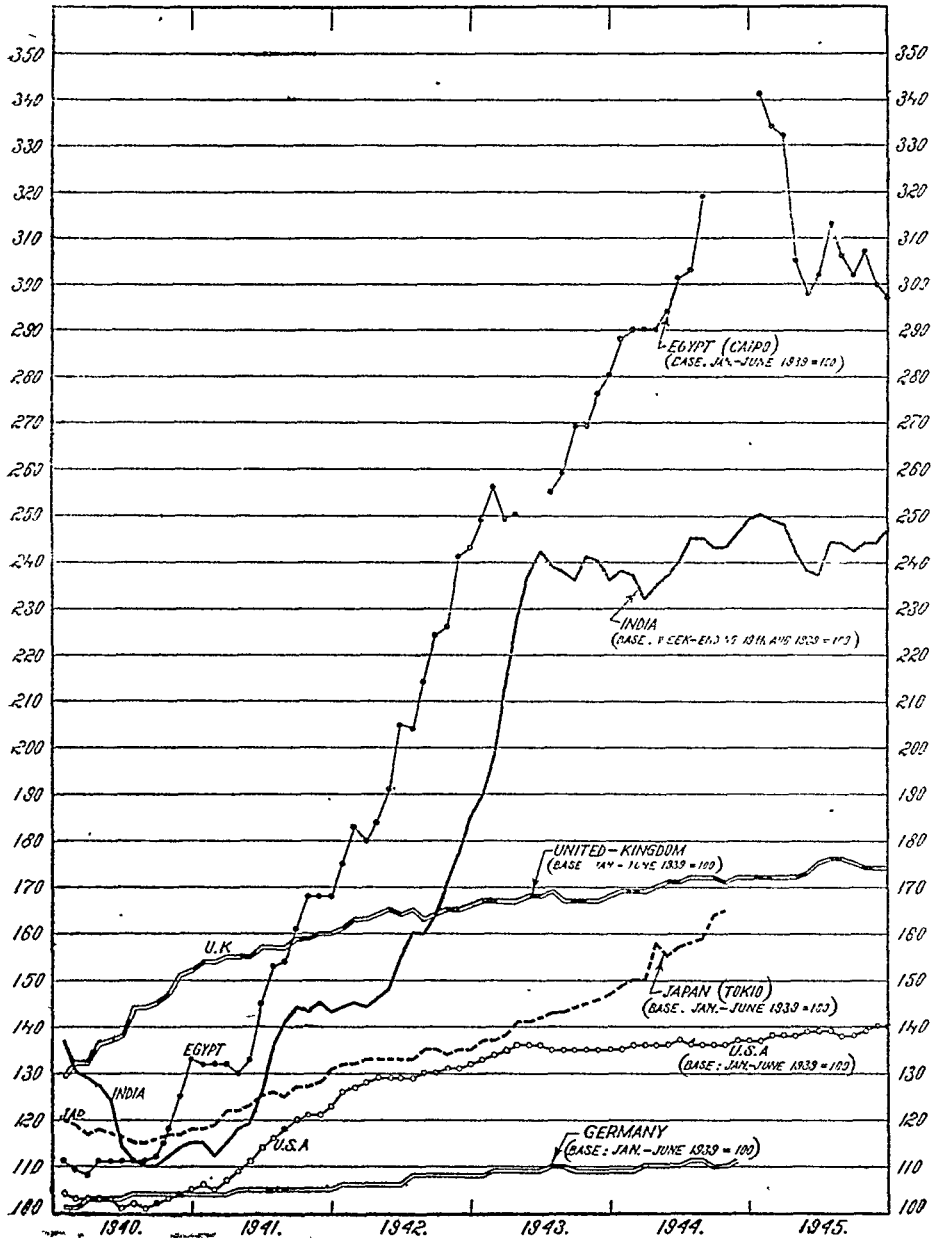
*Revised

General.

U. S. A. were, however, much lower. The indication of the prices in the Middle East Countries is obtained from the line for Egyptian prices :—

CHART I.

Index numbers of wholesale prices in certain countries of world.



• General.

Agricultural Situation.—The basic character of India's agricultural economy during the war was determined primarily by two forces, namely, the currency inflation which, despite measures which were becoming progressively more effective, was still serious enough to upset the balance of the entire economic system and to create a growing maladjustment between population and food supply. The earlier dislocation caused by the loss of export markets for commercial crops proved only temporary in most cases, as its effects were largely offset by those of a rapidly rising trend of domestic consumption. In addition, the loss of rice imports from Burma on which certain deficit areas in India were vitally dependent, the shortage of transport facilities and the evils of speculation, hoarding and maladministration enhanced the difficulties arising out of the fundamental disequilibrium between population and food supply.

These factors which were at the root of the Bengal famine were also the factors of an all-India nature which demanded a drastic adaptation of India's agricultural economy to the conditions created by the war. But fortunately the food situation during the year under review remained much more under control than in the preceding years, largely because of the tightening up of measures taken by Government to regulate the inter-provincial movement of foodgrains and to arrange for their procurement through government agencies. Rationing was extended to all important towns and in some Provinces the system of acquiring grain from cultivators by a compulsory levy was also introduced. Official purchases of wheat, jowar and bajra were obtained at the maximum prices fixed by Government.

Apart from official action under the grow-more-food campaign, the speed of long-term adjustment was probably accelerated by the relatively greater rise in agricultural as compared with other prices. The higher levels of agricultural prices in relation to industrial prices is borne out by the Economic Adviser's index number of wholesale prices (19th August, 1939=100) in India :—

Base—19th August, 1939=100.

—	Rice.	Wheat.	Ground-nuts.	Raw cotton.	Raw jute.	Linseed.	All agricultural commodities.	Manufactured commodities.	All commodities.
December, 1942 .	218	232	203	174	186	173	178·7	221·5	184·9
December, 1943 .	481	379	243	201	193	200	261·0	251·8	231·8
March, 1944 . .	364	353	243	201	217	179	248·4	252·3	232·1
June, 1944 . .	333	378	238	187	216	218	256·1	259·4	239·7
September, 1944 .	333	372	229	182	213	199	265·3	259·0	243·3
December, 1944 .	333	381	217	190	199	211	273·8	250·8	249·2
March, 1945 . .	332	387	217	196	199	217	273·6	253·7	247·8
April, 1945 . .	332	389	210	183	199	223	267·0	239·6	242·3
May, 1945 . .	333	368	207	178	199	229	258·3	230·0	238·1
June, 1945 . .	335	360	212	183	199	240	256·2	240·7	237·4

General.

The fluctuations in the general level of agricultural prices shown in the above table reflect to some extent the varying intensities of the inflationary forces operating within the economic system. That the impact of these forces was different in the case of different commodities is also clear from the divergent movements of wheat and oilseeds on the one hand and of raw jute and raw cotton on the other. In any downward movement, wheat and oilseeds showed a greater resistance than other commodities, while in an upward movement they always led both in magnitude and time. The general index which was 232.1 in March, 1944, rose gradually to 247.8 in March, 1945, while the index of agricultural prices rose from 218.4 in March, 1944 to 273.6 in March, 1945.

The following table gives a summary of the more important crop forecasts for 1943-44 and 1944-45 together with averages for the five years ending 1939-40 :—

The Summary of Final Crop Forecasts for 1943-44 and 1944-45.

—	Average of five years ending 1939-40	1943-44.	1944-45.	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1944-45 as compared with	
				1943-44.	Average of five years ending 1939-40.
<i>Wheat—</i>					
Area (Acres 000)	34,478	33,061	35,080	+5.9	+4.4
Yield (Tons 000)	10,174	9,741	10,551	+8.3	+3.7
<i>Rice—</i>					
Area (Acres 000)	73,657	81,117	83,933	+3.5	+14.0
Yield (Tons 000)	25,956	30,664	28,183	—8.1	+8.6
<i>Groundnut—</i>					
Area (Acres 000)	7,639	9,808	10,574	+7.8	+38.4
Yield (Tons 000)	2,947	3,823	3,856	+0.9	+30.8
<i>Linseed—</i>					
Area (Acres 000)	3,722	3,533	3,465	—1.9	—6.9
Yield (Tons 000)	437	381	392	+2.9	—10.3
<i>Sugarcane—</i>					
Area (Acres 000)	3,821	4,234	4,154	—1.9	+8.7
Yield (Tons 000)	4,499	5,848	5,481	—6.3	+21.8
<i>Cotton—</i>					
Area (Acres 000)	24,204	21,086	14,843	—29.6	—33.7
Yield (Bales of 400 lbs., 000)	5,552	5,259	3,580	—31.9	—35.5
<i>Jute—</i>					
Area (Acres 000)	2,856	2,640	2,104	—20.3	—26.3
Yield (Bales of 400 lbs., 000)	8,430	7,004	6,189	—11.6	—26.6

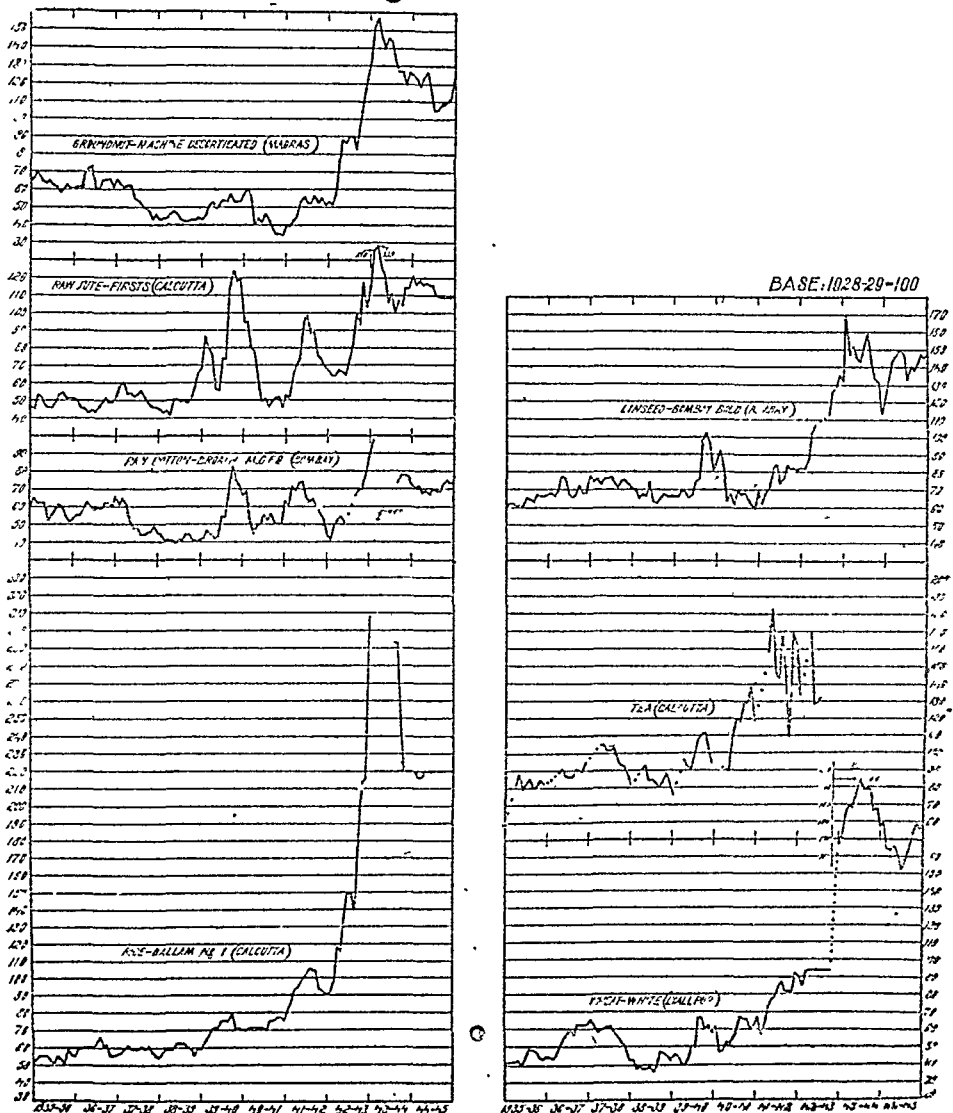
It will be noticed from the above table that both area and yield of wheat registered increases of 5.9 and 8.3 per cent. respectively in 1944-45 as compared with the preceding year. On the other hand, with a higher acreage, which was 3.5 per cent. greater in 1944-45 than in 1943-44, the yield of rice showed a decline amounting to 8.1 per cent. It was, however, still 8.6 per cent. greater as compared with the average yield for the five pre-war seasons ending in 1939-40. Taken together groundnut and linseed also showed increases in area as well as yield.

General.

These increases were no doubt gained at the expense of jute and cotton. Compared with the preceding year, the jute acreage in the 1944-45 season declined by 20.3 per cent. and that under cotton by 29.6 per cent. The prices of these commodities in relation to the prices of other crops were also much lower and the inducements offered by the grow-more-food campaign were also responsible for much of the diversion.

Broadly speaking, the agricultural season was also poor and the large increase in the production of wheat which experienced a good season was more than offset by the decline in the yield of rice. It will also be noticed from the index numbers of prices that the rise in the prices of raw cotton and raw jute relatively to the prices of other agricultural commodities, and especially foodgrains, was much smaller. This is clearly brought out in the following chart.

CHART III.
Index Numbers of Agricultural Prices in India.



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Raw Cotton.—The main features of the Indian cotton season which ended on the 31st August, 1945, were the intensification of the grow-more-food campaign at the expense of cotton, a drastic curtailment of acreage in short as well as long staple varieties, and a large reduction in yield. Mill consumption of Indian cotton remained at record levels and there was a considerable fall in exports.

The final estimate of yield during the season (1944-45) was 3,580,000 bales as against the yield of 5,259,000 bales in the preceding year. The area in 1944-45 was 14,843,000 acres as against the area of 21,086,000 acres in the preceding year.

Before the beginning of the season, the Government of India issued a press note on the 15th of July, 1944, emphasising the paramount need of increasing food production and stated the view that "the relative cash returns received from cotton and food are a potent factor in determining the acreage planted under the various crops". The press note also set out ceiling and floor prices for cotton which, while they gave remunerative prices to cotton growers, were not intended to encourage cotton cultivation unduly. The ceiling and floor prices for Fine Jarilla, *ex-godown*. Bombay, were fixed at Rs. 550 and Rs. 350 respectively. There was no change in the ceiling prices, although the floor prices were raised by Rs. 50 as compared with those of the preceding season.

Following the recommendation of the Cotton Committee of the Textile Control Board that futures (hedge) trading should be allowed in the interests of cotton growers, the Government of India gave permission to trade in new crop as from the 19th September, 1944, on the following main conditions: (i) trading would be permitted only in the official markets at Bombay and Karachi; (ii) trading in any other market would be a penal offence; (iii) no trading would be allowed in any futures contract stipulating delivery prior to March, 1945, and (iv) trading in options would be completely prohibited. In permitting the re-opening of the futures (hedge) trading in cotton, the Government emphasised that this action was designed to meet the special circumstances of the cotton market and that special watch would be kept on the behaviour of operators in the futures markets.

Taking the season as a whole, prices were considerably lower than in the preceding season in spite of the general supply position which was favourable for a rise in prices. On September the 19th, 1944, the day on which forward trading was first permitted, the Indian Cotton Contract, March, 1945, delivery opened considerably below the ceiling price of Rs. 550, being quoted at about Rs. 434 and the contract for May delivery at about a premium of Rs. 6 to 7. After remaining steady for over a week or so, it began to decline rapidly, so that the opening quotation for the 13th October, 1944, was Rs. 399, which was lower than the floor prices for the preceding (1943-44) season. This decline could be attributed to various causes such as lack of trade and speculative support, rigidly fixed prices of cotton manufactures, dull conditions in the ready market owing to lack of incentive to store up cotton and the uncertain crop movements in the up-country markets.

Towards the beginning of February, 1945, there was, however, some improvement in prices brought about largely by the restoration of confidence

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owing to Government support, reported prospects of a small crop in the following season and the general high activity in the mills.

Taking the season as a whole, it may therefore be said that the fluctuation in raw cotton prices remained very small, since restrictions on the free movement of cotton and control over prices afforded only a small scope for speculation. Furthermore, the level of prices was lower than in the preceding season. The Economic Adviser's average index number of raw cotton prices (19th August, 1939=100) which was about 263 in May, 1943, declined to 188 in May, 1944, and fluctuated round that figure throughout the subsequent months of that calendar year. The level for May, 1945, was 178 and for September, 1945, it receded to 168. This, as has been mentioned, was in contrast to the index numbers of other prices. Against the level of 168 for raw cotton in September, 1945, the index number of the prices of cotton manufactures was 277, for raw jute 199, for wheat 355, and for all commodities taken together 242.2.

Exports of cotton during the season ended the 31st August, 1945, were 409,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 383,000 bales in the preceding year. The estimated mill consumption in India in the season ending 31st August, 1945, was 4,159,000 bales which was about 40,000 bales greater than in the preceding year.

Raw Jute.—During the season 1944-45, the raw jute trade continued to be under the same measure of wide control which had been introduced during war years and which has been described in the previous issues of this publication. Problems arising out of acreage restriction, shortage of coal and transport, requisitioning of mills and press houses, and statutory fixation of prices had already introduced important modifications in the industry and there was no substantial change in the industry as a whole during the season under review.

Although the Government of Bengal permitted sowings up to eight annas of the basic (1940) acreage, the actual area sown under jute was only five annas. With the relatively high prices of foodgrains and the uncertain outlook for jute, this tendency had become almost a characteristic feature of the Bengal jute cultivation, as the following figures for Bengal taken from the Indian Central Jute Committee Bulletin for October, 1945, would show :—

Season.	Maximum acreage permitted in terms of 1940 acreage.	Basic acreage. (000's).	Acres actually licensed. (000's).	Acres actually planted. (000's).	Proportion of (5) to (3).
1941-42	5½ annas	49,39	16,34	15,33	5 annas.
1942-43	10 annas reduced to 8 annas.	53,99	31,90	27,04	8 annas.
1943-44	8 annas	53,99	25,59	21,46	6½ annas.
1944-45	8 annas	53,99	25,63	16,94	5 annas.

This considerable reduction in Bengal acreages was also reflected in the all-India figures. According to the all-India revised crop forecast, the total area under jute in 1944-45 was 21.0 lakhs of acres as against 26.4 lakhs in the preceding season. The yield was 61.9 lakhs of bales against the yield of 70.0 lakhs in the preceding year.

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Taking output and opening stocks together, the total supply during the season 1944-45 was about 105.5 lakhs of bales, which meant a reduction of 8.5 lakhs over the preceding season.

There was considerable improvement in the arrivals of jute in Calcutta during the season. Over the season as a whole, a total of 64.3 lakhs bales arrived in Calcutta by rail, vessels and country boats as compared with 55.1 lakhs in the preceding season. Over the season, the exports of raw jute amounted to 10.4 lakhs of bales as compared with 9.7 lakhs in the previous season. These figures compared with the exports of about 42 lakhs in the pre-war years. The mill purchases of raw jute during the season amounted to 54 lakhs of bales as compared with 56 lakhs in 1943-44 and 75 lakhs in 1942-43. Mills, however, bought more jute in the first half of the season than in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The movement of raw jute prices was in the main determined by the trend of mill purchase in India. The season under review opened with prices receding from the maximum levels fixed by Government in March, 1944. Mills were generally faced with coal shortage during the monsoon months and reduced their purchases; and in July, 1944, Jat Middles were quoted at Rs.16-9-0 as compared with the statutory maximum of Rs. 17. These prices remained more or less steady up to September, 1944, when Jat Middles were quoted at Rs. 16-11-0. Through the successive months, there was however a gradual deterioration and the season closed with the Jat Middles at about Rs. 15-1-0. The Calcutta index number of raw jute prices (July, 1914=100) was at 110 in December, 1943, and rose to 121 in January, 1944. After an improvement of 8 points in March, 1944, there was a gradual decline to 117 in the month of December, 1944.

Oilseeds.—The story of oilseeds during the year under review can be told briefly. The demands of the general food situation and other war-time difficulties had necessitated the closing of all forward markets in oilseeds in May, 1943. On the 8th of January, 1944, the Government of India issued a further order which prohibited forward trading in vegetable oils and oil-cakes as well. These prohibitions continued throughout the year under review and the markets were deprived of much of the usual business.

The final crop forecast figures for the principal oilseeds were as follows :

(In 000 tons.)

	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Groundnuts	2,586	2,858	3,823	3,856
Linseed	361	410	381	392
Rape and mustard	1,089	1,070	921	1,034
Castor	91	147	140	131
Sesamum	414	457	447	393

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It will thus be seen that there was no substantial increase in the yield of any of the oilseeds during the year and considering the high levels of demand, there was no possibility of any great decline in their values.

Groundnuts.—The groundnut crop estimated at 3,856,000 tons was larger than that of the preceding year by about 0.9 per cent. and the area was about 7.8 per cent. greater. However, the crop was unevenly distributed over the producing areas, so that there was probably a reduction in supplies actually available for commercial purposes. For example, there was an increase of 71.2 per cent. in the yield in C. P. and Berar and of 24.5 per cent. in the Punjab; whereas in the main exporting regions of Hyderabad there was a decrease of about 16.2 per cent. and in the Bombay Presidency of about 2.1 per cent. In the result, the crop which was actually marketed in organised centres was smaller than the last year's crop.

Exports of groundnuts were subject to various controls and on the whole there was very little activity in the export markets. The exports from British India of groundnut in shell amounted to 215,000 tons during 1944-45 and from the Kathiawar ports to 46,000 tons, making a total of about 261,000 tons for the year. The corresponding figure for the preceding year (1943-44) was 266,000 tons. There was, however, a large decline in value. The value of exports in 1944-45 was about Rs. 7.93 lakhs as compared with Rs. 9.33 lakhs in the preceding year.

The prices of vanaspathi were rigidly controlled during the year and exports of groundnuts were canalised through the Ministry of Food. Prices therefore moved within narrow limits. The index number of prices at Bombay (19th August, 1939=100) was 231 for March, 1944. It rose to about 250 in August, 1944, and after a gradual decline became stable round about 225 during January to March, 1945. The prices at Madras moved more or less the same way and were lower in March, 1945, than they were a year ago.

A noteworthy feature of the year was the large increase in the exports of groundnut oil as such. The exports from British India during 1944-45 amounted to 148,000 gallons as against 130,000 gallons during the preceding (1943-44) year. While there was a slight reduction in the export value of groundnuts in shell, the export value of oil showed a large increase, rising from Rs. 3.62 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 5.62 lakhs in 1944-45.

Linseed.—Linseed also remained subject to the ban on forward trading and the crop situation was in no way better than in the preceding season. The crop of the season 1943-44 which was mostly marketed during the year under review (1944-45) was somewhat smaller, having been estimated at 381,000 tons as against 410,000 tons in the preceding season. The exports from India during 1944-45 rose considerably and were 92,000 tons as against 37,000 tons in the preceding year. The exports to the United Kingdom were 36,000 tons and to Australia of 46,000 tons.

As in the case of groundnut oil, there was a considerable increase in the exports of linseed oil also. The exports during 1944-45 were 701,000 gallons as against 604,000 gallons in the preceding year. There was also a large

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increase in the export values during the year. The value of the linseed exports rose from Rs. 1,10 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 2,74 lakhs in 1944-45 and that of oil from Rs. 28 lakhs to Rs. 37 lakhs.

The demand for export as well as for domestic use kept the prices of linseed at a fairly high and rising level during the year under review. The index number of wholesale prices at Bombay (19th August, 1939=100) rose from 179 in March, 1944 to about 220 during August, 1944, and with some temporary set-backs remained steady at about 217 during January-March, 1945.

Wheat.—The hand-to-mouth struggle for foodgrains continued throughout the year under review and the stringent controls over procurement, distribution and movement of foodgrains which had been instituted in previous years continued during the year. Foodgrains were rationed in all the urban areas and Government's policy was to import them on as large a scale as practicable under the prevailing conditions of world food shortage and shipping and other difficulties.

The crop situation in wheat was extremely satisfactory and the season 1944-45 witnessed considerable increase both in area and yield. The all-India acreage was 36·0 million acres as against 34·0 millions in the previous session (1943-44), showing an increase of 5·9 per cent. The yield was even greater owing to the good crops in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and Berar. The all-India yield was thus 10·6 million tons as against 9·7 millions in 1943-44 or an increase of 8·3 per cent. Imports were largely under Government control and on Government account and are not therefore fully shown in the trade accounts. The imports on private account as shown in the Indian Sea-borne Trade Accounts amounted to 283,400 tons as compared with 8 tons and *nil* during the years 1943-44 and 1942-43 respectively. These figures, however, give no real indication of the total imports, the bulk of which was on Government account.

Prices and movements of wheat remained subject to control throughout the year and the maximum prices fixed for the year 1944-45 for the primary assembling markets in the Punjab and Sind were Rs. 9-8-0 per maund and for markets in the U. P. they were fixed at Rs. 10-4-0 per maund. The general policy was to obtain the maximum supplies in the surplus areas for export to the deficit ones. An indication of the general level of prices can be obtained from the index numbers (19th August, 1939=100) of wholesale prices in the main producing centres. Those for Karachi fluctuated between 347 to 373 and for Lyallpur between 374 to 437 during the year under review. The levels for April, 1945, for Karachi and Lyallpur were 347 and 436 respectively.

Rice.—The substantial increase in the wheat crop during 1944-45 was more than offset by the decrease in the yield of rice. The area under the 1944-45 crop was greater at 83·93 millions acres as against 81·12 millions in the preceding year. But owing to the very poor crops in Bengal, Bihar and Assam, the total yield in 1944-45 was only 28·18 million tons against the rather large yield of 30·66 millions in the preceding year. This was about 8·1 per cent. less than that of the preceding year, although 8·6 per cent. greater than the average of the five pre-war years 1935-36 to 1939-40.

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Prices were subject to control as were the inter-provincial movements of rice. The index number of wholesale prices (19th August, 1939=100) therefore remained stable at 333 throughout the year.

Industrial Conditions.—As in the preceding war years, there was an enormous scope for industries to expand during the year 1944-45. The demand from the Defence Services was still high and continued to absorb most of India's industrial production. There was also a large demand for exports and India was the main supplier in many of the foreign markets, especially in the Middle East countries and East Africa.

And the domestic demand was so great that there was a virtual famine of all kinds of consumer goods in the country. Shortages of cotton cloth, medical preparations, stationery articles, footwear and ordinary household articles of hardware were particularly felt and conditions of severe scarcity were prevalent all over the country. The effects of these shortages were further aggravated by the increased purchasing power of the masses and the inflationary conditions which were felt in many sectors of economic life. The over-all food shortage which was more severe than in the preceding year also increased the inflationary hardships and on the whole civilian consumption was probably much lower than in prewar years.

While the demand was at such a high-pitch, there were many factors which were hampering industrial production. The transport situation during the year under review was hardly better than in the preceding two years and the coal situation was very grave. Industries were thus threatened with complete or partial closure during many months of the year and this could not but affect their output.

In addition to these over-all difficulties, certain essential raw materials were in short supply and there were formidable difficulties in getting the necessary plant, machinery and other equipment. Industries were further faced with a shortage of technical staff, as many of the best technicians were still in the Armed Forces.

Industrial Profits.—Industrial profits during the year under review however continued to be maintained at the high levels which they had attained in the earlier war years. The Economic Adviser's chain index of industrial profits (1928=100) was 166.2 in 1944 as compared with the revised figure of 170.4 in 1943 and 169.4 in 1942. The Economic Adviser's index is generally based on *net* profits, that is, the profits of manufacture *less* the provision made for taxes, interest, depreciation, managing agency commissions and other miscellaneous expenses. But the profits declared by different companies do not necessarily relate to the same period and the methods of accounting are also different for different companies. But the Economic Adviser's index includes only a number of industries (*e.g.*, Cotton Mills, Jute Mills, Cement, Tea, Iron and Steel, Sugar, Paper and Coal) and even among these industries all the operating concerns are not included. * In spite of these qualifications, the Economic Adviser's index gives a reliable indication of the general trend of profits during the year.

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Profits and Chain Index.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (R000)	Profits, same companies preceding year (R000)	Chain Index (Base : 1928 =100)
1928	308	12,52,23	..	100.0
1929	308	9,76,19	12,52,23	78.0
1930	310	5,93,87	9,82,40	47.1
1931	317	3,58,11	6,06,98	27.8
1932	320	4,48,34	3,60,18	34.6
1933	324	5,73,21	4,48,91	44.2
1934	327	8,18,32	5,77,56	62.6
1935	335	9,25,02	8,36,52	69.2
1936	332	8,42,73	9,24,19	63.1
1937	334	8,35,11	8,62,86	61.1
1938	329	9,38,19	8,40,83	68.1
1939	340	11,71,58	11,01,52	72.4
1940	347	16,23,91	11,76,57	99.9
1941	354	22,30,71	16,45,67	135.4
1942	358	28,18,75	22,52,45	169.4
1943	349(a)	(a)27,20,13	(a)27,04,96	(a)170.4
1944	347	26,27,53	26,93,59	166.2

(a) Revised.

The components of this chain index are analysed in greater detail in the subsequent sections and it will suffice to mention here that the profits of the cotton mill industry and tea industry showed a considerable decline in 1944, while those of the other industries remained more or less stable at the levels of the preceding years.

Industrial Prices.—The cumulative effect of the industrial difficulties mentioned earlier was witnessed in the increase both of costs and prices. The Economic Adviser's index number of the wholesale prices of manufactured articles (19th August 1939=100) for the year 1944-45 as a whole was 258.3 as compared with 251.7 for 1943-44 and 190.4 for 1942-43. The prices of manufactured articles were however relatively to those of agricultural commodities still lower.

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The following table gives the group indices :—

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India.

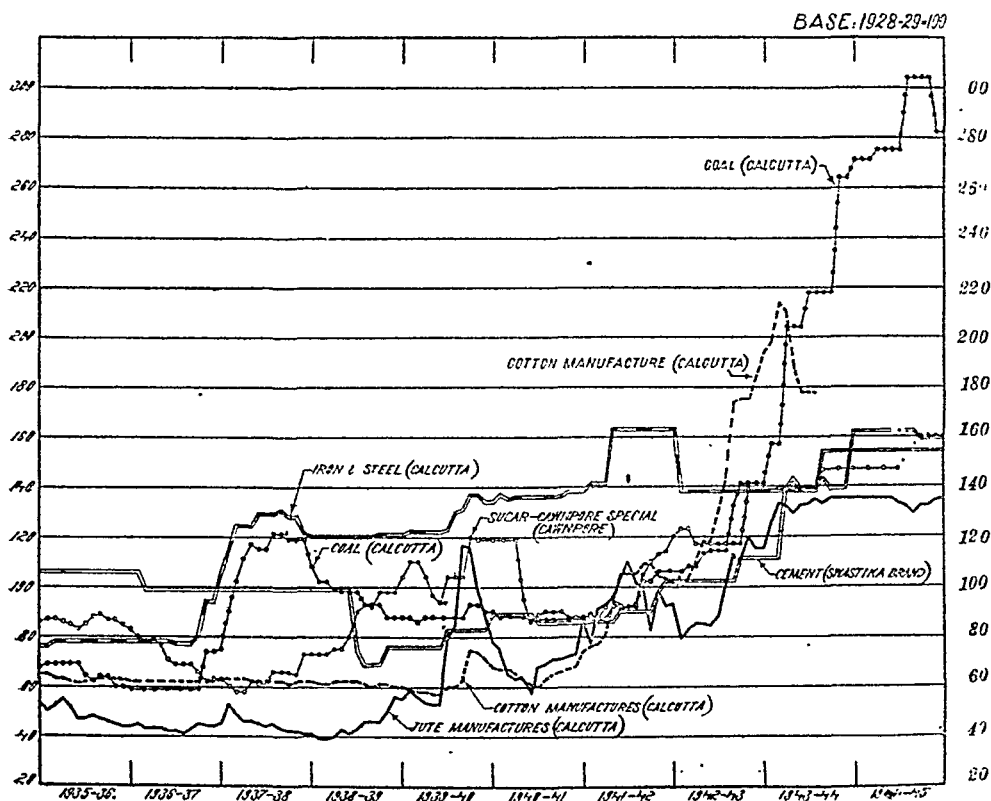
(19th August, 1939=100).

	Food and tobacco	Other agricultural commodities	Raw materials	Manufactured articles	Primary commodities [Groups (1) to (3)]	Chief articles of export	All commodities.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Average—							
1940 . .	111.4	127.7	122.2	123.3	118.1	120.4	119.2
1941 . .	115.7	122.8	137.9	144.5	125.1	120.4	129.1
1942 . .	150.7	130.3	162.9	175.1	153.3	150.2	157.8
1943 . .	273.4	214.6	179.3	245.0	223.2	225.8	227.5
	Agricultural commodities						
1944 . .	260.8		202.3	257.3	236.3	238.9	240.7

The trends of individual price movements over the period 1935-36 to 1944-45 are given in the Chart below.

CHART IV.

Index number of prices of principal industrial commodities.

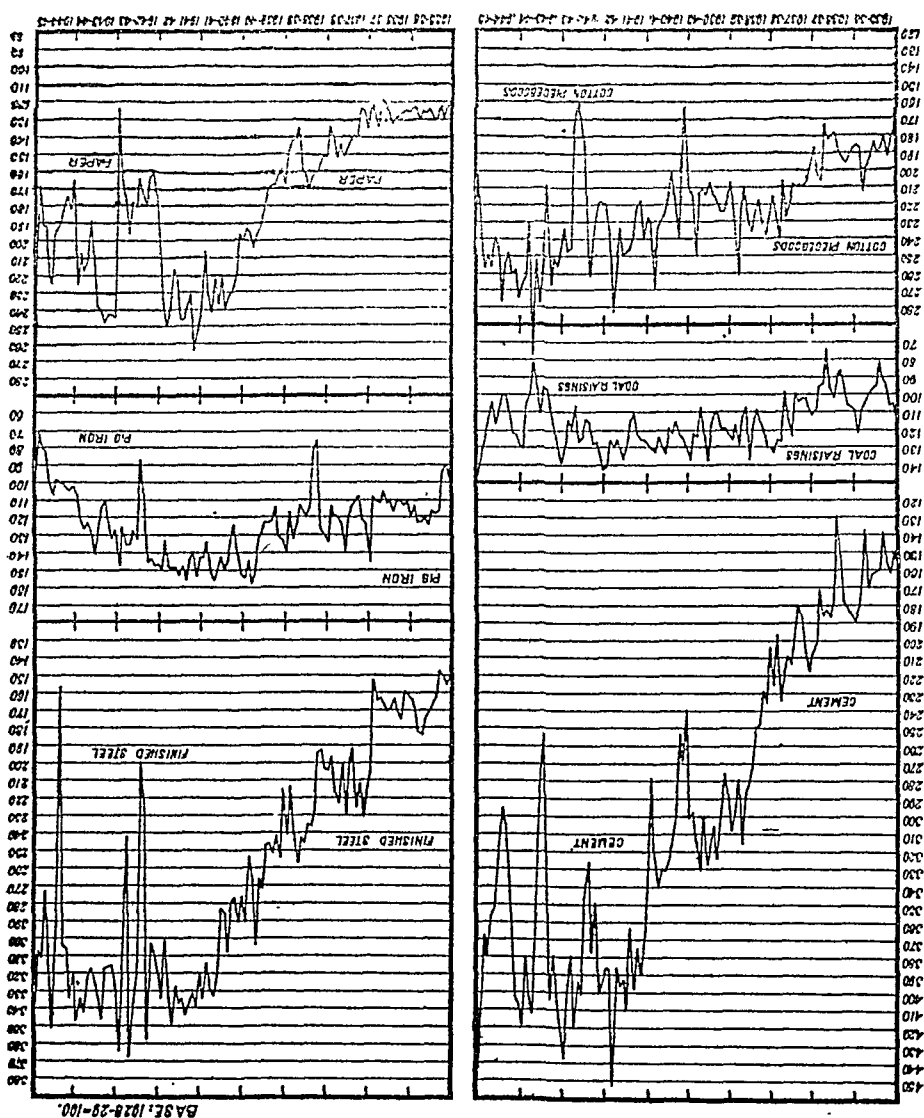


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Industrial Production.—The factors governing the output of each of the larger industries will be fully discussed in the following sections. The following charts however give the general trend of the output of some of the industries and show how the output was smaller in most of the industries. The output of pig iron for instance declined from 1·69 million tons in 1943-44 to 1·30 million tons in 1944-45. There was a considerable reduction in the cement output from 2·11 million tons to 2·01 million tons. Coal raisings were a shade higher, but the demand for coal was certainly much higher.

The trends in the production of individual articles are shown in the chart below.

CHART V.
Indices of Industrial production in India.



Variable-yield Securities.—The following tables show the general index numbers of variable-yield securities since 1934-35 to 1944-45 and the annual breakup of the general index according to industries for 1942-43 to 1944-45 and the monthly breakup for 1944-45 :—

General Index Number of Variable Yield Securities.

(Base: 1927-28=100)

Months	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
April	95.5	109.7	105.9	125.2	102.3	97.6	123.0	118.2	119.1	174.5	190.7
May	97.2	112.4	108.1	124.5	100.0	100.8	115.6	119.9	122.8	170.7	197.2
June	96.9	110.7	109.3	121.3	100.5	100.4	(a)	123.2	124.3	174.8	198.9
July	97.8	109.8	114.7	123.7	107.7	100.0	111.7	129.2	126.8	168.8	203.6
August	102.6	102.7	113.3	124.5	107.8	98.5	109.5	(b)129.0	127.1	170.9	194.3
September	106.0	102.8	112.4	123.7	104.5	111.4	110.6	136.2	126.3	176.3	187.7
October	110.8	106.6	113.3	128.1	107.3	111.9	114.2	138.8	140.0	183.1	191.2
November	111.5	108.7	117.1	121.8	109.5	124.7	119.8	151.6	140.2	188.9	196.1
December	115.2	108.6	119.4	115.2	107.2	130.7	119.3	132.1	143.7	186.8	202.8
January	120.8	106.3	124.2	112.0	105.4	120.9	121.2	128.5	132.7	201.0	200.9
February	119.4	105.5	126.6	109.0	103.6	121.6	122.9	121.7	138.3	196.2	204.6
March	112.8	103.7	137.0	108.5	100.8	122.1	123.8	119.6	163.8	195.3	199.9

(a) The index number for June, 1940, could not be compiled, as dealings on the stock exchanges in India were severely restricted during that month.

(b) Two quotations dropped since August 1941.

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It will be seen from the above figures that prices in the industrial share market remained on a higher level during the year under review than during 1943-44, the improvement being, however, much less marked as compared with that of last year. The general index number of variable yield securities (1927-28=100) stood at 197·3 for 1944-45 as compared with 182·2 for 1943-44 and showed an advance of 8 per cent as compared with an advance of 31 per cent registered in 1943-44 over the year 1942-43 when the index was 138·6. This may be attributed mainly to the bearish view taken by the market of the favourable trend of war developments.

It will be seen from the following breakup of the general index that with the exception of cotton mill shares which alone showed a decline owing mainly to the further tightening up of the provisions of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order of 1943, all the groups registered increases in values during the year under review. Continued shortage of coal resulted in a substantial appreciation in the value of Coal Shares and the index for this industry showed the largest rise amounting to 31 per cent. Jute and cement shares came next with increases respectively of 21 and 6 per cent, while sugar and tea moved up by 4 and 2 per cent respectively.

Breakup of the General Index.

Year and month.	Cotton (22 shares).	Jute (20 shares).	Coal (13 shares).	Iron and Steel (3 shares).	Tea (10 shares).	Sugar (3 shares).	Cement (1 share).	Paper (2 shares).	General Index.
1942-43 . . .	146·6	53·0	161·3	441·5	86·0	141·7	235·9	359·9	138·6
1943-44 . . .	196·8	65·0	227·2	555·9	118·0	211·4	278·4	488·0	182·2
1944-45 . . .	185·2	70·3	298·1	557·5	120·3	220·0	294·0	510·1	197·3
1944-45—									
April . . .	202·8	71·8	263·0	565·0	115·9	219·1	283·9	515·6	190·7
May . . .	196·2	75·5	284·0	601·4	121·3	226·0	297·4	505·4	197·2
June . . .	190·3	81·6	299·1	601·8	121·3	223·3	286·7	506·0	198·9
July . . .	191·5	81·0	306·9	606·5	121·8	248·4	289·8	525·3	203·6
August . . .	176·0	78·4	293·5	574·1	117·1	233·5	292·7	507·7	194·8
September . . .	168·6	79·3	285·8	563·8	112·5	218·4	274·8	489·5	187·7
October . . .	175·0	79·7	288·5	557·0	115·5	218·0	301·1	494·7	191·2
November . . .	184·4	78·5	286·0	584·3	120·6	210·0	310·5	499·7	196·1
December . . .	188·1	81·3	315·6	599·2	123·0	212·0	311·5	506·9	202·8
January . . .	182·8	79·0	310·5	583·3	125·6	210·6	297·4	495·5	200·0
February . . .	186·0	83·0	325·8	602·4	125·1	217·6	296·4	516·2	204·6
March . . .	180·0	82·3	317·0	550·1	123·5	203·2	285·4	498·4	199·9

As against 195·3 for March 1944, the year under review opened with the general index number lower at 190·7 owing to the general fall in the share market caused by the Japanese infiltrations into Assam. The latter half of April 1944 witnessed a general recovery and the improvement continued till July when the index reached 203·6 as against 190·7 in April. On receiving news of continued allied success, the index suffered a setback in August.

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and September and dropped to 187·7 in the latter month. The heavy selling pressure was particularly noticeable on Madras Stock Exchange where the authorities had to fix minimum prices for most of the scrips in order to avoid a crisis. From October, the index number resumed its upward trend reaching the highest level since April 1934 at 204·6 in February, 1945. In March, however, it suffered a set-back and dropped to 199·9 as against 195·3 for March 1944.

Industrial Disputes.—The following table gives the number of disputes, the men involved and working days lost in India from 1928 :—

Year.	No. of disputes	Men involved	Working days lost
1928	203	507,000	31,647,000
1929	141	531,000	12,166,000
1930	148	196,000	2,262,000
1931	166	203,000	2,408,000
1932	118	128,000	1,922,000
1933	146	165,000	2,169,000
1934	159	221,000	4,776,000
1935	145	114,000	973,000
1936	157	169,000	2,358,000
1937	379	648,000	8,982,000
1938	399	401,000	9,199,000
1939	406	409,000	4,993,000
1940	322	453,000	7,577,000
1941	359	291,000	3,331,000
1942	694	773,000	5,780,000
1943	716	525,000	2,342,000
1944	658	550,000	3,447,000

The total number of stoppages of work during the year 1944 (including 13 in progress at the close of the year) was 658 as against 716 stoppages recorded during 1943, showing thereby a decrease of 58 stoppages. On the other hand, the numbers of workers involved and working days lost during 1944 were both higher at 550,000 and 3,447,000 respectively as compared with 525,000 and 2,342,000 for the preceding year.

There were 24 stoppages involving 5,000 or more but less than 10,000 workers and 3 involving more than 10,000 workers. There were 7 stoppages each resulting in a loss of man-days exceeding 100,000, three of these stoppages involving less than 5,000 workers.

General.

Textile (cotton, silk, woollen and jute) mills accounted for 28 per cent of the stoppages, 52 per cent of the workers involved and 70 per cent of the loss in man-days. In 422 stoppages, or 64 per cent, the demands related mainly to wages or bonus. The number of stoppages in which the workers were wholly or partially successful was 294 or approximately 46 per cent of the total number of stoppages.

Cotton Mill Industry.—Reference has been made in the last year's review to the circumstances which led to the promulgation of the Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order on the 17th June 1943. The object of this control was to stabilise the prices of cotton manufactures and to prevent the runaway tendencies which had prevailed before. Its object was also to ensure that production was stepped up to the maximum extent possible. A large measure of success was achieved in reaching the first objective, as is shown by the fact that ceiling prices were progressively reduced from the inception of control. In March 1944, the ceiling prices were reduced by $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna in the rupee from those fixed in December 1943 and these were further reduced by $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna in the rupee on the 1st June 1944. There was a further reduction of one anna in these prices as from the 1st September 1944. Some of these reductions were no doubt justified by the fall in raw cotton prices and the priced imports during the year. But on the whole much of this reduction could be attributed to the effective working of the control.

As regards the other objective, namely, the stepping up of production in order to make sufficient cloth available to the public, serious difficulties were encountered. The increasingly difficult position regarding the supply of coal, the restricted supplies of essential stores, and the comparative shortage of trained labour were the principal bottlenecks in the way of increased output. Even so, as against the record production of 4,871 million yards in 1943-44, the production in 1944-45 was 4,727 million yards. The production of yarn in 1944-45 was 1,651 million lbs. which was about 29 million lbs. less than the preceding year. Handloom production was estimated at 2,000 million yards. Out of a total of 6,727 million yards of cloth produced in India as a whole nearly 1,200 million yards were absorbed in export and the requirements of the Defence Services. The estimated balance available for civil consumption was therefore probably 1,000 million yards less than that for the preceding year. The very tentative estimates of *per capita* consumption of cloth explained in Chapter II of this publication place the consumption in 1944-45 at 16.00 yards as against the consumption of 16.79 yards in the preceding year, although none of those estimates make any allowance for the cloth used for Defence Services.

Under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order of June 1943 an elaborate system of control was set up to regulate the production and distribution of cotton cloth and yarn. This system was augmented in April 1944 by the introduction of the 'quota scheme'. The scheme required all the mills and manufacturers to restrict their sales of cloth and yarn only to dealers who had bought cloth or yarn from them during the years 1940, 1941 and 1942. The intention was to eliminate from the trade all those who were not regular dealers. Under the scheme, quotas were allotted to each Province and State on the basis of their estimated *per capita* consumption; and exports of cloth

General.

from producing to consuming areas were restricted to the fixed quotas. Thus, each Province and State was assured of a definite supply and the allotment of the required number of wagons for the movement of cloth was facilitated. The controlling authorities in each area could also keep a check on the quantities received in each area and regulate their distribution at controlled prices to final consumers. As was inevitable, one of the defects of the scheme was that there was no certainty of each area receiving the particular combination of types and qualities which it specifically needed to satisfy its local needs. On the whole, the scheme was however considered to be eminently satisfactory and did much to eliminate speculation and profiteering.

As a natural corollary to the fixation of quotas for different consuming areas, rationing of cloth was introduced in important cities and towns. The introduction of rationing gave much relief to consumers in deficit areas which had experienced much difficulty previously.

Since the inception of the standard cloth scheme up to March 1945, orders for the manufacture of 1,320 million yards were placed out of which 1,135 million yards were supplied to the Provincial and State Governments and more than 1,000 million yards were sold to the public. The standard cloth was not popular in the cities but had a better market in the countryside. As it was not a competitive substitute, it failed to affect to any great extent the prices of other types of piecegoods. In the closing months of the year under review a scheme for rationalising production with a view to increasing output was put into operation on the recommendations of the Industry Committee of the Textile Control Board. The scheme envisaged the utilisation of a large proportion of the productive capacity of mills for the manufacture of what was known as 'utility cloth'. It was expected that the rationalisation scheme, if properly carried out, would result in the increase of output to the extent of 400 million yards per annum.

The scheme for controlling the prices and supplies of cotton cloth necessarily involved control over cotton yarn also. The control over the production and distribution of yarn therefore formed an essential feature of the cotton textiles control scheme from the beginning. The scheme worked satisfactorily in respect of the year under review though the position still continued to be one of shortage. The output of yarn showed a small reduction during the year which could be attributed largely to the shortage of coal and the recurrence of labour problems. The production in 1944-45 was 1,651 million lbs. as against 1,680 million lbs. in the preceding year. An important feature of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control was the Export Control Order promulgated in July 1944. Mills and exporters were prohibited from charging prices which exceeded ex-factory prices by more than the margins laid

General.

down in that Order. The maximum margin which was allowed for cloth and yarn sold for export was 7 per cent of the *ex-factory* price in the case of mills and 17 per cent in the case of exporters. The regulation of export prices was designed to safeguard the interests of the country's export trade and to ensure that excessive prices were not charged under the prevailing conditions of world shortage.

Another important measure taken by Government to assist the long-term development of textile industry was the creation of a Cotton Textiles Fund out of the proceeds of a cess of 3 per cent on the value of the exports of cotton manufactures. Under the Cotton Textiles Fund Ordinance, 1944, grants were to be made from the Fund to assist the technical research in cotton and cotton textiles.

As has already been stated, the year under review saw considerable reductions in the prices of cotton cloth. The following table shows the index number of prices of indigenous cotton manufactures in India at the end of each month from April 1942 to March 1945.

Index Number of Prices of Indigenous Cotton Manufactures at the end of each month in 1942-43, 1943-44 and 1944-45.

Months	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
April	187	455	337
May	198	508	337
June	208	487	304
July	247	476	304
August	254*	414	304
September	278*	404*	285
October	310*	404*	285
November	391*	376*	285
December	411	369*	285
January	402	369*	286
February	416	369*	276
March	429	337*	271

* Estimated.

General.

The following table shows the chain index of the profits earned by the cotton mill industry since 1938. It will be seen that the profits earned in 1944 showed a considerable decline and the index (1928=100) declined from 958.5 for 1943 to 793.0 in 1944. The index of 958.5 for 1943 was however the highest on record, the indices for 1942 being 760.7 and for 1941 being 489.1.

Cotton Mill Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (R000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (R000)	Chain : Index [Base : 1928=100]
1928	58	1,23,02	..	100.0
1929	58	1,21,97	1,23,02	99.1
1930	58	46,68	1,21,97	37.9
1931	58	64,63	46,68	52.5
1932	58	1,01,85	64,63	82.8
1933	58	41,74	1,01,85	33.8
1934	58	1,10,85	41,74	90.1
1935	59	1,07,63	1,08,95	89.0
1936	59*	1,17,90	1,06,46	98.8
1937	59	1,64,96	1,17,90	138.2
1938	57	2,48,53	1,64,96	208.3
1939	61	1,98,64	2,67,85	154.6
1940	63	2,86,95	2,01,38	220.1
1941	68	6,81,35	3,06,63	489.1
1942	75	11,09,78	7,13,53	760.7
1943	65	(a)12,47,48	9,90,35	(a)958.5
1944	64	10,16,88	12,29,03	793.0

* Companies are not the same as in the preceding year.

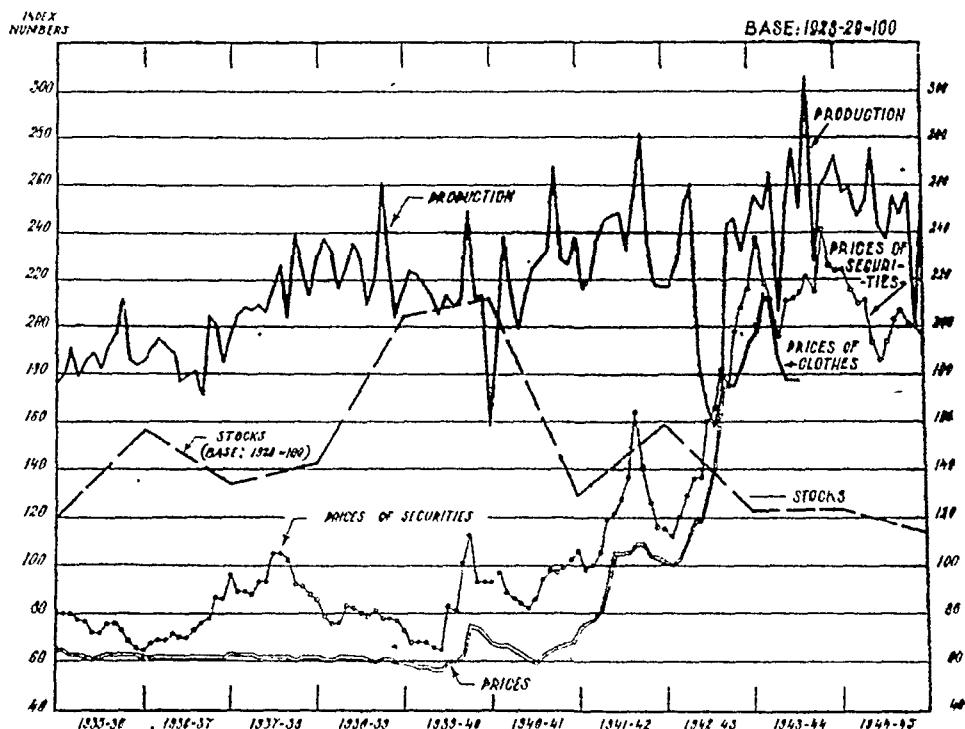
(a) Revised.

The comparative decline in the profits of 1944 was also reflected in the prices of the Indian cotton mill securities. The Economic Adviser's index number (1928=100) of the prices of 22 securities declined from an average of about 198 in 1943-44 to nearly 179 in 1944-45.

General.

The following chart gives the main indicators of the position of the industry in 1944-45 as compared with the earlier years :—

CHART VI.
Cotton Manufactures.



Jute Mill Industry.—In spite of the shortage of coal, requisitioning of jute mills by Government and the shortage of labour, the jute mill industry was more prosperous during the year under review than in the preceding two years.

The total exports of jute manufactures during 1944-45 amounted to 708,000 tons as against 634,000 tons in 1943-44 and 619,000 tons in 1942-43. The stocks of manufactured goods held by mills were also low and the stocks of hessian cloth and bags amounting to 26,300 million yards at the end of December 1944 were the lowest since 1941.

The comparatively prosperous condition of the jute mill industry was largely due to improved export position and throughout the greater part of the year under review the mills had practically no difficulty in disposing of all the goods they could manufacture. In the United States there was some relaxation of control measures in regard to price and distribution both of raw jute and jute manufactures. In 1942 and 1943, the Government of the U. S. were the sole purchasing agents of all raw jute and burlap imported into that country. During 1944-45 some of this control was relaxed and imports were allowed to be handled by private traders. Direct contact between the private traders in the United States and the primary market in

General.

Calcutta was thus established to some extent. Restrictions were also placed in the U. S. on the use of paper as a substitute for jute. In the U. K. the output of the Dundee mills did not show much improvement and larger quantities of imports were allowed from India. There was thus a large increase in the exports both to the U. K. and the U. S. A. and the total exports during the year at 708,000 tons were about 12 per cent greater than in the preceding year.

Output was however considerably restricted during the year owing to inadequacy of transport for raw jute both by rail and river in spite of the reorganisation of the method of allotting wagons. Shortage of coal and labour and the requisitioning of certain mills also hampered production. In spite of the fact that the allocation of coal to the jute mill industry was cut down to a little more than half of its normal pre-war needs, the quantities so allotted did not fully reach the mills.

The briskness of demand and the shortage of coal and raw jute necessitated the fixing of a target of mill output at 100,000 tons a month during 1944-45. The actual output in every month, except in May 1944, was however below the target figure and the total production for the year fell short of two months' output. The total quantity of jute manufactures, including manufactures on Government account, during the fiscal year 1944-45 amounted to 1,097,000 tons as compared with 1,068,000 tons in 1943-44.

In order to get over the difficulties due to coal shortage and requisitioning of mills, a system of pooling was organised among the mills by which the working units would compensate the non-working units. The scheme, which came into force in July 1944, was based on a pool into which working mills paid a cess on every loom hour worked. The rent paid by the Government for mills and godowns requisitioned was also paid into the pool. Out of this pool was paid compensation to the companies whose mills had been requisitioned and to the workers who had been rendered idle due to shortage of coal. If the weekly earnings of a worker fell below a particular level the shortage was made up by payments from the pool.

During the year under review, there was no appreciable change in prices which were subject to control. The price of hessian cloth (8-02 40" Calcutta) remained at Rs. 22-2-0 per 100 yards throughout the year. B-twill bags which were quoted at Rs. 67-12-0 per 100 in April 1944 showed a slightly downward trend throughout the year and were quoted round Rs. 60 in October-November. Their quotations however rose to Rs. 66-12-0 by April 1945.

General.

The chain index of profits (1928=100) showed a slight improvement during the year 1944. The figures for that year was 40.9 as against 39.1 in 1943 and 49.2 in 1942.

Jute Mill Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (R000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (R000)	Chain Index [Base : 1928 =100]
1928	47	7,69,30	..	100.0
1929	47	6,58,17	7,69,30	85.6
1930	47	2,91,50	6,58,17	37.9
1931	49	68,60	2,99,90	8.7
1932	50	1,02,84	70,49	12.6
1933	52	1,61,92	1,03,66	19.8
1934	53	2,86,70	1,64,71	34.4
1935	53	3,31,99	2,86,70	39.8
1936	53	2,15,70	3,31,99	25.9
1937	56	94,57	2,19,62	11.1
1938	59	—84,14	94,91	—9.8
1939	60	1,15,96	—83,44	13.6
1940	60	4,16,48	1,15,96	48.8
1941	61	3,98,68	4,15,74	46.8
1942	61	4,22,84	4,02,24	49.2
1943	61	(a)3,36,06	4,22,84	39.1
1944	60	3,38,41	3,23,77	40.9

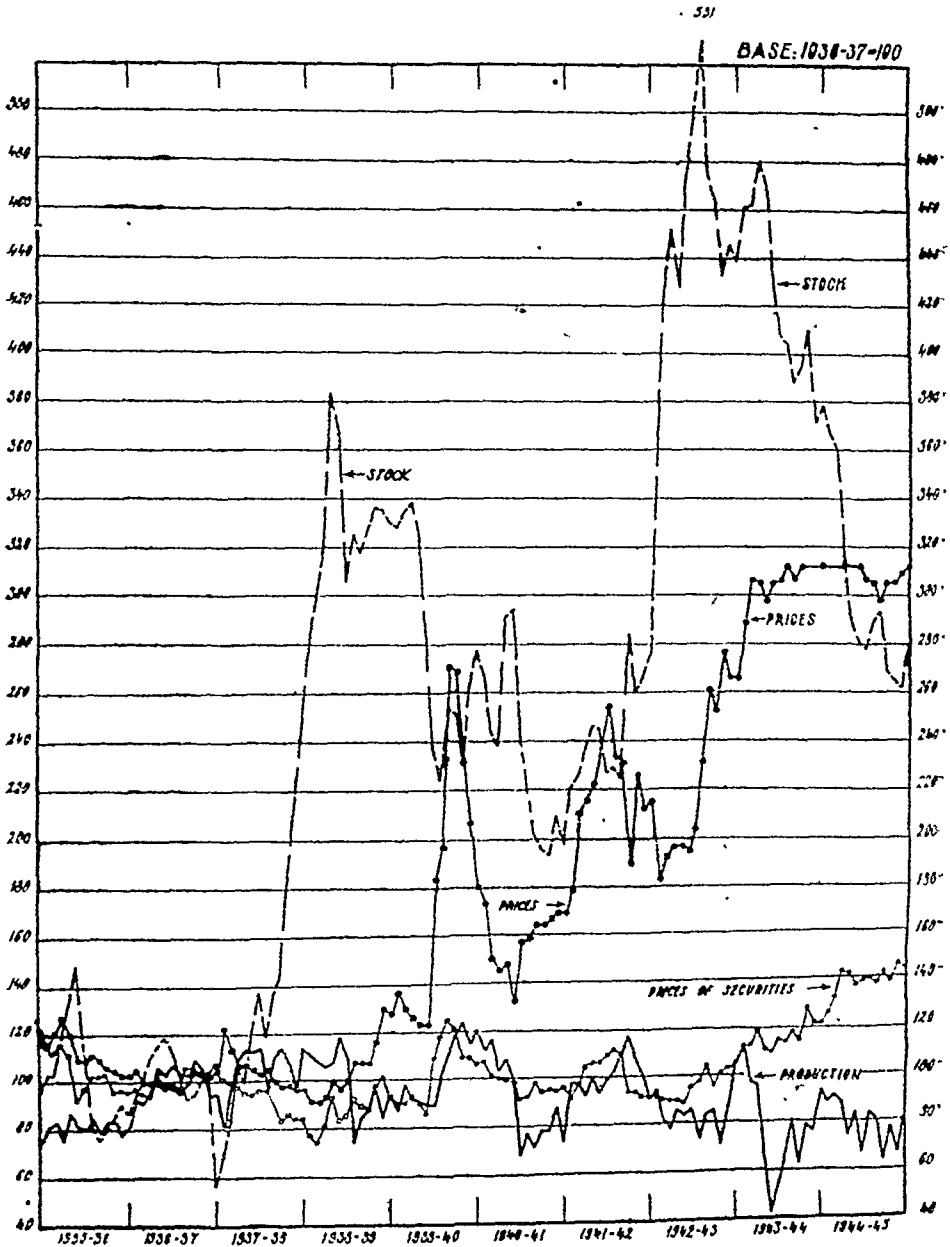
(a) Revised.

The following chart gives a bird's eye view of the position of the industry during 1944-45. The production per month fluctuated considerably although it was higher than in the preceding year. The stocks showed a considerable decline and the prices were more or less steady. The prices of jute mill securities however appreciated to some extent. The Economic Adviser's index of the prices of Indian Jute mill securities (twenty in number) (1927-28=100) showed a considerable improvement during the year under review.

General.

From about 70.0 in April 1944 it rose to nearly 82.0 by March 1945. In the previous year (1943-44) it had fluctuated narrowly between 63.5 and 69.0.

CHART VII.
Jute Manufactures.



Tea.—The total production of tea in India during 1944 was estimated at 511 million lbs. as compared with 574 million lbs. in the preceding year. As usual, Assam contributed the largest quantity and produced 271 million lbs. or 53 per cent of the total Indian production in 1944. Production in the rest of Northern India amounted to 139 million lbs. or 27 per cent. Southern India produced about 101 million lbs. or 20 per cent.

General.

Reference has been made in the previous issues of this publication to the various control schemes about tea and the arrangements between the British Ministry of Food and the Indian Tea Licensing Committee. Under these arrangements, the export quota for the year 1944-45 was originally fixed at 95 per cent of the standard exports against the quota of 110 per cent for the year 1943-44. This reduction was due to increasing demand in India and the anticipated shortage for domestic consumption. The quota thus fixed was about 360 million lbs., leaving about 150 million lbs. for domestic consumption.

But the actual exports of tea during the year 1944-45 were about 415 million lbs. against 413 million lbs. in 1943-44. This increase in actual exports over the allotted export quota was due to the supplementary quota of 2.67 per cent and the inclusion of a certain amount of the unutilised export quota for the preceding year.

One of the important legislative measures which affected the industry during the year 1944-45 was the levy of a Central Excise Duty of 2 annas per lb. For the purposes of this duty, tea was considered a manufactured article and the excise had thus to be collected at the source. A further payment of Rs. 100 was required to be made by each factory taking out a licence.

The figures given in Chapter III—Exports, of this publication show the relative position of the industry during the year 1944-45. Taking 1932-33 as base, production of Northern India tea in 1944-45 was 110 as compared with 126 in 1943-44. The percentage of the total quantity sold in Calcutta market was however 61 in 1944-45 as against 75 in 1943-44 and 124 in 1942-43 (1932-33=100). With 1932-33 as base, there was however a large increase in prices, the figure for 1944-45 being 206 as against 185 in the preceding year.

The best market, as usual, for Indian tea was the U. K. which took about 262 million lbs. or about 63 per cent of the total exports of 415 million lbs. The other important consumers were the United States of America (51.4 million lbs.), Canada (41.3 million lbs.) and Australia (15.8 million lbs.). The important feature of the export trade in 1944-45 was, however, the large increases in the exports to the Middle East countries. As against the intake of about 30 million lbs. in 1941-42, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan took about 41.3 million lbs. in 1944-45. During 1944-45, there was an increase of about 7 million lbs. in Arabia and of nearly 1.4 million lbs. in Bahrein Islands as compared with the figures for the preceding year.

General.

In spite of the conditions of general prosperity, the profits of the tea industry showed a considerable decline during the year 1944. The chain index of profits (1928=100) declined from about 137.0 for 1943 to about 106.0 for 1944.

Tea Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (R000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (R000)	Chain Index [Base: 1928 =100]
1928	130	98,85	..	100.0
1929	130	59,15	98,85	59.8
1930	130	14,75	59,15	14.9
1931	131	—19,09	14,37	—19.8
1932	132	—1,02	—19,00	—1.1
1933	133	99,70	—1,13	93.9
1934	134	53,55	1,00,21	50.2
1935	135	68,38	54,07	63.5
1936	132	76,00	68,10	70.8
1937	130	1,16,15	75,87	108.4
1938	127	78,79	1,15,58	173.9
1939	127	1,02,56	78,78	96.2
1940	127	1,00,86	1,01,75	95.4
1941	127	1,49,41	1,00,80	141.3
1942	128	2,33,06	1,50,00	219.5
1943	128(a)	(a)1,45,45	(a)2,33,06	(a)137.0
1944	126	1,12,56	1,45,43	106.0

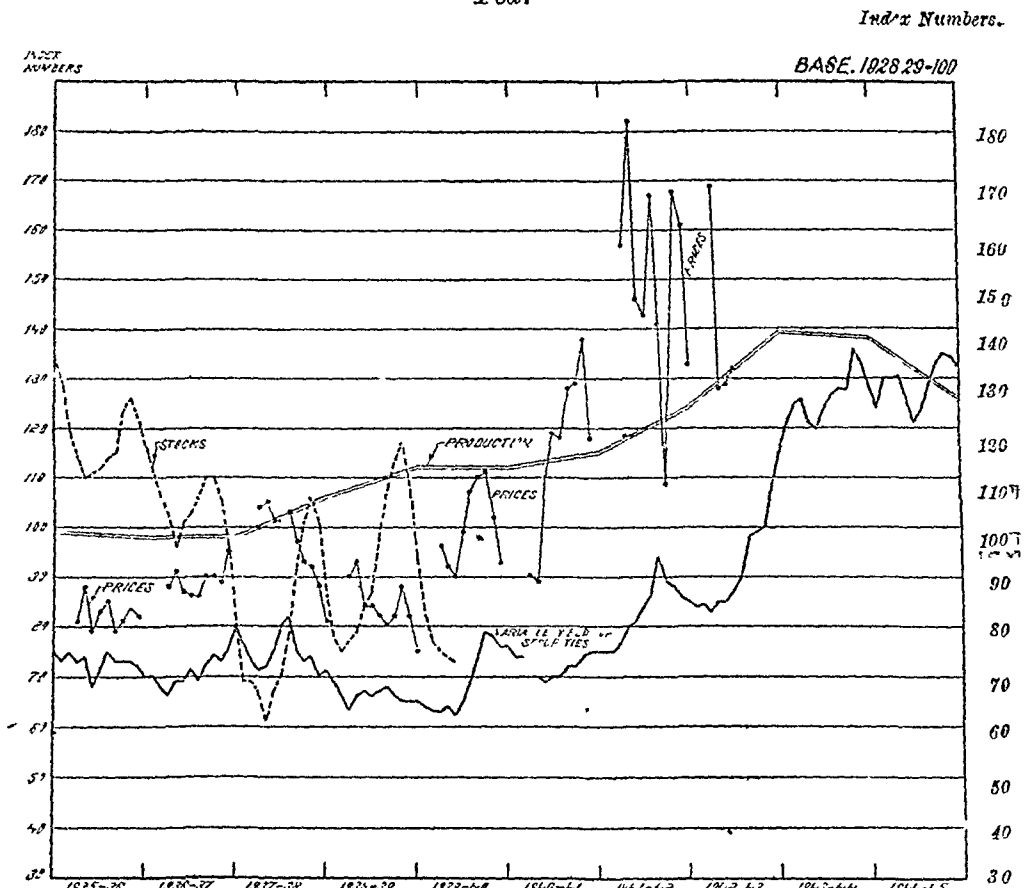
(a) Revised.

The following chart (1928-29=100) gives the main economic indicators governing the industry during 1944-45. As has been mentioned, the production was somewhat lower than in the preceding year. The prices of tea securities however showed a gradual increase throughout the year. The index number of the prices of tea shares (1927-28=100) which was about 115.9 in April 1944 rose gradually to about 125.6 by January 1945. The index for

General.

March 1945 was 123.5. The prices were also on the increase throughout the year, and were generally about the levels of the preceding year.

CHART VIII.
Tea.



Coal.—One of the major economic difficulties of India during 1944-45 was the shortage of coal and this shortage made itself felt in every field of economic activity. In spite of every attempt to improve coal raisings, the total production during 1944-45 was only 24.15 million tons which was about 660,000 tons less than in the pre-war year 1938-39. It was even less than the production of 25.47 million tons in 1942-43, although it was considerably higher than that of 22.48 million tons during 1943-44.

A number of steps were taken by Government and colliery managers to improve the labour situation which was one of the major causes of the shortage of coal raisings. Provision of extra food, better housing and better medical facilities was made; Government granted much assistance in the procurement of new plant and machinery and certain tax concessions were also made to the industry. Prices of coal were also raised progressively throughout the year.

As regards transport, the important step taken during the year was the expansion of the present track between Calcutta and the coal-fields of Bihar. The wagon position for the industry was also favourable. The number of wagons loaded during 1944-45 was 1.06 millions as against 1.04 million tons in 1943-44.

General.

The coal industry continued to be under rigid control throughout the year under review and the Coal Commissioner who was appointed in January 1944 continued to be in charge of the control over the prices, distribution and production of coal. The measures to standardise the grading of coal were also tightened up during the year. The scheme for the rationing of coal for the various industries according to their national importance was also continued during the year.

These measures could not however bridge the gap between the increasing demand and the rather low increase in coal raisings. Most of the industries therefore suffered from coal shortage. The wholesale price of coal at Calcutta of Jharia Grade I was Rs. 11-8-0 per ton during the months of April and May 1944. It came down to Rs. 11-2-0 in June 1944 and rose to Rs. 12-6-0 in September due to the levy of an additional cess of Re. 1-4-0 per ton and fluctuated between Rs. 12 to Rs. 13-5-0 during the rest of the year. The Economic Adviser's index number (19th August 1939=100) was very much higher in 1944-45 than in the preceding year and the index for March 1945 was 294 as compared with 272 for March 1944.

The following table of the chain index (1928=100) of the profits of the coal industry shows the considerable improvement in the profits of the industry during 1944 :—

Coal Industry.

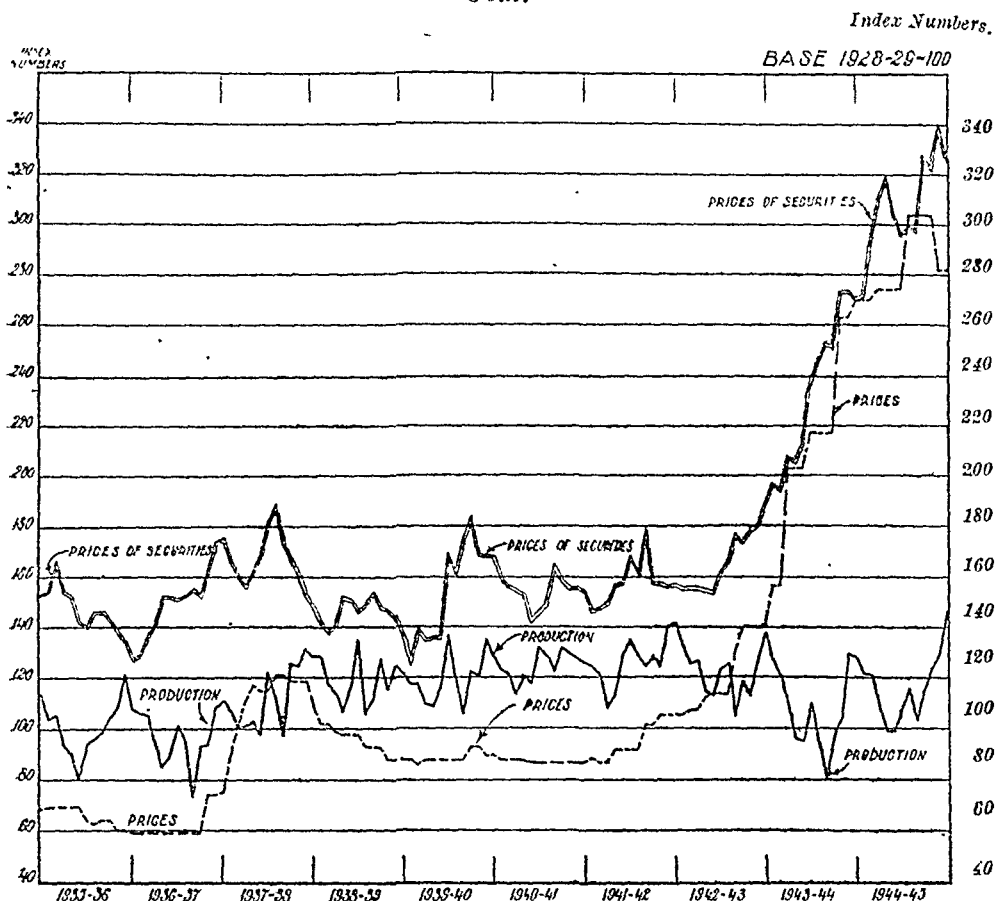
Year	No. of companies	Profits (R000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (R000)	Chain Index [Base : 1928 =100]
1928	58	80,47	..	100.0
1929	58	79,16	80,47	98.4
1930	58	98,24	79,16	122.1
1931	62	77,16	1,03,33	91.2
1932	63	63,59	77,25	75.0
1933	64	50,98	63,45	60.3
1934	64	50,48	50,98	59.7
1935	62	54,29	50,79	63.8
1936	61	53,05	54,16	62.5
1937	56	60,71	52,88	71.8
1938	54	1,22,77	61,86	142.4
1939	55	1,19,00	1,21,77	139.1
1940	55	1,19,93	1,19,00	140.2
1941	55	98,29	1,19,93	114.9
1942	53	94,00	97,95	110.3
1943	53	1,13,93	96,05	133.7
1944	52	2,70,16	1,13,54	318.1

General.

The following chart shows the prosperous condition of the industry during the year under review. All the curves in the chart for the year 1944-45 were upward as compared with the preceding year; and the curves for prices and security prices were the highest recorded in the last ten years.

CHART IX.

Coal.



Iron and Steel.—The rapid progress which the iron and steel industry made during the war has been fully described in the preceding issues of this publication.

This progress was almost fully maintained during the year under review, although there was a considerable drop in certain lines of production. The production of steel ingots during the year 1944-45 was 1,266,000 tons as compared with 1,366,000 tons in 1943-44 and that of finished steel products at 923,000 tons as compared with 978,000 tons in 1943-44. The drop in the production of pig iron was however greater; the production of 1,303,000 tons in 1944-45 comparing with that of 1,687,000 tons in 1943-44.

In spite of this fall in production, there were many bright features in the position of the industry. As a primary industry intimately connected with war effort, the iron and steel industry did not have to face the same transport problems as did the other industries catering mainly for civil needs. As a

General.

matter of fact the number of wagons supplied to the industry for the movement of raw materials and finished products was reasonably adequate. The labour position was also exceptionally good during the year. The number of disputes in 1944 was only 74 and the number of man-days lost was 177,599 as compared with 196,000 in 1943 and 983,000 in 1942.

The shortage of coal however continued to embarrass the industry and the deterioration in the quality of coal available for coking aggravated the shortage. These factors were primarily responsible for the shortage in production mentioned earlier.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company which is the largest single producer of iron and steel manufactures in India also recorded a fall in the output of finished steel and steel manufactures. Although the works profits earned during the year ended 31st March 1945 were higher than those earned in the preceding year by about Rs. 48 lakhs, the profits for distribution were the same as in the preceding year. The Company also carried out certain extensions to its plant and the notable among them was the installation of a complete structural galvanising outfit for the execution of the work for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The Company also took over in July 1945 the E. I. Railway's workshop for the manufacture of locomotives. A new company, known as the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co., Ltd., was later formed for the manufacture of locomotives and locomotive boilers in which the Tata Iron and Steel Company agreed to take up 40 per cent of the share capital. The Company also completed the fabrication of a hundred four-wheeler wagons during 1944-45.

It has been mentioned in the earlier issues of this publication that prices of all iron and steel products for war contract purposes were under control. During the year under review the provisions of the Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order 1941 as amended from time to time were strictly enforced. A step further in this direction was taken in July 1944 when the Government assumed control over the commercial prices also, i.e., for materials required for non-war purposes. The prices were fixed at the level at which they existed in October 1939 *plus* increases in costs and overheads.

The following table gives the profit figures and the chain index of profits earned by the iron and steel industry since 1928.

Iron and Steel Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (R000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (R000)	Chain Index [Base : 1928 =100]
1928	2	1,44,55	..	100.0
1929	2	26,36	1,44,55	18.6

General.

Year.	No. of companies.	Profits (R 000).	Profits, same companies preceding year (R 000).	Chain Index [Base : 1928 =100].
1930	2	1,02,04	26,86	70.6
1931	2	1,12,77	1,02,04	78.0
1932	2	95,76	1,12,77	66.2
1933	2	1,30,50	95,76	90.3
1934	2	2,44,65	1,30,50	169.2
1935	2	2,78,80	2,44,65	192.9
1936	2	2,58,72	2,78,80	179.0
1937	3	3,12,06	2,63,94	211.6
1938	3	4,67,03	3,12,06	316.7
1939	4	4,28,04	4,68,53	289.3
1940	4	4,44,90	4,28,04	300.7
1941	4	5,73,10	4,44,90	387.8
1942	3	5,91,68	5,68,16	403.8
1943	4	4,70,17	5,95,27	318.5
1944	4	4,79,15	4,70,17	324.6

Profits earned by four iron and steel companies during 1944 were higher at Rs. 4.79 lakhs than during the preceding year when the profits earned by the same companies amounted to Rs. 4.70 lakhs. The chain index accordingly showed an increase of over 6 points to 324.6 in 1944 from 318.5 in 1943. The prices of iron and steel shares maintained the high levels attained during the preceding year. The index number of steel shares (1928-29=100) which stood at 517.4 in April 1944 continued its upward march till July when it reached the highest level for the year at 555.4. Thereafter, owing to the stringent control of commercial prices, reference to which has already been made earlier, the index suffered a setback and fell progressively during the next three months and came down to 510.9 in October. From November onwards it moved erratically and stood at 503.8, the lowest level for the year under review, in March 1945.

Sugar.—The area under sugarcane during the 1944-45 season (November 1944—October 1945) was estimated at 4,154,000 acres as against 4,234,000 acres in the preceding season and showed a decrease of 1.9 per cent. This shortage accounted to some extent for the decrease in production which will be mentioned below.

General.

The following table shows the production of sugar directly from cane, in different provinces and Indian States during the three seasons 1942-43 to 1944-45 :—

Quantity of sugar produced directly from cane in British India and Indian States.

(Figures in Tons.)

Provinces and States.	November 1942 to October 1943.	November 1943 to October 1944.	November 1944 to October 1945.
United Provinces	612,500	727,100	533,500
Bihar	237,400	212,400	170,600
Bombay	77,900	81,200	76,300
Madras	27,500	39,200	53,300
Punjab, Sind and N.-W.F.P. . .	11,800	17,400	12,300
Bengal	16,500	13,600	12,000
Orissa	2,100	1,700	2,600
Indian States	85,000	123,800	124,500
TOTAL .	1,070,700	1,216,400	985,100

The second memorandum on the production of sugar directly from cane in modern factories in India during the season 1944-45, issued by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, placed the production of sugar during 1944-45 season at 985,100 tons as compared with 1,216,400 tons during the preceding season, showing thereby a decrease of over 2 lakh tons or of 19 per cent. Only 144 factories crushed cane during the 1944-45 season as against 151 factories during 1943-44 season. Madras and Orissa were the only exceptions in British India which registered increases in sugar production during the 1944-45 season as compared with the preceding season. The United Provinces and Bihar, which are the largest producers of sugar, together accounted for a fall of about 2½ lakh tons. The main reason for this short-fall in production was the shortness of the season in the U.P. and Bihar owing to inadequate supplies of cane. Fixation by the Government of India of the cane prices at Re. 0-14-0 per maund, which was not regarded attractive enough by growers and the high prices for *gur* and the manufacture of *gur* in factory areas were the chief reasons affecting cane supply in the U.P. and Bihar. Lack of supplies of manure and other fertilizers, and irregular supply of other materials like sulphur, coal, etc., also accounted for the reduction in sugar output. Had it not been for the higher recovery of sugar from cane in U.P. and Bihar, the production would have been still lower. The recovery in 1944-45 was 10.31

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as against 10.02 in the season 1943-44. To this low production were added such other factors as exports of sugar to neighbouring countries which were deprived of other sources of supply and the expanding demand of the fighting forces.

Sugar prices during the year under review continued to be subject to control. In arriving at the controlled prices, the profit margin allowed was limited to 10 per cent and whenever there was a rise in cane prices, a corresponding rise in sugar prices was duly made.

By a notification dated the 21st October 1944, the Sugar Controller for India revised upwards the prices fixed for different grades of sugar and accordingly the price for Marhowrah Crystal No. 1 at Cawnpore was raised by Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 16-12-6 with effect from the date of issue of the notification. By another notification of the same date, prices for sugar candy (*Misri* and *Sakar*) and *bura* were also revised.

Sugar (Temporary Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1944, was also promulgated with immediate effect on the 21st October 1944. The Ordinance levied a duty of excise at the rate of Rs. 1-7-0 per standard maund in the case of sugar produced by the vacuum pan process or at the rate of Re. 1-0-0 per standard maund in the case of sugar produced by any other process on all sugar produced in any factory in British India before the commencement of the Ordinance and owned or possessed at the commencement of the Ordinance by an owner of a factory or by a wholesale dealer.

Accepting the recommendations of the Sugar Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research of October 1941, the Government of India by a resolution dated the 6th June 1944 set up the Central Sugarcane Committee with headquarters at Delhi. The main functions of the Committee were stated to be to undertake the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of sugarcane and its products in India and of all matters incidental thereto. This included items such as agricultural, technological and economic research on sugarcane, *gur*, sugar and their by-products, the improvement of crop forecasting and statistics, the production, distribution and testing of improved varieties, enquiries and recommendations relating to banking and transport facilities and transport routes, the maintenance of the Institute of the Sugar Technology and other similar matters. The Committee was to be financed by the Government of India.

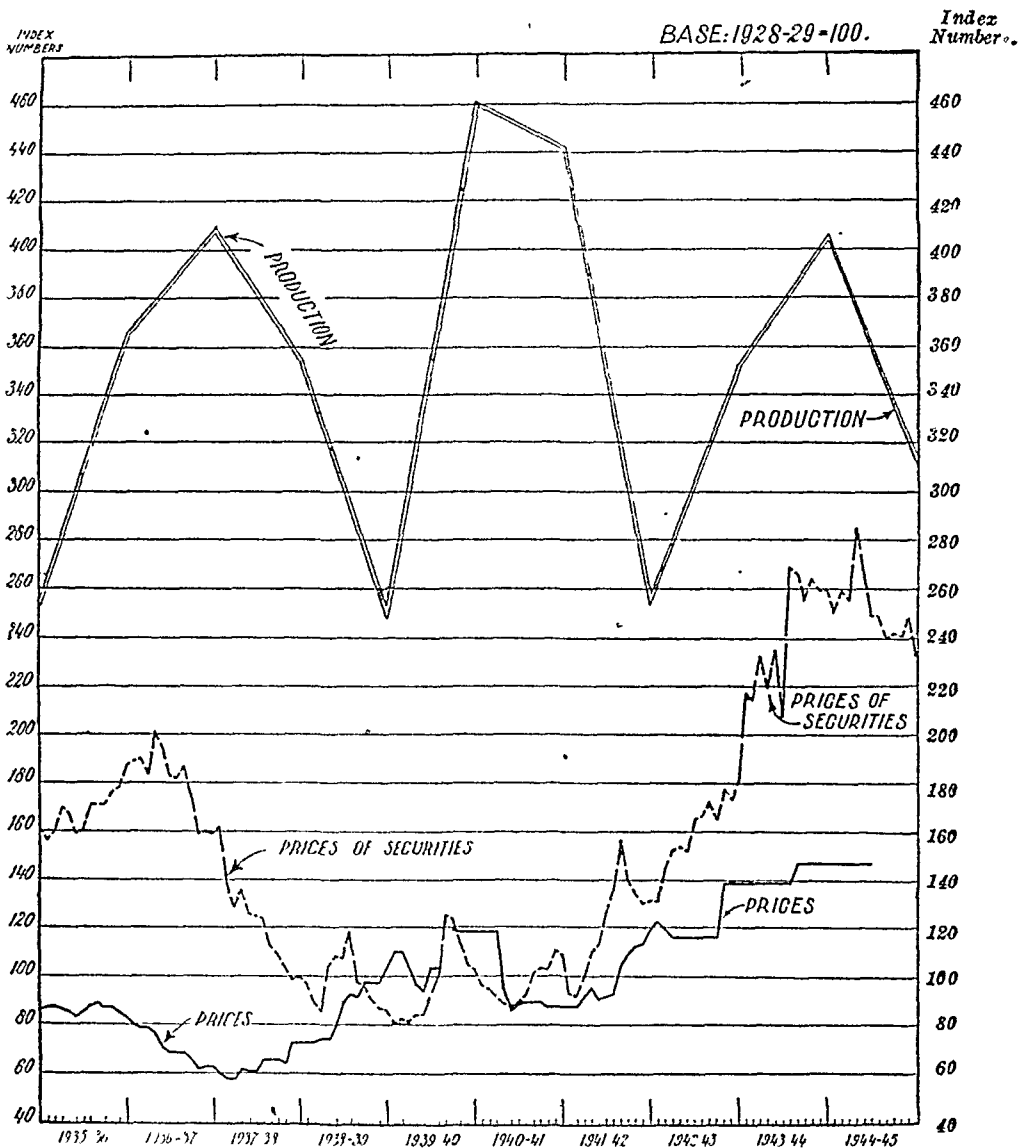
The Committee started functioning from November 1944 and undertook to implement its functions enumerated above and took over the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Committee also asked Provinces and States to submit five-year Development Schemes for its consideration.

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The following chart shows the trends of production and prices of sugar and prices of shares of sugar companies since 1935-36 :—

CHART X.

Sugar.



The price of sugar, Marhowrah Crystal No. 1, at Cawnpore, continued at Rs. 15-5-6 till the third week of October 1944 and the index number for it (1928-29=100) worked out to 147. The Government of India by their Notification dated the 21st October 1944, reference to which has been made earlier, increased the price of white sugar by Rs. 1-7-0 and accordingly Marhowrah Crystal No. 1 was quoted at Rs. 16-12-6 at which level it continued for the rest of the year under review, the index number rising to 160. The average index (1928-29=100) for the year 1944-45 was 10 points higher at 152 as

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compared with 142 for the preceding year. The index number with the 19th August 1939 as base was 160 for 1944-45 as against 149 for 1943-44. The profits declared by the sugar companies during 1944 registered a decrease as compared with the preceding year. The following table gives the chain index of profits relating to the sugar industry :—

Sugar Industry.

Year.	No. of companies.	Profits (R 000).	Profits, same companies, preceding year (R 000).	Chain Index [Base : 1928 = 100].
1928	10	19,95	..	100.0
1929	10	15,88	19,95	79.6
1930	12	25,97	22,09	93.6
1931	12	40,11	25,97	144.5
1932	12	70,45	40,11	253.9
1933	12	70,54	70,45	254.2
1934	13	54,69	71,59	194.2
1935	20	56,62	69,71	157.7
1936	21	89,85	57,37	247.0
1937	26	50,06	1,01,14	122.3
1938	25	70,76	54,86	157.7
1939	26	81,01	71,21	179.4
1940	27	84,37	84,10	180.0
1941	28	1,19,78	87,19	247.3
1942	28	1,06,46	1,19,78	219.8
1943	28	(a)1,47,08	1,06,46	303.7(a)
1944	29	1,21,86	1,50,81	245.4

(a) Revised.

It will be seen from the above figures that the chain index of profits of sugar companies dropped by 58 points to 245.4 in 1944 as compared with 303.7 in 1943.

Exports of sugar (including palmyra and cane jaggery) from British India during 1944-45 amounted to 6,647 tons as compared with 9,111 tons exported during 1943-44, showing thereby a fall of 2,464 tons.

Cement.—Problems arising from the increase in the cost of raw materials, coal, packing materials, stores and spares and increase in wages and dearness allowances continued to confront the cement industry during the year under review. Sales of cement to the public remained subject to control by Government and the bulk of the year's production was used for defence purposes.

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Production of cement during the financial year 1944-45 amounted to 2,043,551 tons as compared with 2,112,218 tons during the preceding year, or, a decrease of 68,667 tons. But owing to better prices realised for cement during the year, the industry earned record profits during 1944-45 in spite of the rise in manufacturing costs and the fall in production. This was reflected in the share prices of cement companies, as will be noticed in the following chart (No. XI).

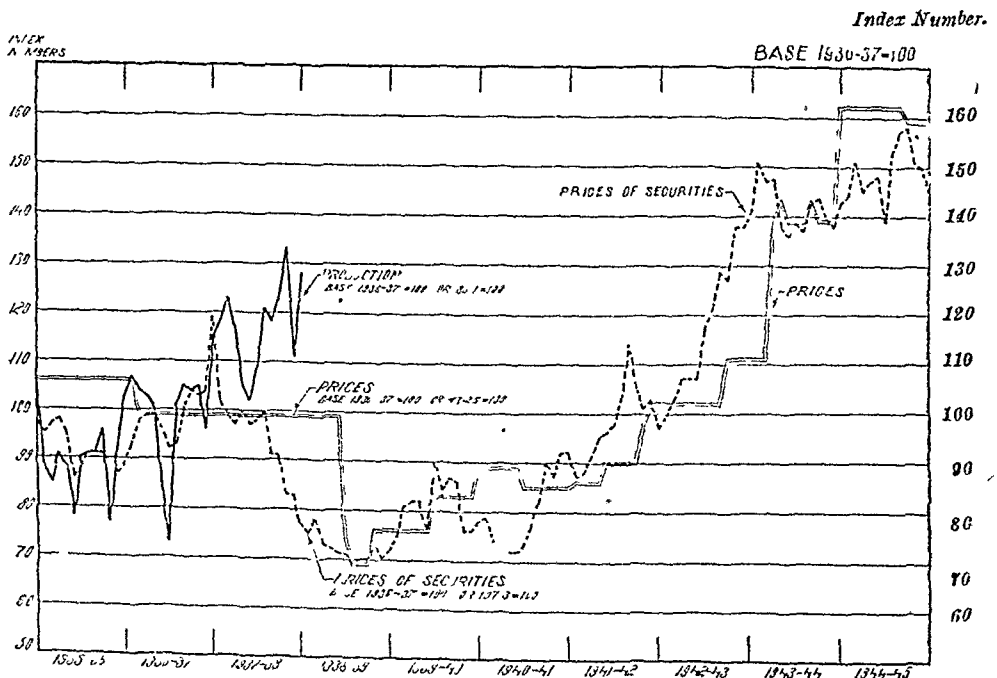
The results of the working of the Associated Cement Companies, who are by far the largest producers of cement, for the year ended 31st July 1945 showed that the sale proceeds accruing to the Company during the year were the highest on record and so also were the gross profits earned by them. The net profits were, however, a little lower than in the preceding year owing to increase in taxation. The gross profits for the year ended July 31st, 1945, amounted to Rs. 2,06.3 lakhs as against Rs. 1,84.4 lakhs for the preceding year; corresponding figures of net profits were Rs. 65.3 lakhs and Rs. 65.8 lakhs respectively. Dividends declared by the Company were maintained at 7 per cent, a level which has remained unaltered for the last three years. Expansion projects undertaken during the year were carried out satisfactorily.

The Dalmia Cement Ltd., who are the second largest producers of cement, also recorded the highest profits in their history for the year ended 31st December 1944, sales of cement recording more than 100 per cent increase over the preceding year. The Dalmias declared $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent dividends for the year 1944 as compared with $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for 1941 and 1942. No dividends were distributed by them for 1943 owing to the loss incurred during that year.

The following chart illustrates the course of prices of cement and of cement shares during the last ten years:—

CHART XI.

Cement.



General.

It has been mentioned in last year's Review that the price of Swastika Brand cement rose sharply to Rs. 70 per ton in March 1944 from Rs. 60 per ton in the preceding month. The quotation remained stationary at Rs. 70 per ton up to November 1944, but fell to Rs. 68-12-0 thereafter and continued at that level for the rest of the year under review. The index number of prices (1936-37=100) which stood at 162 till November 1944 showed a decline of 3 points to 159 in December.

Paper.—The acute shortage of paper continued throughout the year and the paper economy and distribution measures which had already been instituted were further tightened up during the year under review. The extent of economy which the revised 1944 Orders contemplated can be best judged by the fact that they sought to impose as much as seventy per cent reduction in the basic consumption of all kinds of paper other than newsprint. The civilian consumption was to be cut down to a third of the prewar figure.

In spite of this over-all shortage Indian paper mills could not greatly increase their production. Indian production of all kinds of paper, other than pasteboard, was about 2·00 million cwts. in 1944-45 showing an increase of only 60,000 cwts. over the preceding year. Imports of paper at 615,000 cwts. during 1944-45 were on the other hand much greater than those of 351,000 cwts. in 1943-44, although they were only a fraction of the prewar imports of about 2·8 million cwts. Production was considerably handicapped by the nation-wide shortage of coal and transport and to some extent the shortage of raw materials (especially bamboo and specialised kinds of forest products).

In spite of these difficulties, the profits made by the paper industry were very high as compared with the prewar year, although as compared with the peak profits of the preceding year, the profits of 1944-45 were much lower. The chain index (1928=100) of profits which was 596·6 in 1943 declined to 390·1 in 1944. The chain index for 1942 was 488·4. But the general outlook for the industry was extremely good and the public had much confidence in it. The Economic Adviser's average index number of the prices of paper securities (1927-28=100) for 1944-45 was 510·1 as against 488·0 for 1943-44 and 359·9 for 1942-43.

Paper Industry.

Year.	No. of companies.	Profits (R 000).	Profits, same companies, preceding year (R 000).	Chain Index [Base : 1928 =100.]
1928	3	16,09	..	100·0
1929	3	15,00	16,09	93·2
1930	3	14,69	15,00	91·3
1931	3	13,93	14,69	86·6
1932	3	14,87	13,93	92·4
1933	3	17,83	14,87	110·3
1934	3	17,40	17,83	108·1

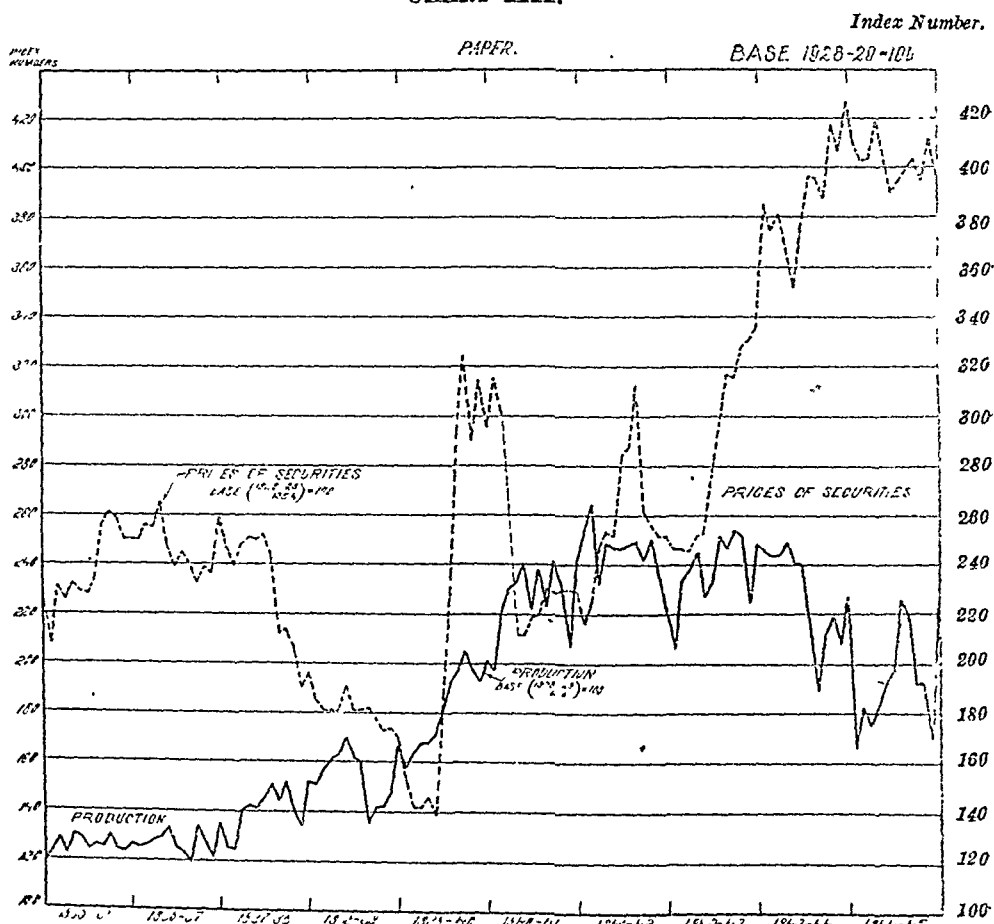
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Paper Industry—contd.

Year.	No. of companies.	Profits (₹ 000).	Profits, same companies, preceding year (₹ 000).	Chain Index [Base : 1928 =100].
1935	4	27,31	21,65	136.4
1936	4	31,51	27,31	157.4
1937	4	36,60	31,51	182.8
1938	4	34,45	36,60	172.1
1939	4	30,39	34,45	151.8
1940	8	71,72	30,35	358.7
1941	8	86,41	71,72	432.2
1942	8	97,64	86,41	488.4
1943	8	1,19,28	97,64	596.6
1944	8	78,00	1,19,28	390.1

The following chart which illustrates the trends of paper security prices and paper production during the last ten years shows how the trend was upward throughout the year :—

CHART XII.



General.

Prices in India.

The following table shows the trend of wholesale prices in India during the year under review :—

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India.

(Compiled by the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.)

(Base : 19th August 1939=100.)

	Food and tobacco.	Other agricultural commodities.	Raw materials.	Manufactured articles.	Primary commodities [Groups (1) to (3)].	Chief articles of export.	All commodities.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Average—							
1940 . . .	111·4	127·7	122·2	123·3	118·1	120·4	119·2
1941 . . .	115·7	122·8	137·9	144·5	125·1	129·4	129·1
1942 . . .	150·7	139·3	162·9	175·1	153·3	150·2	157·8
1943 . . .	273·4	214·6	179·3	245·0	223·2	225·8	227·5
1944 . . .	260·8		202·3	257·3	236·3	238·9	240·7
	Agricultural Commodities.						
1944—							
April . . .	247·8		199·4	261·2	227·7	229·8	234·6
May . . .	250·6		203·1	262·5	231·0	235·0	237·4
June . . .	256·1		204·3	259·4	234·5	239·3	239·7
July . . .	268·5		203·8	260·7	241·2	246·7	245·3
August . . .	268·8		201·5	262·5	240·3	246·9	245·0
September . . .	265·3		203·2	259·0	239·2	244·5	243·3
October . . .	262·7		208·3	255·8	240·1	242·4	243·4
November . . .	268·9		209·5	255·7	244·1	245·2	246·5
December . . .	273·8		210·2	256·8	247·1	248·0	249·2
1945—							
January . . .	275·3		211·6	257·1	248·5	249·7	250·3
February . . .	274·5		209·0	255·7	246·9	249·2	248·8
March . . .	273·6		208·7	253·7	246·3	249·8	247·8

It will be seen from the above table that the price movement of the various groups comprising the general index was not uniform. The prices of agricultural commodities were very high relatively to other prices. In spite of the great shortages in the country, prices of manufactured articles remained substantially stable over the year, although there was a slight declining tendency towards the latter part of it. The index number of the prices of agricultural commodities which stood at 247·8 in April 1944 rose by 26 points and stood at 273·6 at the close of the year under review. The index for the manufactured articles, on the other hand, opened higher at 261·2 in April 1944

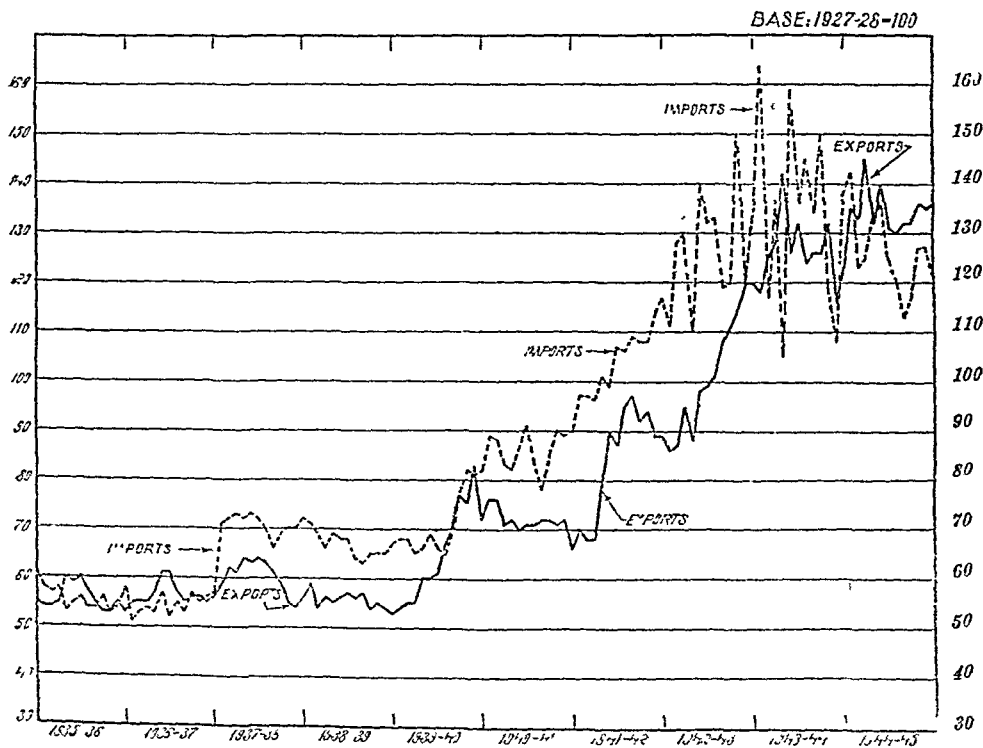
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and practically maintained that level till August 1944. Thereafter it dropped continually and stood at 253·7—20 points lower than the index of the prices of agricultural commodities—in March 1945. The general index which stood at 234·6 in April 1944 was 13 points higher at 247·8 in March 1945.

It will be noticed that the declared values of our imports showed a substantial decrease in 1944-45 whereas those of our exports remained more or less stable over the whole year. As will be pointed out later, this fall in prices and the large increase in the value of imports was reflected in the quantum of Indian import trade which rose from about 35·1 in 1943-44 to 62·2 in 1944-45. Owing largely to the relatively high export prices, the quantum of exports fell from 54·4 in 1943-44 to 53·7 in 1944-45. The following chart showing the index numbers of the declared values of imports and exports (1927-28=100) illustrates this remarkable tendency which has arisen during the war :—

CHART XIII.

Index number of Declared values of Exports and Imports.

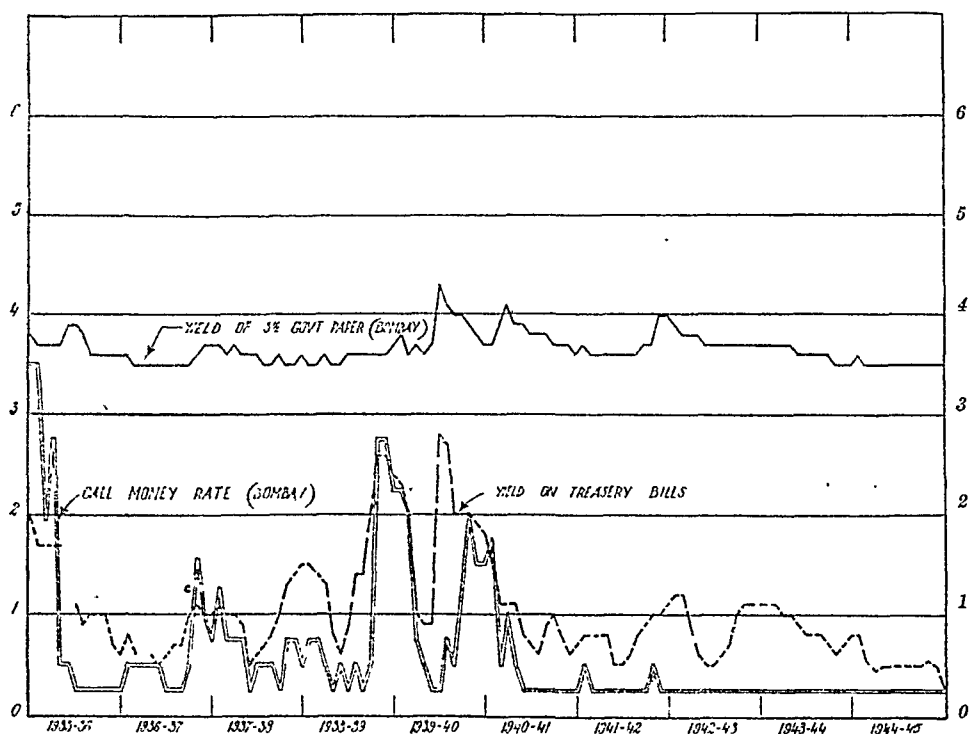


Financial Conditions.—The following chart indicates the extremely easy money conditions which prevailed during the year under review. This

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was largely due to the large amounts of floating funds seeking investment and the cheap money policy adopted by the Government.

CHART XIV.



The inter-bank call money rate, for dealings between certain larger and particularly Exchange Banks, in Calcutta and Bombay remained unaltered at $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent respectively throughout most of the year. There was a slight stringency in April 1944, but it was short-lived and largely speculative.

Applications for Treasury Bills during 1944-45 aggregated Rs. 551.49 crores against an offer of Rs. 252 crores, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 628.59 crores and Rs. 384 crores respectively. The weekly average rate of discount on accepted tenders was also lower throughout the year than in 1943-44 and worked out at the record low figure of 7 annas and 10 pies per cent per year against 14 annas and 5 pies per cent per year in the previous year. The spread between the highest and the lowest rates during the year was also much narrower than in the preceding years.

While the Government of India financed the war mainly on a 3 per cent basis, improvements in the terms of borrowing were secured through raising the maturity of successive fresh issues. There was thus a practical switch-over from the relatively short-dated loans, *e.g.*, the 3 per cent 1946 Bonds issued in 1940 to a longer-dated loan, namely, the 3 per cent 1959-61 Second Victory Loan issued in March 1945. Government's ability to float loans on progressively favourable terms also contributed to the steadiness of the gilt-edged market and reinforced the policy of cheap money.

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Considerable reliance was placed by the Government on borrowing during war years. The total rupee loans rose from Rs. 749 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 1,007 crores in 1943-44 and to Rs. 1,219 crores in 1944-45. These loans were further augmented by the issue of the rupee counterparts of repatriated sterling loans.

The easiness of monetary conditions was also largely due to currency expansion during the year. Notes in circulation increased further by Rs. 202 crores or by about 23 per cent from Rs. 882 crores on the 31st March 1944 to Rs. 1,084 crores on the 30th March 1945. The total notes issued stood at Rs. 1,095 crores at the end of 1944-45 as compared with Rs. 895 crores at the end of the previous year, showing an increase of 22·35 per cent.

On the assets side, the Reserve Bank's holdings of the sterling securities increased continuously and stood at Rs. 978·32 crores on the 30th March 1945 as compared with Rs. 779·83 crores on the 31st March 1944.

The easiness of the money market was further reflected in the position of the Scheduled Banks in India. The following table shows the large increases both in their demand and time liabilities which were to a large extent a reflection of the inflationary conditions prevailing in the country. The rise in Banks' advances and bill discounts was largely a part of the general inflationary marking up of values (including the rise of prices) and of all monetary indices (including currency circulation and bank deposits) since the definite intensification of war effort on the economic front.

Scheduled Banks' Consolidated Position.
(Annual averages of Friday figures.)

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.
1. Demand Liabilities	1,29,98 (6,17)	4,56,63	5,84,80
2. Time Liabilities	1,07,85 (4,55)	1,42,78	1,94,12
3. Cash	6,64 (26)	20,57	27,31
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	15,94	63,03	89,25
5. Advances	1,15,85	1,56,14	2,24,22
6. Bills discounted	4,86 (26)	5,59	11,16

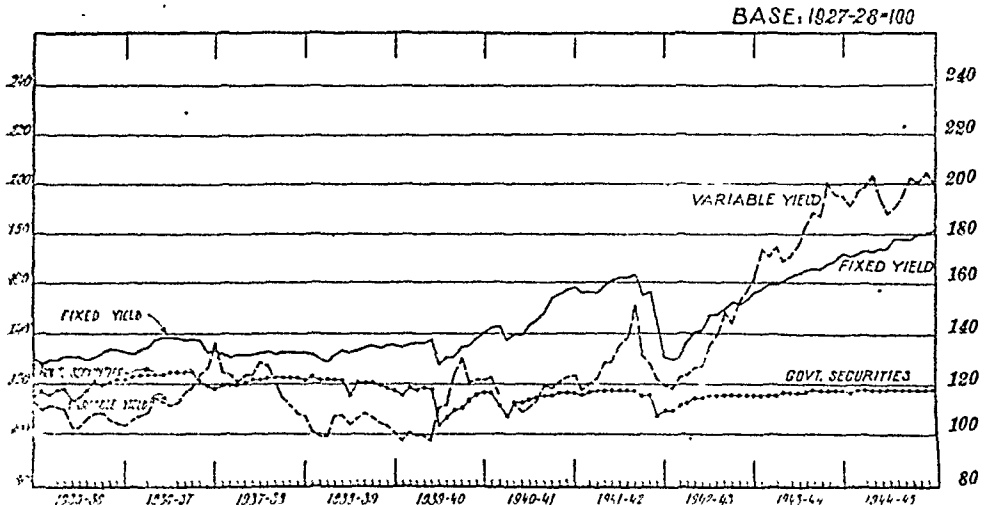
NOTE.—Burma figures shown in brackets.

Exchange.—In the sterling exchange market banks' quotations to the public for ready T T remained unchanged throughout the year at 1s/h. 5½d. selling and 1s/h. 6¾d. buying. The London-New York cross rate remained unchanged during the year at \$ 4·02½ selling and \$ 4·03½ buying. In India, banks' rates for T T on New York were unaltered at Rs. 332½ selling and Rs. 329½ buying.

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Security Markets.—The following graphs show movements of the price indices of Government securities, fixed-yield securities and variable-yield industrial securities :—

CHART XV.
Indices of Prices of Securities.



Government Securities.—As has been well summed up by the Reserve Bank of India in their Report on Currency and Finance for the year 1944-45, the gilt-edged market maintained a firm tendency during the greater part of the year under review, being mainly influenced by the favourable developments in the war situation. The continued abundance of funds seeking investment in liquid form led to general advances in prices and closing quotations for most of the loans stood higher at the end of March 1945, showing gains over the previous year. The Economic Adviser's index number of the prices of Government securities (1927-28=100) averaged higher at 118·0 during 1944-45 as compared with 117·2 in the preceding year.

The easier feeling, noticed towards the close of March 1944 following the developments on the Assam-Burma front, continued during the early part of April partly as a result of selling by speculative holders and the 3½ per cent undated Rupee Paper which stood at Rs. 98-3-0 at the close of the preceding year declined to Rs. 96-2-0 by the 10th April, the lowest level reached during the year under review. The 3 per cent Loan 1963-65 and the 4 per cent Loan 1960-70 also touched their lowest levels of the year at respectively Rs. 96-8-0 and Rs. 110-4-0 on the 11th. On the 22nd April 1944, the Reserve Bank of India issued a circular letter advising the Scheduled Banks to refrain from extending credit against Government securities for speculative poses and this had the desired effect, the 3½ per cent undated Rupee Paper improving from Rs. 96-2-0 on the 10th April to Rs. 98-5-0 by the 29th. Between May and December 1944, the market remained generally active and the creation of two special issues, the 2¼ per cent Loan 1948-52 and the 3 per cent Funding Loan 1966-68, gave further strength to the market. The 3½ per cent undated Rupee Paper was continually marked up until for the first time since 4th

January 1937, it touched par on the 16th November and stood at Rs. 100-1-0 on the 18th of that month. The quotations were well maintained till the close of December when, owing mainly to year-end selling, a slight reaction set in, and the market was inclined to be quiet for the rest of the year. The 3½ per cent undated Rupee Paper closed for the year at Rs. 99-9-0 as against the closing quotation of Rs. 98-3-0 for the year 1943-44. The 3 per cent undated Rupee Paper also showed a substantial rise during the year and closed higher at Rs. 90-12-0 on the 31st March 1945 as against Rs. 89-8-0 at the end of the preceding year. The Provincial Loans generally followed the trend of the Central Loans.

Fixed-Yield Industrial Securities.—Quotations in the fixed-yield industrial securities section showed a consistently upward trend during the year under review. A majority of these scrips in India are tax-free and the investors therefore switched over to them in order to avoid taxation on dividends during the war and capital depreciation during the post-war period. The index number of the prices of fixed-yield industrial securities (1927-28=100) which stood at 171·4 in April 1944 as against 157·9 in April 1943, moved up month after month and stood at 181·2 in March 1945 as against 171·6 in March 1944.

Variable-Yield Securities.—As has been mentioned earlier, prices of the variable-yield securities remained at a higher level during the year under review than during 1943-44. Details regarding fluctuations in variable-yield security markets are discussed in an earlier section.

Trading Conditions.—Trading conditions were not very favourable. The inland trade movements in 1944-45 in respect of cotton piecegoods, grains, pulses and flour, hides and skins, and many other commodities showed a considerable decline over the corresponding figures of the preceding year. In foreign trade, both the imports and exports recorded a large increase. The value of the exports of Indian merchandise on private account amounted to Rs. 2.11* crores as against Rs. 2.00 crores in the preceding year. The value of the imports of foreign merchandise on private account, on the other hand, showed an increase of as much as 73 per cent. From Rs. 1.18 crores in 1943-44, the value of imports rose to Rs. 2.04 crores in 1944-45, owing mainly to the liberalisation of import licences and increases in quotas of goods available from supply sources like the United States and the United Kingdom with the improvement of shipping and exchange position. The balance of trade in private merchandise thus showed a large decrease of Rs. 69 crores during the year under review and amounted to Rs. 24 crores in favour of India as against the favourable balance of Rs. 93 crores in the preceding year. It may, however, be noted that all these figures are mere approximates, for the Government had also imported and exported large quantities on its own account for which figures are not available. The net purchases of sterling securities by the Reserve Bank of India in 1944-45, as shown in their Report on Currency and Finance for the year 1944-45, were about Rs. 1.22 crores as against Rs. 1.40 crores in the preceding year. On the balance, therefore, it may be assumed that the decline in the recorded favourable balance of trade in private merchandise during 1944-45 was made up on other accounts.

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Balance of Trade.—The following table shows the balance of trade in merchandise (private) for 1938-39 and for the four years 1941-42, 1942-43, 1943-44 and 1944-45 :—

	(In Rs. Lakhs.)				
	1938-39.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+1,62,79	+2,37,55	+1,87,63	+1,99,88	+2,11,05*
Re-exports of foreign merchandise (private).	+6,42	+15,33	+7,07	+10,96	+16,69
Imports of foreign merchandise (private) (a).	—1,51,83	—1,72,86	—1,10,39	—1,17,67	—2,03,57*
Balance of Trade in merchandise (private).	+17,38	+80,02	+84,31	+93,17	+24,17

NOTE.—The sign *plus* (+) means net exports and the sign *minus* (—) net imports.

(a) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not therefore taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

*Revised.

The Quantum of Trade of India.—The following table gives estimates of the quantum of trade for the last ten years and 1927-28. These statistics are necessarily approximate, being estimates based on an examination of only a few major items in India's foreign trade. The large increase in the Quantum of imports which had fallen in 1942-43 and 1943-44 will be particularly noted :—

Year.	Quantum of	
	Exports.	Imports.
	R (crores)	R (crores)
1927-28	291.9 (100.0)	254.7 (100.0)
1935-36	261.0 (89.4)	232.6 (91.3)
1936-37	320.7 (109.9)	219.4 (86.1)
1937-38	301.0 (103.1)	243.7 (95.7)
1938-39	295.5 (101.2)	226.0 (88.7)
1939-40	308.9 (105.8)	230.5 (90.5)
1940-41	260.3 (89.2)	183.8 (72.2)
1941-42	276.8 (94.8)	167.6 (65.8)
1942-43	184.8 (63.3)	84.9 (33.3)
1943-44	158.8 (54.4)	89.4 (35.1)
1944-45	156.8 (53.7)	158.4 (62.2)

Inland Trade.—The following table shows the volume of rail and river-borne trade in certain important articles since 1936-37 :—

Inland Trade.

(Figures in 000 mds.)

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Cotton, raw	29,207	19,185	19,538	20,712	20,914	20,607	17,775	15,958	15,572
Cotton, piecegoods	10,521	11,190	11,077	11,294	12,771	11,444	10,351	11,004	9,564
Grain, pulse and flour	129,235	131,900	131,272	143,366	130,187	135,004	104,731	107,405	102,750
Hides and skins, raw	3,157	2,970	2,679	3,383	2,988	3,637	3,459	3,097	2,397
Jute, raw	38,225	32,574	31,497	32,767	28,074	25,954	18,145	16,590	20,083
Gunny bags and cloth	5,152	5,330	5,218	5,484	5,850	7,011	12,886	8,456	6,626
Oilseeds	43,777	39,646	50,063	43,777	39,360	43,544	36,141	30,471	32,045
Sugar (including gur, rab, etc.)	40,301	39,485	38,076	28,950	38,866	39,080	31,601	30,007	33,954

General.

The figures in the above table do not give a complete idea of internal trade as the list of articles for which these figures are shown is by no means exhaustive. Moreover, these figures relate only to trade between the 22 blocks into which India has been divided for the purposes of the Inland (Rail and River-borne) trade statistics and do not give any idea regarding the traffic within each block. It will, however, be seen from the above figures that generally speaking there was an all-round decrease in the Inland movements of the trade.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made by various Acts during the latter part of 1943 and the early part of 1944 were described in the preceding year's Review. Since then the Indian Finance Act, 1945 and some Ordinances have been passed introducing certain changes in the tariff.

Under the Indian Finance Act, 1945, the existing rate of import and excise duties on salt was continued and the additional duties of customs on certain goods, originally imposed by section 6 of the Indian Finance Act, 1942, and continued, subject to certain modifications, up to the 31st March, 1945, by section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1944, were extended up to the 31st March, 1946, subject to the modifications to the effect that the additional duty to be levied and collected in the case of spirits, comprised in Item No. 22(4) and in sub-items (a), (c) and (d) of Item No. 22(5) should be one-half instead of one-fifth of the amount of duty of customs, specified in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, and that no such additional duty shall be levied or collected on tobacco comprised in Items Nos. 24, 24(1), 24(2) and 24(3). The Indian Finance Act 1945 further altered the rates of customs duty on all varieties of tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, covered by Items Nos. 24, 24(1), 24(2) and 24(3) and these revised rates are given below :—

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	Burma.
24	Tobacco, manufactured not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Rs. 8-0 per lb.	..	..	..
24 (1)	Cigars	Revenue	The rate at which duty is for the time being leviable on articles included in Item No. 87 read with any other enactment in force <i>plus</i> Rs. 7-8 per lb.	..	..	10 per cent <i>ad-valorem</i> .
24(2)	Cigarettes	Revenue	The rate at which duty is for the time being leviable on articles included in Item No. 87 read with any other enactment in force, <i>plus</i> Rs. 18-12 per thousand or Rs. 7-8 per lb. whichever is higher.	..	..	..
24(3)	Tobacco, unmanufactured.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 7-8 per lb.	..	Rs. 7-0 per lb.	10 per cent <i>ad-valorem</i> .

General.

The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, was further amended by the Indian Finance Act, 1945, and the changes made in sub-items (1) and (4) of the heading 'I.—Unmanufactured tobacco' under Item No. 9—Tobacco and the rates of excise duty applicable thereon are indicated below :—

[illegible]

For the purpose of establishing a fund for supervising the exports of cotton cloth and yarn, and for the development of technical education, research and other matters in relation to the cotton textiles industry, the Cotton Textiles Fund Ordinance, 1944, was promulgated for levying a duty of customs on all cloth and yarn manufactured in India and exported from British India at the rate of three *per centum* of the maximum *ex-factory* price for the time being fixed for the particular description of cloth or yarn exported by or under any order for the time being in force under the Defence of India Rules. This duty of customs was levied by the Central Government under the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies Notification No. 244-TB/44, dated the 30th September, 1944, on and from the 1st October, 1944.

With a view to constituting a fund for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of labour employed in the coal-mining industry, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1944, was promulgated for levying and collecting as a cess, on all coal and coke despatched from collieries in British India, a duty of excise at such rate, not less than one anna nor more than four annas per ton, as may from time to time be fixed by the Central Government after consultation with the Advisory Committee constituted under the Ordinance. Under the Department of Labour Notification No. L-MW-23/156, dated the 1st November, 1944, the Central Government fixed four annas per ton as the rate at which the said duty shall be levied and collected with effect from the 1st December, 1944, and exempted from the liability to this duty all coal and coke despatched from collieries in British India otherwise than by rail.

General.

For constituting a fund for the financing of activities for the improvement of production, marketing and distribution of coal and coke, another Ordinance, the Coal Production Fund Ordinance was promulgated for levying and collecting, as a cess, on all coal and coke despatched from collieries in British India, a duty of excise at such rate, not exceeding one rupee and four annas per ton, as may from time to time be fixed by the Central Government. The duty levied under this Ordinance shall be in addition to any other duty of excise or customs for the time being leviable under any other law. In exercise of the powers conferred by this Ordinance, the Central Government in the Department of Supply issued a Notification No. 1334, dated the 22nd September, 1944, directing that with effect from the 1st October, 1944, the said duty of excise shall be levied at the rate of one rupee and four annas per ton and that all coal and coke despatched from collieries other than by rail shall be exempt from liability to this duty.

Mention may also be made here of the Sugar (Temporary Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1944, imposing an additional temporary excise duty of one rupee and seven annas per standard maund on sugar produced by vacuum pan process and of one rupee per standard maund on sugar produced by any other process. This temporary excise duty was levied only on the stock of sugar held on the 21st November, 1944, and was to have been entirely paid up by the 11th February, 1945.

Under notifications issued on the 1st July and the 19th August, 1944, respectively, the Central Government exempted tobacco and tea waste intended for the manufacture of Nicotine sulphate and Caffeine respectively from the duties of excise leviable on them. The Notification No. 13—Central Excise, dated the 7th October, 1944, issued by the Central Government exempted Betelnuts intended for being used as seeds from the duty leviable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

The effect of the Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 29—Customs, dated the 18th November, 1944, was to exempt cloth and yarn manufactured in India and exported from British India to an Indian State from the customs duty leviable thereon under the Cotton Textiles Fund Ordinance, 1944.

By the issue of the Notification No. 2—Customs, dated the 24th February, 1945, Holite and Cellulose Acetate Sheets were exempted by the Central Government from so much of the import duty as was in excess of the duty leviable on printing and lithographic material.

The Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 6—Camp-Central Excise, dated the 7th April, 1945, exempted matches of the type known as 'Bengal Lights' when manufactured in a factory whose daily output does not exceed 100 gross of boxes, from the duty payable on them under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, to the extent of ten pies per gross of boxes.

The Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 7—Camp-Central Excise, issued by the Central Government on the 7th April, 1945, in supersession of the Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification

General.

No. 1—Central Excise, dated the 15th April, 1944, exempted flue-cured *gulla* tobacco and the stems of flue-cured tobacco from so much of the duty leviable thereon under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, as was in excess of the duty leviable on tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco which was intended for manufacture into cigarettes, provided that the Collector was satisfied that such flue-cured *gulla* tobacco or such stems of flue-cured tobacco were intended for manufacture into cigarettes containing no other flue-cured tobacco.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, the Central Government, after consulting the Indian Coconut Committee, fixed with effect from the 1st June, 1945, an excise duty at the rate of four annas per cwt. avoirdupois on all copra consumed in any mill in British India whether produced in or imported from outside British India.

The rate of customs duty, that is, the cess levied and collected on tea produced in India and exported from any customs port to any port beyond the limits of British India was reduced to Re. 1/4/- per 100 lbs. from Re. 1/6/- per 100 lbs. by the Central Government under Notification No. 307(3-TR (I.E.R.)/44); dated the 26th May, 1945.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1944-45
Oils	27,76,25	36,48,03	80,70,63	39.66
Cotton and cotton goods . .	16,78,52	18,86,21	25,55,09	12.56
Machinery and millwork . .	10,02,16	10,44,73	15,16,82	7.46
Grain, pulse and flour . . .	30,85	30,72	8,09,18	3.97
Dyeing and tanning substances .	4,63,90	7,72,18	7,09,04	3.48
Chemicals	4,67,66	4,97,05	6,86,36	3.38
Metals and ores	6,18,85	4,22,40	6,52,44	3.21
Instruments, apparatus and appli- ances.	3,33,32	2,99,72	4,39,90	2.17
Vehicles	5,71,18	1,26,98	4,35,62	2.14
Wool, raw and manufactured .	3,78,16	4,46,98	3,14,73	1.55
Toilet requisites	38,10	13,88	2,90,22	1.43
Paper and pasteboard	1,82,19	1,78,41	2,60,96	1.28
Precious stones and pearls, unset .	55,73	1,43,82	2,48,92	1.23
Building and engineering materials	97,45	1,50,77	2,41,85	1.20
Salt	88,72	1,54,13	2,41,48	1.19
Tea chests	78,91	82,44	1,90,41	0.93
Fruits and vegetables	1,11,56	87,02	1,55,03	0.76
Spices	1,51,72	89,60	1,53,84	0.75
Liquors	1,48,36	1,47,34	1,47,14	0.73
Manures	7,25	10,49	1,44,46	0.71
Drugs and medicines	1,46,95	2,08,66	1,40,49	0.69
Hardware	1,00,55	93,66	1,29,12	0.63

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1944-45
Provisions and oilman's stores .	70,86	55,39	1,21,19	0.59
Belting for machinery . . .	47,71	85,02	1,09,89	0.55
Paints and painters' materials .	79,26	57,36	83,35	0.42
Bobbins	56,40	66,16	81,11	0.40
Tobacco	1,33,19	1,59,70	56,84	0.28
Gums and resins	27,29	19,80	48,92	0.24
Artificial silk	23,05	7,35	41,01	0.20
Clocks and watches and parts .	39,63	31,82	35,77	0.17
Paper-making materials . . .	2,75	4,33	32,83	0.16
Arms, ammunition and military stores.	37,60	33,80	32,60	0.16
Glass and glassware	25,64	15,77	30,14	0.15
Stationery	33,40	17,89	29,98	0.14
Books, printed, etc.	23,58	13,84	28,48	0.14
Cutlery	12,75	4,70	24,66	0.12
Tallow and stearine	34,90	38,10	19,63	0.09
Earthenware and porcelain . .	10,73	6,39	18,46	0.09
Flax, raw and manufactured . .	11,87	20,79	16,10	0.08
Rubber manufactures	18,51	5,56	14,46	0.07
Apparel	9,99	4,58	13,99	0.07
Wood and timber	20,43	16,19	4,78	0.03
Toys and requisites for games .	4,53	1,66	3,56	0.01
Fish (<i>excluding</i> canned fish) . .	1,90	1,74	3,34	0.01
Haberdashery and millinery . .	5,96	3,11	3,25	0.01
Soap	5,95	1,67	2,19	0.01
Jute and jute goods	3,49	5,73	2,18	0.01
Tea	51,74	2,17	93	0.00
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver.	4,14	73	83	0.00
Furniture and cabinetware . . .	2,32	81	41	0.60

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1944-45
Animals, living	3,70	38	30	0.00
Boots and shoes	2,02	46	16	0.00
Silk, raw and manufactured	2,98	45	9	0.00
Sugar	1,87	13	2	0.00
All other articles	7,05,48	5,57,91	9,50,60	4.68
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	1,10,44,05	1,17,76,71	2,03,47,75	100

Cotton manufactures (R 1,54 lakhs).—Imports of cotton manufactures into British India which registered a small increase in the aggregate were valued at R1,54 lakhs during 1944-45 as compared with R1,33 lakhs in the preceding year. Particulars of values of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past three years are shown below :—

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	16	12	4
Piecegoods—			
Grey (unbleached)	1	..	1
White (bleached)	32	7	9
Coloured, printed or dyed	46	17	22
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	79	24	32
Hosiery	1	..	2
Handkerchiefs and shawls . . . . .	..	..	1
Thread	23	87	1,06
Other sorts	17	10	9
GRAND TOTAL	1,36	1,33	1,54

Cotton Manufactures.

In the year under review imports of twist and yarn declined by 67 per cent both in quantity and value, and stood at 0.2 million lbs. valued at R4 lakhs as against 0.6 million lbs. valued at R12 lakhs in the preceding year. The average declared value per lb. of imported twist and yarn rose from R1-14-1p. in 1943-44 to R2-1-6p. in the year under review. The following table shows the imports of twist and yarn and the production thereof in Indian mills, classified according to counts, in the past three years :—

	1942-43		1943-44		1944-45	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
Cotton twist and yarn—						
Nos. 1 to 20	126	984,207	70	1,032,223	3	1,031,689
" 21 to 25 . . . . .	..	181,920	..	207,301	..	182,008
" 26 to 30 . . . . .	..	133,637	1	166,165	13	153,338
" 31 to 40	10	149,500	59	169,993	..	168,019
Above No. 40	204	65,923	89	85,392	30	90,106
Two-folds (doubles) . . . . .	..	—	1	—	..	—
Unspecified descriptions	605	18,510	410	19,343	146	21,865
TOTAL	945	1,533,796	630	1,080,417	192	1,650,925

It will be observed that imports, which showed a decline, consisted largely of unspecified descriptions, arrivals of which amounted to 146,000 lbs. and represented 76 per cent of the total quantity of twist and yarn imported during the year under review as against 410,000 lbs. or 65 per cent in 1943-44. There was a fall in the Indian production of twist and yarn in the year under review by 29 million lbs. as compared with that of the previous year.

Of the total quantity imported, the United States of America, which was the largest supplier, contributed 76 per cent as against 90 per cent in the preceding year and her share in absolute terms fell from 564,000 lbs. to 145,000 lbs. in 1944-45. The supply from the United Kingdom also showed a slight decrease from 66,000 lbs. to 45,000 lbs., her relative share however improved from 10 to 23 per cent in the year under review. There were no imports from Ceylon in 1943-44 as against 2,000 lbs. representing 1 per cent of the total in 1944-45. The following table shows the details :—

Imports of cotton twist and yarn and percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports.

	Quantity			Value		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
From—						
United Kingdom	60 (6%)	66 (10%)	45 (23%)	1 (6%)	1 (8%)	1 (25%)
Ceylon	0 (1%)	..	2 (1%)	..	..	..
Burma	14 (2%)	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	861 (91%)	564 (90%)	145 (76%)	15 (94%)	11 (92%)	3 (75%)
Other countries	1 (..)	..	..	1 (..)	..	..
TOTAL	945	630	192	10	12	4
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	R a. p. 1 11 6	R a. p. 1 14 1	R a. p. 2 1 6

Imports.

Imports of cotton piecegoods into British India, which totalled only 5 million yards in 1944-45 registered a small increase of 1 million yards, or 25 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The value of these imports showed a similar rise by 33 per cent from R24 lakhs to R32 lakhs. The increase was registered mainly in the white and coloured descriptions of piecegoods. Imports of the three descriptions of piecegoods during the last three years distinguishing the shares of the main supplying countries together with the percentage variation of the imports in 1944-45 as compared with 1943-44 and 1942-43 are set forth in the following table :—

Imports of cotton piecegoods	Quantity			Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1944-45 as com- pared with 1943-44	Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1944-45 as com- pared with 1942-43	Value			Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1944-45 as com- pared with 1943-44	Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1944-45 as com- pared with 1942-43
	1942- 43	1943- 44	1944- 45			1942- 43	1943- 44	1944- 45		
	Yds. (Mill- lions)	Yds. (Mill- lions)	Yds. (Mill- lions)			R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)		
<i>Grey.</i>										
From—										
United Kingdom . .	0.1	..	..	..	—100	1	..	1	+100	..
Japan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, all countries .	0.2	..	..	..	—100	1	..	1	+100	..
<i>White.</i>										
From—										
United Kingdom . .	5	0.9	1.4	+56	—80	31	6	9	+50	—71
Japan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, all countries .	5	1	1.4	+40	—72	32	7	9	+13	—69
<i>Coloured.</i>										
From—										
United Kingdom . .	7	2	3	+50	—57	12	14	21	+50	—50
Japan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, all countries .	8	3	4	+33	—50	12	17	22	+29	—52
<i>Total Cotton piecegoods.</i>										
Share of—										
Bombay	2	..	1	+100	—50	13	3	7	+133	—46
Bombay	5	1	1	..	—80	29	8	3	—62	—90
Madras	4	1	..	—100	—100	26	3	1	—67	—96
Madras	2	2	3	+50	+50	11	10	21	+110	+91
TOTAL	13	4	5	+25	—62	79	24	32	+33	—50

Cotton piecegoods.

Owing to belligerency, imports from Japan which had been one of the important sources of supply ceased altogether for the last three years. In 1944-45 practically all the supplies were derived from the United Kingdom and these were higher than in 1943-44. There were no imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom in 1943-44 while those were valued at Rs 1 lakh in the year under review. Imports of white and coloured goods were also higher by 55 and 50 per cent respectively as compared with 1943-44. The following table shows the declared values per yard of grey, white and coloured goods imported from the United Kingdom during the last three years :—

	Grey	White	Coloured
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1942-43	0 13 6	0 9 7	0 10 0
1943-44 . . . . .	..	0 12 1	0 9 6
1944-45 . . . . .	..	0 10 1	0 9 11

Prices of the imported white piecegoods from the United Kingdom were lower but those of the coloured varieties were slightly higher than in 1943-44.

Imports of the principal classes of grey, white and coloured goods are detailed below. The figures are in million yards :—

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Grey (unbleached)—			
Drills and jeans	0.1	..	..
Other sorts	0.1	..	..
TOTAL .	0.2	..	..
White (bleached)—			
Jaconets, madapollams, muslins, etc.	2.0	0.3	0.2
Longcloth and shirtings	1.4	0.2	0.4
Mulls	0.5	0.1	0.2
Drills and jeans	0.2	..	0.1
Twills	0.2	..	..
Other sorts	1.0	0.3	0.5
TOTAL .	5.3	0.9	1.4
Coloured, printed or dyed—			
Cambrics, etc.	1.4	0.6	0.6
Shirtings	1.5	0.3	0.2
Prints and chintz	0.2	..	..
Drills and jeans	0.8	0.1	0.2
Checks, spots and stripes	0.5	0.2	0.7
Twills	0.8	0.2	..
Other sorts	2.3	1.4	2.3
TOTAL .	7.5	2.8	4.0

Imports.

While the imports of grey goods were insignificant during 1944-45, those under white and coloured goods showed increases. The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom, the main supplying country, in the imports of piecegoods under each of the three broad classes during the last three years :—

	Grey	White	Coloured, etc.
1942-43	37.7	95.5	89.1
1943-44 . . . . .	..	93.9	85.8
1944-45 . . . . .	..	98.1	91.5

The quantities of cotton piecegoods as well as the quantity *per capita* available for consumption in India in each year from 1937-38 are shown in the table below. In calculating *per capita* consumption, variations in population from year to year during the inter-censal period have been allowed for. It should, however, be noted that in making these estimates, no account has been taken of the exports by land, amount taken for war supplies, and stocks left over from year to year. It should also be remembered that the figures for handloom production are only estimates based on the quantity of yarn available for consumption each year.

Consumption per capita of cotton piecegoods and handloom products in India.

Year	Net Imports		Net available mill production		Handloom production		Net available for consumption	
	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita	Esti- mated	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Yards crores	Yards	Yards crores	Yards	Yards crores	Yards	Yards crores	Yards
1937-38	58	1.57	384	10.38	149	4.02	591	15.97
1938-39	63	1.66	409	10.76	192	5.05	664	17.47
1939-40	56	1.47	379	9.97	182	4.79	617	16.25
1940-41	40	1.02	388	9.95	165	4.23	593	15.20
1941-42	10	0.26	372	9.54	207	5.30	589	15.10
1942-43 . . . . .	..	..	320	8.23	221	5.52	550	13.75
1943-44 . . . . .	..	..	441	10.89	239	5.90	680	16.79
1944-45	1	0.02	430	10.49	225	5.19	656	16.00

It will be seen that *per capita* consumption which stood at 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards during 1943-44 fell slightly to 16 yards during 1944-45.

Imports of fents improved from 283,000 lbs. valued at R3 lakhs in 1943-44 to 346,000 lbs. valued at R4 lakhs in the year under review. These consisted almost entirely of cotton fents, imports of which totalled about 329,000 lbs. (1.5 million yards) as against 273,000 lbs. (1.3 million yards) in 1943-44. Imports of fents of silk or artificial silk or mixture thereof and fents of other materials were rather

Artificial silk.

insignificant and showed slight increase being 2,000 lbs. in the case of the former and 15,000 lbs. in the case of the latter as against 1,000 lbs. and 13,000 lbs. respectively in 1943-44. Supplies of fents of all descriptions from the United States of America rose from 237,000 lbs. valued at R1 lakh to 306,000 lbs. valued at R3 lakhs in 1944-45. Imports from the United Kingdom on the other hand fell slightly in quantity from 47,000 lbs. to 40,000 lbs. but the value remained almost the same, viz., R1½ lakhs as in 1943-44.

Imports of sewing thread improved from R87 lakhs to R1,06 lakhs in 1944-45 almost the entire quantity coming from the United Kingdom as in the preceding year.

Sewing thread (R1,06 lakhs).

Imports of haberdashery and millinery were valued at R3 lakhs, same as in 1943-44. Almost the entire quantity was received from the United Kingdom as in the previous year.

Haberdashery and Millinery (R3 lakhs).

Artificial silk (R41 lakhs).—Owing to the war in the Far East, the main sources of supply of these goods were cut off during the last three years. The total value of the imports of artificial silk and manufactures however appreciably improved from R7 lakhs in 1943-44 to R41 lakhs in 1944-45. Artificial silk yarn was imported almost entirely from the United Kingdom and amounted to 0.9 million lbs. as against 0.2 million lbs. in the previous year, the corresponding value rising from R5 lakhs to R28 lakhs. The average declared value per lb. of imports from the United Kingdom during 1944-45 was R3-0-0p. the corresponding figure for the preceding year being R2-7-6p. Imports of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk also rose from 0.1 million yards to 0.4 million yards in quantity and from R2 lakhs to R8 lakhs in value in the year under review. Of the total, United Kingdom supplied 0.2 million yards (R5 lakhs) as against 0.1 million yards (R1 lakh) in the preceding year. The declared value, per yard, of imports from the United Kingdom was R2-0-11p. as compared with R1-1-7p. in 1943-44. Imports of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials totalled 30,000 yards valued at R1 lakh as compared with 15,000 yards valued at R½ lakh. The supplies of these goods also came mainly from the United Kingdom. The average declared value, per yard, of the imports from the United Kingdom was R4-7-0p. as compared with R2-10-4p. in the preceding year.

Wool, Raw and Manufactured (R3,15 lakhs).—Imports of wool and woollens which showed a substantial reduction were valued at R3,15 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with R4,47 lakhs in the preceding year, showing a decrease of R1,32 lakhs or 30 per cent. The decrease was chiefly noticeable in the case of raw wool the imports of which totalled 10.9 million lbs. valued at R2,10 lakhs as against 25.5 million lbs. valued at R4,02 lakhs in the preceding year. As usual Australia was the leading supplier in this line, although she reduced her supply to a great extent from 23.7 million lbs. (R3,67 lakhs) in 1943-44 to 10.5 million lbs. (R2,05 lakhs) in the year under review. There were no supplies from the United Kingdom which sent 0.3 million lbs. (R10 lakhs) in 1943-44. Imports from New Zealand also declined in quantity from 1.5 million lbs. to 0.3 million lbs. and in value from R25 lakhs to R4 lakhs only. In the case of manufactures there was, however, an appreciable

Imports.

improvement. Receipts of yarn and knitting wool totalled 0·8 million lbs. valued at R32 lakhs as compared with 0·2 million lbs. valued at R7 lakhs, while those of woollen and worsted piecegoods amounted to 0·5 million yards with a value of R44 lakhs as against 0·1 million yards valued at R8 lakhs in 1943-44. As in the previous year almost the entire quantity of yarn and knitting wool and of woollen and worsted piecegoods was received from the United Kingdom. Imports of woollen goods mixed with other materials also rose from 0·2 million yards (R6 lakhs) to 0·4 million yards (R18 lakhs) in the year under review. The United Kingdom supplied the entire amount as in 1943-44.

Imports of foreign carpets and floor rugs were insignificant in 1944-45 as against imports valued at R2 lakhs in the preceding year of which Iran supplied to the extent of about R1½ lakhs.

As in the previous year there were practically no imports of shawls and lohis in the year under review.

Imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, improved considerably from 4,000 lbs. (R17,000) to 33,000 lbs. (R2 lakhs) in the year under review.

Imports of Roller cloth, clearer cloth and sizing flannel, which were received entirely from the United Kingdom, showed a marked decrease from R20 lakhs to R7 lakhs in 1944-45:

Imports of woollen hosiery recorded an increase from R½ lakh to R1 lakh in 1944-45.

Silk, Raw and Manufactured (R9,000).—The trade in this line was greatly affected by the war in the Far East, the main source of supply of these goods. The total value of imports of silk, raw and manufactured, dwindled further from R½ lakh to only R9,000 in the year under review.

Machinery and millwork (R16,30 lakhs).—Imports of machinery and millwork including beltings and printing machinery showed a remarkable improvement in 1944-45, the total value of which amounted to R16,30 lakhs as compared with R11,30 lakhs in 1943-44. The following table shows the details for the last three years :—

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Prime-movers	60	62	76
Electrical	2,04	2,24	3,02
Agricultural machinery	8	2	10
Boilers	48	45	79
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	57	54	1,53
Mining	27	25	77

Machinery and Millwork.

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Oil crushing and refining	3	3	4
Paper mill	15	25	25
Refrigerating	3	7	5
Rice and flour mill	2	3	3
Saw mill	11	10	17
Sewing and knitting machines and parts . .	28	19	27
Sugar machinery	8	8	11
Tea machinery	12	22	43
Cotton machinery	1,83	2,40	2,27
Jute mill machinery	35	24	55
Wool machinery	3	7	5
Typewriters, including parts and accessories .	18	6	13
Printing and lithographing presses . . .	2	..	4
Belting for machinery	48	85	1,10

The value of electrical machinery imported rose from R2,24 lakhs to R3,02 lakhs of which the share of the United Kingdom increased by R69 lakhs to R2,66 lakhs in the year under review. Imports from the United States of America also rose from R24 lakhs to R31 lakhs in 1944-45 while those from Switzerland improved by R1 lakh to R3 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of textile machinery also recorded an increase in value from R3,19 lakhs to R3,38 lakhs although the receipts of cotton machinery, the main item under this category, showed reduction in value from R2,40 lakhs to R2,27 lakhs in 1944-45. Supplies from the United Kingdom represented 96 per cent amounting to R2,17 lakhs as compared with 97 per cent or R2,33 lakhs in 1943-44. Imports of jute mill machinery, however, increased from R24 lakhs to R55 lakhs. Increases were also noticeable in the imports of belting for machinery (R1,10 lakhs), tea machinery (R43 lakhs), sugar machinery (R11 lakhs), saw mill machinery (R17 lakhs), metal working machinery (R1,53 lakhs), mining machinery (R77 lakhs), prime-movers (R76 lakhs), agricultural machinery (R10 lakhs), boilers (R79 lakhs), oil crushing and refining machinery (R4 lakhs), sewing and knitting machines and parts (R27 lakhs) and type-writers including parts and accessories (R13 lakhs). On the other hand there were decreases only in the imports of refrigerating machinery (R5 lakhs) and wool machinery (R5 lakhs). There were no imports of printing and lithographing presses in 1943-44 while these were valued at R4 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of paper mill machinery and rice and flour mill machinery remained practically unchanged at R25 lakhs and

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R3 lakhs respectively. The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the import trade in machinery and millwork :—

Imports of machinery and millwork (including belting for machinery and printing machinery).

—	1942-43		1943-44		1944-45	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7,83	74.3	9,14	80.8	11,95	73.3
United States of America	2,24	21.3	2,00	17.6	4,03	24.7
Other countries	46	4.4	16	1.6	32	2.0
TOTAL	10,53	100	11,30	100	16,30	100

It will be seen from the above table that imports from the United Kingdom further improved, being valued at R11,95 lakhs in 1944-45 as against R9,14 lakhs in the preceding year, but her percentage share in the total trade fell from 81 to 73. The share of the United States of America, which increased both absolutely and relatively, amounted to 25 per cent of the total imports in 1944-45 as compared with 18 per cent in 1943-44.

Hardware (R1,29 lakhs).—There was an increase of 37 per cent in the value of hardware imported during the year under review which rose by R35 lakhs to R1,29 lakhs in 1944-45. The principal items included in this group and their imports during the past three years are shown in the table below :—

—	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements	2	1	2
Other implements and tools (except machine tools)	23	36	47
Builders' hardware	3	2	6
Domestic hardware	2	1	..
Enamelled ironware	1	..	..
Metal lamps	3	3	4
Metal lamps parts	1	1	1
Other sorts	6	50	69

Imports of agricultural implements, chiefly from the United Kingdom rose in value from R1 lakh to R2 lakhs in the year under review. An improvement was also noticeable in the case of other implements and tools, except machine tools, imports of which were valued at R47 lakhs or R11 lakhs

Hardware.

more than that in the preceding year. To the total the United Kingdom contributed 51 per cent and the United States of America 45 per cent as against 33 per cent and 61 per cent respectively in the preceding year. In regard to metal lamps the chief source of supply as in the previous year was the United States of America, imports from which improved from 128,000 to 151,000 in number and from R3 lakhs to R4 lakhs in value. The value of parts of metal lamps imported in 1944-45, which was shared by the United Kingdom and the United States of America, amounted to R1 lakh as against R½ lakh in the preceding year. The value of imports of builders' hardware also increased from R2 lakhs to R6 lakhs in 1944-45 in which the shares of the United Kingdom and the United States of America were R4½ lakhs and R1½ lakhs respectively, as against R1 lakh and R½ lakh in the preceding year. Among other specified items imports of domestic hardware and of enamelled ironware dropped to negligible amount.

Of the total imports of hardware, the United Kingdom supplied to the value of R84 lakhs as against R48 lakhs in 1943-44, her percentage share also increasing from 51 to 65. Supplies from the United States of America were valued at R37 lakhs or 29 per cent as against R35 lakhs or 37 per cent in the preceding year. Among other countries imports from Canada and Ceylon were valued at R4 lakhs (3 per cent) and R1 lakh (1 per cent) respectively. The following table compares these percentage with those for the preceding two years :—

Imports of hardware.

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	66	51	65
Ceylon	3	3	1
Canada	2	2	3
United States of America	23	37	29
Other countries	6	7	2
TOTAL .	100	100	100

There was a significant rise in the value of cutlery imported in 1944-45 which increased from R5 lakhs to R25 lakhs. Imports of razors were valued at R19 lakhs and those of pruning knives and other cutlery at R1½ lakhs and R4 lakhs respectively. Of the total imports the United Kingdom supplied goods to the value of R8 lakhs as compared with R2 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United States of America rose considerably from R2 lakhs to R17 lakhs in the year under review.

Imports.

Rubber Manufactures (R14 lakhs).—Being an essential war material available supplies of rubber manufactures for civilian use were naturally short and their imports were much reduced being valued at R6 lakhs in 1943-44 but these improved substantially to R14 lakhs in the year under review. The table below summarises the trade under principal classification :—

Imports of Rubber Manufactures.

—	1942-43		1943-44		1944-45	
	Number (000)	R (000)	Number (000)	R (000)	Number (000)	R (000)
Pneumatic motor covers . . .	7.1	6.83	1.8	2.09	5.1	2.41
Pneumatic motor cycle covers . .	1.6	8	..	..	0.8	8
Pneumatic cycle covers	67.3	1.65	20.1	46	30.1	84
Pneumatic motor tubes	4.7	76	0.6	16	2.5	15
Pneumatic motor cycle tubes . .	4.6	4	..	..	1.0	4
Pneumatic cycle tubes	36.0	36	2.4	3	14.0	10
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles .	0.04	4	0.04	4	0.8	18

Imports of pneumatic motor covers, which represented 17 per cent of the total value of rubber manufactures imported during 1944-45, numbered 5,100, valued at R24 lakhs. Compared with the preceding year, this meant an increase of about three times in quantity but only 14 per cent in value. The United Kingdom supplied almost the entire quantity in 1944-45 as against 900 valued at R1 lakh in 1943-44. The share of the United States of America in these imports fell to insignificance from 900 valued at R1 lakh in the preceding year. Imports of pneumatic cycle covers however improved from 20,100 valued at about R½ lakh in 1943-44 to 39,100 valued at about R1 lakh. The entire supply came from the United Kingdom which also sent almost the entire quantity received in 1943-44. Although the number of imported pneumatic motor tubes showed a substantial increase from 600 to 2,500, there was a decline in value from R16,000 to R15,000 in the year under review. Imports of pneumatic cycle-tubes also increased appreciably from 2,400 to 14,900 in the year under review.

Drugs and Medicines (R2,87 lakhs).—The total value of imported drugs and medicines improved further from R2,09 lakhs to R2,87 lakhs in 1944-45. Imports of proprietary and patent medicines were valued at R23 lakhs as compared with R20 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom accounted for R12 lakhs and the United States of America for R4 lakhs, their respective contributions in 1943-44 being R13 lakhs and R3 lakhs. Imports of camphor almost entirely from the United States of America slightly decreased and amounted to 101,000 lbs. in 1944-45 as against 120,000 lbs. in the previous year, the value remaining almost the same, viz., R2 lakhs. Imports of quinine salts improved, being valued at R2 lakhs as against R1 lakh in the preceding year. These were mainly supplied by the United Kingdom. Substantial improvement was also recorded in the imports of unspecified drugs and medicines, mainly from the United Kingdom, the value of which rose from R1,82 lakhs to R2,55 lakhs in 1944-45.

Paper and Pasteboard.

Paper and Pasteboard (R2,61 lakhs).—There was a further increase in the imports of paper and pasteboard which amounted to 671,000 cwts. valued at R2,61 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with 384,000 cwts. valued at R1,78 lakhs in 1943-44. Imports of paper of all kinds rose from 351,000 cwts. to 615,000 cwts. in quantity, the value increasing from R1,63 lakhs to R2,40 lakhs. Printing paper, usually the chief item of import, recorded an increase from 227,000 cwts. to 474,000 cwts. in quantity and from R59 lakhs to R1,07 lakhs in value. Canada and the United States of America were the principal sources of supply during the year under review, imports from the former totalling 354,000 cwts. and those from the latter 95,000 cwts. as compared with the corresponding quantity of 156,000 cwts. and 55,000 cwts. in 1943-44. Imports from the United Kingdom were almost steady at 5,000 cwts. but those from Newfoundland rose from 11,000 cwts. to 20,000 cwts. in 1944-45. Imports of writing paper and envelopes improved from 18,000 cwts. to 27,000 cwts. in quantity and from R15 lakhs to R23 lakhs in value in the year under review, to which the United Kingdom contributed 12,000 cwts. and the United States of America 14,000 cwts. as against 7,000 cwts. and 11,000 cwts. respectively in 1943-44. Packing and wrapping paper was on the other hand imported to a smaller extent, *viz.*, 59,000 cwts. valued at R46 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with 76,000 cwts. valued at R49 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom however improved from 5,000-cwts. to 7,000 cwts. in the year under review, but those from the United States of America and Canada fell appreciably from 50,000 cwts. to 43,000 cwts. in the case of the former and from 20,000 cwts. to 8,000 cwts. in the case of the latter. Imports of old newspapers in bales and bags were insignificant as in the previous year. The value of paper manufactures imported was higher by R6 lakhs and amounted to R9 lakhs only. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and card-board including manufactures thereof also considerably increased in quantity from 33,000 cwts. in 1943-44 to 56,000 cwts. in 1944-45 and in value from R16 lakhs to R21 lakhs. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total value of paper and pasteboard imported into British India during the past three years:—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of paper and pasteboard.

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	33.5	22.1	24.3
Canada	25.8	22.6	30.1
United States of America	36.3	52.3	44.3
Other countries	4.4	3.0	1.3
TOTAL	100	100	100

Imports.

It will be noticed that the share of the United States of America in the total trade, which had recorded a sharp increase in the previous year, fell considerably from 52 to 44 per cent in 1944-45. On the other hand the share of Canada rose from 23 to 30 per cent and that of the United Kingdom recorded a slight increase from 22 per cent to 24 per cent in the year under review.

In 1944-45 there were altogether 20 paper mills at work in India. The aggregate production of the reporting mills in India amounted to 2,001,000 cwts. in 1944-45, as compared with 1,939,000 cwts. in 1943-44. Imports of wood pulp, mostly for the use of the Indian paper mills increased sharply and amounted to 144,000 cwts. valued at R33 lakhs as compared with 18,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from the United States of America which alone supplied the entire quantity in 1943-44 (*viz.*, 18,000 cwts.), amounted to 119,000 cwts. in the year under review. The remainder came almost entirely from Canada.

Provisions (R1,21 lakhs).—The total value of imported provisions improved from R55 lakhs in 1943-44 to R1,21 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of farinaceous and patent foods, the largest item under this group, increased substantially in value from R12 lakhs to R33 lakhs. The figures for 1944-45 include R25 lakhs representing the value of milk foods for infants and invalids which was chiefly imported from Australia (R9 lakhs). Condensed milk was imported to the extent of 97,000 cwts. (R50 lakhs) as against 20,000 cwts. (R10 lakhs) in 1943-44. The United States of America and Australia accounted for 49,000 cwts. and 33,000 cwts. as compared with 4,000 cwts. and 11,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. There were practically no imports of biscuits and cakes as in the previous year. Imports of confectionery were valued at R1 lakh in the year under review while there were practically no imports in 1943-44. Imports of Jams and jellies also recorded a slight increase from R6 lakhs to R7 lakhs in 1944-45. The variations in the trade in some of the more important articles under provisions are shown in the table below :—

Imports of provisions.

Articles	1942-43		1943-44		1944-45	
	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)
Bacon and hams	1	1	..	1	1	1
Biscuits and cakes	1	1	..	..	..	..
Canned or bottled fruits	7	3	1	1	4	2
Tinned or canned fish	2	1	1	2	1	1
Cheese	2	2	2	3	5	4
Confectionery	2	3	..	..	1	1
Butter	3	3	1	3	..	..
Milk foods for infants and invalids	4	10	4	9	12	25
Farinaceous foods in bulk	15	2	..	..	..	..
Jams and jellies	6	2	12	6	17	7
Milk, condensed and preserved (including milk cream).	30	10	20	10	97	50
Other sorts	—	27	—	20	—	30

Sugar.

The total imports of provisions from the United Kingdom improved from R3 lakhs to R10 lakhs, her relative share in the trade being 8 per cent in 1944-45 as compared with 5 per cent in 1943-44. Imports from the Union of South Africa on the other hand fell from R8 lakhs to R4 lakhs, her relative share in the trade declining from 15 to 3 per cent. Imports from the United States of America, however, advanced from R6 lakhs to R24 lakhs and her relative share also rose from 11 per cent to 20 per cent. Supplies from Australia consisting mainly of cheese, jams and jellies, farinaceous and patent foods, and milk, condensed and preserved, were valued at R65 lakhs and represented 54 per cent of the total trade in 1944-45 as compared with R20 lakhs or 36 per cent in 1943-44. Imports from Canada amounted to R5 lakhs same as in 1943-44, her percentage share having decreased, from 9 to 4.

Sugar (R2,000).—The area planted with sugarcane in India during 1944-45 was 4,154,000 acres as compared with 4,234,000 acres in the preceding season. The production in terms of *Gur* (raw sugar) in 1944-45 was estimated at 5,481,000 tons, or 367,000 tons less than in 1943-44. The total number of factories manufacturing sugar direct from cane during the cane crushing season 1943-44 was 151, as against 150 in the preceding year. The following table gives the production of sugar in Indian factories during the last ten years as published by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology :—

Crop year*	Direct from Cane	Refined from <i>Gur</i> †
	Tons	Tons
1935-36	932,100	50,067
1936-37	1,111,400	19,500
1937-38	930,700	16,600
1938-39	650,800	14,200
1939-40	1,241,700	29,600
1940-41	1,095,400	48,500
1941-42	778,100	13,400
1942-43	1,070,700	6,370
1943-44	1,216,400	7,980
1944-45	953,500	(a)

NOTE.—Figures from 1936-37 exclude production in Burma.

* From November to October. The principal crushing period is from November to May.

† Production during the calendar year.

(a) Not available.

Imports of sugar 16 D. S. and above were practically insignificant in the year under review, the arrivals into India including the Kathiawar States being valued at only R2,000 as compared with R28,000 in 1943-44. Due to war conditions, supplies from Java altogether ceased during the last three years. According to the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology,

Imports.

the quantity of sugar available for consumption in India during the period 1st November, 1943 to 31st October, 1944 was estimated at 1,238,000 tons as against 1,228,000 tons in the preceding season.

The *ex*-factory price of the typical Indian Sugar, Crystal No. 1 at Cawnpore was fixed at R15-5-6 per md. This rate remained unchanged till the end of November, 1944 when as a result of further revision the price of the typical sugar was re-fixed at R16-12-6 per md., at which level the rate continued till the end of the year under review.

Liquors (R1.47 lakhs).—The total imports of liquors showed a slight increase in quantity from 0.9 million gallons in 1943-44 to 1.0 million gallons in 1944-45, but the value remained unchanged at R1.47 lakhs. The quantities taken by Bombay, Bengal, Madras and Sind were 0.4, 0.4, 0.1 and 0.1 million gallons valued at R62 lakhs, R47 lakhs, R12 lakhs and R26 lakhs respectively. More than 33 per cent of the total quantity of imported liquors consisted of ale, beer and porter, the receipts of which rose slightly from 0.3 million gallons (R12 lakhs) to 0.4 million gallons (R14 lakhs) in 1944-45. Compared with the preceding year imports from Australia, the United States of America and the United Kingdom improved from 155,000 gallons, 58,000 gallons and 22,000 gallons to 304,000 gallons, 79,000 gallons and 38,000 gallons respectively in 1944-45. On the other hand there was practically no supply from Canada in 1943-44, while she sent 43,000 gallons in the previous year. Spirit accounted for 50 per cent of the total quantity of liquors imported, and wines, 8 per cent. Imports of spirit which registered a fall in quantity, amounted to 503,000 gallons as against 526,000 gallons in the previous year, but the value rose from R1.22 lakhs to R1.26 lakhs in 1944-45. These imports are shown by classes in the table below :—

	1942-43		1943-44		1944-45	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	78,000	14	102,200	21	106,900	15
Gin	118,000	19	63,700	15	76,900	14
Rum	2,200	0.4	500	0.1	200	..
Liqueurs	4,800	1	2,200	0.4	500	0.1
Whisky	188,800	41	283,800	59	203,300	46
Spirit, present in drugs	72,700	23	58,400	20	986,100	39
„ perfumed	3,300	6	800	2	100	0.2
„ other sorts	20,800	9	13,900	5	16,100	0.2

It will be noticed that imports of rum, liqueurs, whisky and perfumed spirit decreased, while those of all other classes improved in the year under review. Receipts of denatured spirit were completely wiped out during the last three years owing mainly to cessation of supplies from Java. Imports of whisky fell from 284,000 gallons in 1943-44 to 203,000 gallons in 1944-45. There was an improvement in the arrivals from the United Kingdom which rose from 123,000 gallons to 193,000 gallons, but this was more than offset by decreased supplies from Canada and the United States of America which amounted to 5,000 gallons and 3,000 gallons only as against 114,000 gallons

Salt.

and 44,000 gallons respectively in 1943-44. Arrivals of brandy however showed a slight improvement from 102,000 gallons to 107,000 gallons. Larger consignments were received from the Union of South Africa which supplied 98,000 gallons as against 79,000 gallons in 1943-44. On the other hand there was reduced supply of brandy from Cyprus which fell from 18,000 gallons to 4,000 gallons only in the year under review. Imports of wines which were maintained at the preceding year's level, amounted to 82,000 gallons (R9 lakhs) as compared with 81,000 gallons (R13 lakhs) in 1943-44. As in the case of brandy, the Union of South Africa was the leading supplier having sent 39,000 gallons or 48 per cent as against 36,000 gallons or 44 per cent in the previous year. Cyprus, which ranked next, having supplied to the extent of 29,000 gallons or 36 per cent in 1943-44, curtailed her supplies to the extent of only 6,000 gallons or 7 per cent in 1944-45. The United Kingdom, formerly the principal source of supply of wines, further reduced her share to only 400 gallons from 1,000 gallons, in 1943-44. Australia on the other hand increased considerably her supply from 3,000 gallons to 33,000 gallons in 1944-45.

Salt (R2,41 lakhs).—Imports of foreign salt, chiefly for consumption in Bengal, showed an appreciable improvement from 167,000 tons valued at R1,54 lakhs in 1943-44 to 267,000 tons valued at R2,41 lakhs in 1944-45. Egypt and Aden continued to be the chief sources of supply, imports from the former rose from 84,000 tons to 174,000 tons while those from the latter fell from 65,000 tons to 60,000 tons in 1944-45. Arrivals from other countries included 10,000 tons and 13,000 tons from French Somaliland and Italian East Africa respectively. The production of Indian salt in 1944 amounted to 1,863,000 tons as against 1,925,000 tons in 1943. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Bengal in 1943-44 totalled 73,000 tons, the corresponding figures in the preceding year being 117,000 tons.

The controlled prices were R360 per 100 mds. *ex-ship* and R375 per 100 mds. *ex-golah* during the year under review.

Mineral Oils (R79,64 lakhs).—The total imports of mineral oils of all kinds into British India showed a record increase from 574 million gallons to 983 million gallons in quantity and from R35,22 lakhs to R79,64 lakhs in value in the year under review. The following table shows the details:—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)
Fuel oil	242,622	239,034	272,165
Kerosene—			
In bulk	93,928	80,284	96,223
In tins	1	..	..
TOTAL KEROSENE	93,929	80,284	96,223

Imports.

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Glas (000)	Glas (000)	Glas. (000)
Lubricating oils	27,771	21,806	23,704
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	127,685	231,719	590,229
Paints, solutions and compositions	10	..	8
Other kinds	626	707	834
TOTAL MINERAL OILS .	492,643	573,550	983,163

Imports of Kerosene rose from 80 million gallons to 96 million gallons of which Iran supplied 84 million gallons or 87 per cent as compared with 65 million gallons or 81 per cent in 1943-44. The remaining portion came almost entirely from the Bahrein Islands imports from which however declined from 16 million gallons to 11 million gallons in 1944-45. Due to war there were practically no imports during the last two years from Burma, formerly the chief source of supply.

Imports of Kerosene oil	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)
Bahrein Islands	21,403	15,764	11,419
Iran	66,869	64,520	84,200
Burma	5,656	..	29
Other Countries	1	..	575
TOTAL .	93,929	80,284	96,223

The detailed figures are given in the marginal table. In 1944-45 the average declared value per gallon was 10 as. 11 p. for the imports from Iran and 10 as. 5 p. for those from Bahrein Islands. The selling price of superior kerosene oil at the important ports, as fixed by the Government of

India, was Rs. 7-4-6p. per bulk unit of 8 imperial gallons up to the end of July, 1944. Thereafter, it was reduced to Rs. 6-15-6p. and remained unchanged during the rest of the year under review. Prices at up-country centres were controlled by the local governments and varied from place to place according to freightage from the main ports.

Imports of Diesel oils advanced from 74 million gallons in 1943-44 to 88 million gallons in 1944-45, and those of other fuel oils, from 165 million gallons to 184 million gallons. Iran was, as usual, the chief source of supply of fuel oils and sent 264 million gallons out of a total of 272 million gallons as compared with 236 million gallons out of a total of 239 million gallons in the preceding year.

Imports of lubricating oils amounted to 24 million gallons as compared with 22 million gallons in 1943-44. Of the imports in 1944-45, batching oils represented 3 million gallons, almost the same as in the preceding year. These were obtained almost entirely from Iran. Practically the whole amount of imports of other lubricating oils were drawn from the United States of America.

Chemicals.

The imports under the head 'Petroleum dangerous, flashing below 76°F. including petrol, benzine and benzol', amounted to 590 million gallons or 358 million gallons more than in the preceding year. Motor and aviation spirits, which forms the bulk of these imports, accounted for 529 million gallons in 1944-45 as compared with 214 million gallons in the preceding year. About 300 million gallons or 57 per cent of the total imports of petroleum came from Iran as against 169 million gallons or 79 per cent in 1943-44. The United States of America substantially increased her supply having sent 191 million gallons as against only 14 million gallons in the preceding year, while imports from Dutch West Indies also appreciably rose from 1 million gallons to 13 million gallons in the year under review. Imports from the Bahrein Islands on the other hand declined to 25 million gallons as compared with 30 million gallons in 1943-44.

In Bombay, where the trend of prices was similar to that in Calcutta, petrol was sold at R2-1-0p. per gallon ex-pump up to the end of July 1944. In August the selling rate was lowered to R1-15-6p. and this was maintained till January 1945. In February 1945 the rate was brought down to R1-14-0p., at which level it remained till the end of the year under review.

Chemicals (R6,88 lakhs).—The total imports of chemicals into British India advanced substantially in value from R4,97 lakhs in 1943-44 to R6,88 lakhs in 1944-45. Sodium compounds represented 50 per cent of this total, imports of which were valued at R3,43 lakhs as compared with R2,85 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of sodium carbonate, chiefly from the United Kingdom and Kenya Colony, rose from R76 lakhs to R1,23 lakhs while those of caustic soda, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, improved from R1,10 lakhs to R1,31 lakhs in the year under review. Among other descriptions of sodium compounds, increases were also noticeable in the imports of sodium bicarbonate and borax while those of bichromate and hydrosulphite registered decreases. Acids, as a class, of which acetic, citric, carbolic and tartaric are the most important, were imported to the value of R53 lakhs as compared with R29 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of potassium compounds also improved from R15 lakhs to R19 lakhs. Imports of bleaching powder remained almost stationary at R8 lakhs while those of magnesium compounds showed an increase from R2 lakhs to R4 lakhs. Calcium compounds improved considerably to R23 lakhs from R12 lakhs, while zinc compounds recorded a decrease of R1 lakh and stood at R5 lakhs. Imports of sulphur, almost entirely from the United States of America, were valued at R36 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with R30 lakhs in the preceding year. Among other chemicals, ammonia and salts thereof showed increases from R17 lakhs to R45 lakhs while copper sulphate valued at R12 lakhs remained

Imports.

fairly steady. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal supplying countries in the total imports of chemicals during the past three years :—

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	58.7	64.4	64.3
United States of America	21.5	19.0	17.3
Kenya Colony	6.8	8.7	6.8
Other countries	13.0	7.9	11.6
TOTAL .	100	100	100

It will be observed that the share of the United Kingdom in the total imports remained almost steady while those of the United States of America and Kenya Colony slightly fell.

Motor vehicles (R2,67 lakhs).—The total number of motor cars imported into British India declined further from 41 valued at R1 lakh in 1943-44 to only 13 valued at R $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh in the year under review. The table below shows the number of motor cars imported during the past four years indicating the principal sources of supply :—

Number of motor cars imported.

	United Kingdom	United States of America	Canada	Other countries	TOTAL
1941-42	612	1,463	719	60	2,854
1942-43	24	208	134	15	381
1943-44 . . . . .	..	34	..	7	41
1944-45	2	5	..	6	13

The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries imported during the year under review advanced remarkably to 7,737 from only 69 in 1943-44, the corresponding increase in value being from R2 lakhs to R2,66 lakhs. These imports, consisting almost entirely of chassis, were mainly consigned from the United States of America and Canada. Imports from these two sources numbered 5,529 and 2,205 in 1944-45. The average declared value of chassis, imported from the United States of America in 1944-45 was much higher than in the preceding year and amounted to R3,676, the corresponding

Iron and steel.

figure for Canada being R2,846. The following table shows the total number of motor omnibuses, vans, etc., imported during the past four years :—

*Number of motor omnibuses, vans, etc., imported.**

	United Kingdom	United States of America	Canada	Other countries	TOTAL
1941-42	24	22,943	5,381	7	28,355
1942-43	113	5,070	1,634	2	6,819
1943-44 . . . . .	..	63	..	6	69
1944-45	1	5,529	2,205	2	7,737

* Subject to revision when final figures of motor vehicles imported under lend/lease on Government account become available.

Imports of motor cycles increased from 3 to 61 in number, the corresponding rise in value being from R2,000 to R½ lakh. Imports during the year under review were drawn mainly from the United Kingdom.

Imports of cycles and parts thereof in 1944-45 were valued at R55 lakhs as compared with R40 lakhs in the preceding year. Of these cycles imported

entire or in sections numbered 37,000 valued at R25 lakhs as against 28,000 valued at R19 lakhs in 1943-44. These were imported almost entirely from the United Kingdom as in the preceding year. Imports of parts and accessories were valued at R29 lakhs as compared with R21 lakhs in 1943-44.

Iron and Steel (R3,60 lakhs).—The output of pig iron in India fell from 1,686,000 tons in 1943-44 to 1,303,000 tons in 1944-45 or by 23 per cent and that of steel ingots from 1,366,000 tons to 1,266,000 tons or by 7 per cent. The production of finished steel, which excludes the production of some re-rolling mills using either imported or Tata's *semis*, also showed a decrease from 978,000 tons to 923,000 tons. The following table shows the details for the last two years :—

Production of pig iron and iron and steel manufactures in India during 1943-44 and 1944-45.

(In thousand tons)

Description	1943-44	1944-45	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
Pig Iron	1,686	1,303	—383
Iron castings and manufactures	123	112	—11
Steel ingots	1,366	1,266	—100
Semis	1,042	950	—92

Imports.

Description.	1943-44	1944-45	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Finished Steel—			
Angles	91	78	-13
Tees	8	9	+1
Sheets { Galvanised	27	36	+9
{ Black	264	213	-51
Plates	79	67	-12
Rails	127	96	-31
Steel sleepers		36	+36
Wheels, tyres and axles	10	15	+5
Fish plates	6	5	-1
Tin plates	18	30	+12
Bars, beams and channels	304	301	-3
Others	44	37	-7
TOTAL FINISHED STEEL	978	923	-55

There were practically no imports of foreign pig iron into India for the last two years. Imports of ferro-alloys, however, considerably increased from 1,600 tons to 3,700 tons in quantity and from R14 lakhs to R25 lakhs in value in 1944-45. Manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig iron and old iron and steel) also recorded an improvement from 44,000 tons to 83,000 tons in quantity with an increase in value from R2,02 lakhs to R3,56 lakhs. The declared value, per ton, was R4,29 during 1944-45 as compared with R4,60 in the preceding year. The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years:—

	Quantity Ton (000)			Value R (lakhs)		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Steel angle and tee	0.2	..	..	0.5	..	..
Steel bars (other than cast steel)	1.0	0.4	0.5	7.9	3.1	3.1
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	0.2	..	..	1.3	..	0.1
Bolts and nuts	0.5	0.2	0.4	4.6	2.7	4.8
Fencing materials (including fencing wire).	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.6
Hoops and strips	10.5	5.8	5.8	44.0	25.4	28.0
Nails, rivets and washers	2.8	3.3	3.6	18.4	20.8	24.6
Galvanised sheets and plates	0.1	..	..	0.5	..	..
Tinned sheets and plates	11.8	0.3	1.5	53.8	1.4	8.3
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned.	3.1	0.7	7.0	9.7	2.2	20.5
Rails, chairs and fishplates		1.1	..		3.3	0.2
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	6.0	2.1	3.2	45.4	25.4	25.7
Wire nails	1.3	3.0	6.9	6.4	12.9	26.8
Wire rope	1.4	1.4	4.6	16.4	15.2	52.9
Cast pipes and fittings	0.7	0.6	0.7	5.8	5.8	5.2
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways.	0.1	..	..	0.4	0.3	..

Other metals.

Tinned sheets and plates were imported to the extent of 1,500 tons valued at R8 lakhs as against only 300 tons valued at R1 lakh in 1943-44. Imports of sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned improved remarkably from 700 tons to 7,000 tons, the value also rising from R2 lakhs to R20 lakhs. There was also an increase in the imports of nails, rivets, etc., which amounted to 3,600 tons valued at R25 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with 3,300 tons valued at R21 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of wire nails and wire rope also increased substantially from 3,000 tons (R13 lakhs) to 6,900 tons (R27 lakhs) and 1,400 tons (R15 lakhs) to 4,600 tons (R53 lakhs) respectively. Construction materials—beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work—came in negligible quantities during the last two years. There were practically no imports of steel, angles and tees and galvanised sheets and plates as in the preceding year. Imports of steel bars, chiefly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, rose slightly from 400 tons in 1943-44 to 500 tons in 1944-45, the value remaining steady at R3 lakhs. Imports of hoops and strips were also stationary at 5,800 tons, but advanced in value from R25 lakhs to R28 lakhs in 1944-45. Among other items, imports of bolts and nuts, wrought tubes, and pipes and fittings showed increases, while rails, chairs and fishplates recorded a decrease over the preceding year. Imports of *semis* ingots, blooms, billets and slabs—entirely from the United States of America, amounted to 37,000 tons as compared with 21,000 tons in 1943-44.

As might be expected, the total imports of iron and steel from the United Kingdom increased from 9,000 tons in 1943-44 to 16,000 tons in 1944-45, but her relative share slightly fell from 19·2 to 18·4 per cent. Imports from the United States of America also rose considerably from 34,000 tons in 1943-44 to 65,000 tons in 1944-45, her percentage share in the total trade having risen from 72·3 to 74·7. The following table gives the particulars:—

—	United Kingdom		United States		Other countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)
1942-43 . . .	15	30·6	30	61·2	4	8·2	49
1943-44 . . .	9	19·2	34	72·3	4	8·5	47
1944-45 . . .	16	18·4	65	74·7	6	6·9	87

Other metals (R2,66 lakhs).—Imports of aluminium, mainly unwrought increased substantially in quantity from 300 cwts. to 27,000 cwts. and in value from R 1/2 lakh to R24 lakhs in 1944-45. Imports of brass, etc., on the other hand declined from 13,000 cwts. valued at R14 lakhs to 10,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of copper, chiefly wrought, advanced from 319,000 cwts. valued at R1,56 lakhs to 366,000 cwts. valued at R1,84 lakhs, Canada supplying 201,000 cwts. valued at R98 lakhs as against 163,000 cwts. valued at R82 lakhs in 1943-44. Arrivals from the United States of America, however, fell from 47,000 cwts. to 34,000 cwts. in quantity and from R24 lakhs to R17 lakhs in value in 1944-45. There were on the other hand, noticeable increases in the imports from the United Kingdom which amounted to 21,000 cwts. (R13 lakhs) as against 3,000 cwts.

Imports.

(R3 lakhs) in 1943-44. Lead was imported to the extent of 11,000 cwts. valued at R3 lakhs as against 10,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs in 1943-44. Imports of lead, wrought (chiefly sheets, and pipes and tubes) however, fell sharply from 10,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs to 3,000 cwts. valued at R1 lakh in 1944-45, while imports of pig lead amounted to 8,000 tons valued at R2 lakhs as against practically no imports in the previous year. Imports of tin were negligible during the last two years. Arrivals of unwrought zinc showed a slight decrease in quantity from 33,000 cwts. to 24,000 cwts., but the value rose from R9 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Imports of wrought zinc improved appreciably and amounted to 9,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with 1,000 cwts. valued at R1 lakh in 1943-44. Imports of quicksilver heavily increased to 237,000 lbs. valued at R21 lakhs as compared with 55,000 lbs. valued at R5 lakhs in the preceding year. Canada was the principal supplier, having sent 203,000 lbs. valued at R19 lakhs as against 45,000 lbs. valued at R4 lakhs in the previous year.

Other articles.—The following table shows the course of trade in some of the other articles of importance in imports :—

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Dyeing and tanning substances	4.64	7.72	7.09
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	3.33	3.00	4.40
Tobacco	1.33	1.60	2.00
Precious stones and pearls, unset	56	1.44	2.41
Spices	1.52	90	1.54
Glass and glassware	26	16	41

There was a fall in the imports of dyeing and tanning substances which Dyeing and tanning subs. were valued at R7.09 lakhs as compared with tances (R7.09 lakhs). R7.72 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of coal tar dyes representing 90 per cent of the total value in 1944-45 declined in value by R66 lakhs or 9 per cent to R6.41 lakhs and in quantity by 0.5 million lbs. or 5 per cent to 8.8 million lbs. The principal sources of supply during the year under review were the United Kingdom and the United States of America imports from which amounted to 3.8 million lbs. (R3.15 lakhs) and 4.5 million lbs. (R2.34 lakhs) respectively. The following table

Other articles.

shows the details of the imports of these dyes during the past three years :—

Imports of coal tar dyes.

	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Allzarine	663	555	183	14	18	5
Congo red	298	471	165	7	30	8
Coupling dyes of the naphthol group .	989	1,213	1,279	90	1,21	1,46
Vats	628	991	1,078	1,28	2,39	2,24
Sulphur black	1,793	2,385	3,145	45	64	78
Others	2,193	3,770	2,693	1,14	2,35	1 80
TOTAL .	6,564	9,385	8,813	3,98	7,07	6.41
From United Kingdom	3,957	5,286	3,820	2,40	4,38	5,15
„ Switzerland	207	398	363	40	65	84
„ Japan	62	..	..	3	..	..
„ United States of America .	2,293	3,695	4,534	1,11	2,03	2,34
„ Other Countries	45	6	96	4	1	8

Imports of barks for tanning, almost entirely from South Africa, also decreased from 633,000 cwts. valued at R51 lakhs to 558,000 cwts. valued at R47 lakhs in 1944-45. There were no imports of cutch and gambier and of saffron during the year under review.

Imports of instruments and apparatus showed a marked improvement being valued at R4,40 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with R3,00 lakhs in the preceding year. The value of electrical instruments and apparatus, the principal item under this group increased appreciably from R1,53 lakhs to R2,61 lakhs, consignments from the United Kingdom in 1944-45 being valued at R2,19 lakhs as against R1,20 lakhs in the preceding year. Expressed in percentage, the share of the United Kingdom rose from 78 to 84. The value of imports from the United States of America also improve from R28 lakhs to R41 lakhs.

Imports.

which was the principal supplier last year, remained unchanged at R90 lakhs though her relative share fell from 62 per cent to 36 per cent. Palestine occupied the top place in this trade in 1944-45 and her share improved both absolutely and relatively from 22 per cent. (R 31 lakhs) to 48 per cent. (R1,20 lakhs) in the year under review. The value of the consignments from Arabia and the Bahrein Islands, consisting practically of pearls only totalled R5 lakhs and R8 lakhs respectively, in 1944-45 as against R9 lakhs and R7 lakhs in 1943-44.

Dutiable Baggage.—The imports of dutiable baggage which are not otherwise specified, were valued at R5 lakhs as in the preceding year. The following classes of articles imported as baggages are, however, recorded under their respective heads and are necessarily excluded from this :—(i) fire arms, cartridges and other arms and ammunitions, (ii) wireless sets and instruments, apparatus and appliances, (iii) liquors and spirits, (iv) furnitures and carpets, (v) jewellery, silverware and platedware, including silver and plated cutlery and (vi) vehicles, including motor cars.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1944-45
{ Jute, raw	9,01,57	8,32,91	7,50,01	3.56
{ Jute manufactures	36,40,93	40,47,18	60,42,52	28.72
{ Cotton, raw and waste	5,30,53	7,48,79	7,70,17	3.66
{ Cotton manufactures	46,10,10	42,62,42	37,60,17	17.87
Tea	31,91,04	37,85,82	37,49,67	17.82
Seeds	10,51,76	11,14,02	10,53,35	5.01
Fruits and vegetables	1,97,06	2,27,55	4,59,14	2.18
Lao	2,89,17	2,47,34	4,32,16	2.05
Leather	4,76,05	4,38,40	4,21,22	2.00
Hides and skins, raw	3,38,36	4,12,84	3,94,58	1.88
Wool, raw and manufactured	1,61,02	2,34,97	3,90,68	1.86
Mica	2,71,16	2,80,40	2,94,43	1.40
Metals, Ores and Minerals	3,92,66	3,49,76	2,52,39	1.20
Fish (excluding canned fish)	78,29	1,55,38	2,25,79	1.07
Coir	86,96	97,88	1,94,61	0.92
Tobacco	1,49,20	76,45	1,40,01	0.67
Grain, pulse and flour	6,93,23	2,30,82	1,23,24	0.59
Paraffin wax	21,31	1,22,47	1,22,90	0.58
{ Rubber, raw	6,26	17,09	51,10	0.24
{ Rubber manufactures	30,87	34,80	62,44	0.30
Spices	1,94,10	1,44,81	1,11,45	0.53
Oils	1,36,84	83,13	1,05,57	0.50
Hemp, raw	52,37	67,30	69,79	0.33

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1944-45
Building and engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood.	18,16	48,14	47,78	0.23
Apparel	43,72	34,51	42,60	0.20
Gums and resins	34,40	45,20	42,51	0.20
Dyeing and tanning substances	30,58	27,16	40,07	0.19
Haberdashery and millinery	1,01,65	77,60	36,03	0.17
Bristles	17,23	40,84	31,93	0.15
Sugar	1,07,96	42,27	31,72	0.15
Animals, living	15,49	23,91	28,44	0.14
Drugs and medicines	30,58	22,13	26,17	0.12
Provisions and oilman's stores	59,92	58,40	24,82	0.12
Coffee	52,38	60,05	24,52	0.12
Coal and Coke	35,61	21,37	22,84	0.11
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	10,39	11,87	18,00	0.09
Bones for manufacturing purposes	12,22	9,83	18,08	0.09
Cordage and rope	6,34	11,10	17,40	0.08
Wood and timber	14,05	10,46	10,74	0.08
Manures	20,51	12,34	14,37	0.07
Soap	25,65	16,76	12,70	0.06
Fibre for brushes and brooms	17,15	12,87	12,10	0.06
Chemicals and Chemical preparations	27,04	15,93	10,78	0.05
Paints and painters' materials	5,46	7,01	10,18	0.05
Boots and shoes	11,29	6,46	10,17	0.05
Hardware	7,34	10,68	8,13	0.04
Silk, raw and manufactured	24,12	8,97	6,39	0.03
Books, printed, etc.	4,39	5,61	3,47	0.02
Machinery and millwork	5,00	7,52	3,39	0.02
Fodder, bran and pollards	7,15	7,08	3,12	0.01
Oilcakes	61,49	14,92	41	0.00
All other articles	4,52,21	3,03,32	5,00,41	2.37
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	1,87,90,44	1,99,87,98	2,10,42,87	100

Cotton.

Cotton (R 6,93 lakhs).—Exports of raw cotton from British India showed an increase during the year under review and amounted to 319,000 bales as compared with 282,000 bales in 1943-44 the value registering an increase to R 6,93 lakhs as against R 6,36 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom increased her purchases to 234,000 bales from 180,000 bales a year ago. Australia however reduced appreciably her requirements from 28,000 bales in 1943-44 to 8,000 bales only. There was however an increase in the case of the U. S. A. which took 66,000 bales in the year under review as against 54,000 bales in 1943-44. The following statement gives the monthly export of cotton from British India during the last three years :—

(In bales of 400 lbs. each)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
April	119,100	26,100	42,900
May	63,600	43,700	29,200
June	52,500	32,700	33,700
July	13,000	5,600	51,900
August	5,700	300	32,700
September	800	19,500	34,800
October	1,300	40,500	14,300
November	3,900	21,700	18,200
December	3,000	10,300	14,800
January	5,300	13,100	10,900
February	11,800	40,100	19,800
March	20,900	28,000	15,500
TOTAL	300,900	281,600	318,700

The comparative increase in exports of Indian cotton was, however, more than counterbalanced by the decreased consumption of cotton by the mills in India in the year under review. It is estimated that the Indian mills

Exports.

absorbed 4,103,000 bales of Indian cotton during 1944-45 or 247,000 bales less than in the preceding year. The table below shows the details :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian Mills.

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Bombay Island	1,094	1,140	1,259	1,207
Ahmedabad	377	327	469	408
Bombay Province	1,749	1,767	2,024	1,894
Madras	559	621	620	602
United Provinces	410	432	428	418
Central Provinces and Berar	171	167	167	157
Bengal	134	127	137	139
Punjab and Delhi	182	170	192	183
Rest of British India	57	65	52	52
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	3,262	3,349	3,620	3,445
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	676	695	730	658
TOTAL INDIA	3,938	4,044	4,350	4,103

Besides Indian Cotton, fairly large quantities of foreign raw cotton are also used in Indian mills for the manufacture of finer fabrics. The total receipts of foreign cotton recorded an increase from 426,000 bales in 1943-44 to 502,000 bales in the year under review. Consignments from British East Africa were much higher, being 201,000 bales as against 110,000 bales in 1943-44. Supplies from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, however, were curtailed and amounted to 22,000 bales as against 69,000 bales in 1943-44. On the other hand imports from Egypt further increased from 243,000 bales in 1943-44 to 278,000 bales in the year under review, apparently as a result of the establishment of a special purchasing mission in that country to secure greater supplies of long staple cotton needed to meet the increasing requirements of Indian mill.

Exports.

Cotton manufactures (R. 37,60 lakhs).—The position of the cotton industry during the year under review has already been reviewed in Chapter I. The production and exports of different classes of piecegoods during the past three years are shown below :—

(In million yards.)

	Mill Production			Exports		
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1942-43	1913-44	1914-45
Grey and bleached piecegoods—						
Shirtings and longcloth	1,008.0	1,331.6	1,302.9	67.8	46.3	41.2
Chaddars	36.5	46.8	47.1	5.8	4.1	2.8
Dhatis	713.1	1,121.8	981.1	}		
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	221.0	259.5	256.8		1.0	..
Drills and jeans	208.7	205.8	216.9	15.0	19.3	15.4
Other sorts	773.2	749.0	800.3	339.4	229.6	216.4
TOTAL	3,020.5	3,765.4	3,698.1	429.0	299.3	278.0
Coloured piecegoods	1,088.8	1,105.3	1,119.4	390.1	163.0	144.1
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	4,109.3	4,870.7	4,727.5	819.2	462.3	423.0

During 1944-45 the output of Indian cotton mills declined to 4,727.5 million yds. from the record production of 4,870.7 million yds. in 1943-44. With a view to conserving supplies for requirements within the country restrictions were placed on their exports. The total exports of cotton piecegoods during 1944-45 further declined by 9 per cent from 462 million yards to 423 million yards, and the corresponding decline in value was from R36,57 lakhs in 1943-44 to R33,79 lakhs, i.e. by 8 per cent. The decrease was general and distributed over all the three categories, grey, bleached and coloured. Exports of grey piecegoods declined by 3 million yards to 216 million yards and those of the bleached varieties by 17 million yards to 63 million yards. Export of coloured goods amounted to 144 million yards which meant a reduction of 19 million yards in the preceding year's figure. Shipments of all classes of piecegoods to Iraq were 25 million yards (13 million yards), Aden and Dependencies 53 million yards (34 million yards), Turkey (European) 12 million yards (32 million yards), Ceylon 44 million yards (38 million yards), Union of South Africa 32 million yards (29 million yards), Tanganyika Territory 22 million yards (21 million yards), Nigeria 23 million yards (34 million yards) and Kenya Colony 27 million yards (39 million yards). The figures in brackets indicate exports for 1943-44. Exports to Australia remained almost stationary at nearly 38 million yards, while those to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan increased from 44 million yards to 50 million yards. The bulk of the trade passed, as usual, through Bombay, which accounted for 90 per cent of the total exports as against 92 per cent in the preceding year, the corresponding shares of Madras being 9 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. The following table

Jute Manufactures.

shows the average declared value per yard, of exported piecegoods compared with the corresponding value of imported piecegoods during the last three years :—

	Exports			Imports		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 7 0	0 11 2	0 9 9	0 9 10	0 11 11	1 6 1
White	0 7 9	0 12 3	0 12 8	0 9 6	0 12 11	0 10 8
Coloured	0 8 0	0 14 9	1 1 3	0 9 9	0 9 7	0 9 6

As compared with the preceding year, the average value for grey piecegoods exported recorded a decline but that of coloured piecegoods showed an increase while that of white variety remained fairly steady during the year under review. These average values for the year under review compared with the corresponding values of the imported varieties were, however, higher in the case of white and coloured but stood at a much lower level in the case of grey.

The figures of production of cotton twist and yarn in the Indian mills are given on page 55. Exports of cotton twist and yarn recorded a decline from 19 million lbs. to 17 million lbs. in quantity and from R3,17 lakhs to R2,28 lakhs in value. Shipment to Aden and Dependencies rose from 1.0 million lbs. to 3.0 million lbs. while those to Union of South Africa fell from 5.0 million lbs. to 3.8 million lbs. Exports to European Turkey also decreased appreciably from 4.0 million lbs. to 1.6 million lbs. and those to Palestine fell from 4.1 million lbs. to 3.5 million lbs.

Jute and Jute Manufactures (R 67, 93 lakhs).—The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year under review amounted to 868,000 tons as compared with 812,000 tons in 1943-44, showing an increase of 56,000 tons or 7 per cent. The value of these shipments recorded a corresponding increase to R67,93 lakhs from R57,80 lakhs in the preceding year. The following table shows the variation in the exports of raw jute and manufactured goods separately during the past six years :—

	Exports of raw jute	Percentage variation as compared with 1939-40	Exports of sacking bags and cloth	Percentage variation as compared with 1939-40	Exports of hessian bags and cloth	Percentage variation as compared with 1939-40
	Tons (000)		Tons (000)		Tons (000)	
1939-40	570	100	511	100	546	100
1940-41	243	43	445	87	464	85
1941-42	315	55	403	79	460	84
1942-43	243	43	331	65	273	50
1943-44	178	31	282	55	343	63
1944-45	160	28	311	61	382	70

Exports of raw jute decreased in quantity from 178,000 tons in 1943-44 to 160,000 tons in 1944-45, i.e., by 10 per cent the corresponding value also

Exports.

registered a similar fall of 10 per cent from R8,33 lakhs to R7,50 lakhs. Exports to the United States of America fell from 49,000 tons to 32,000 tons in the year under review, and those to the United Kingdom decreased slightly from 100,000 tons to 98,000 tons in 1944-45. The amount sent to Brazil was 14,000 tons as against 15,000 tons in 1943-44 while shipments to Australia remained almost stationary at 4,000 tons during the two years.

The consumption of raw jute by Indian Mills recorded a slight increase as compared with that in the preceding year. The following table shows the exports and Indian consumption of raw jute during the last six seasons, July to June :—

Season	Exports of raw jute	Consumption in India*	Proportion of consumption to exports (%)
July—June—	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	
1939-40	529	1,288	243
1940-41	241	989	410
1941-42	276	1,222	443
1942-43	235	1,202	511
1943-44	170	964	567
1944-45	188	1,032	549

* Figures refer to mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

It will, however, be observed that as in 1943-44 the consumption in 1944-45, was five and a half times larger than the exports, although both consumption and exports individually recorded some increase over the preceding year. The monthly production of jute manufactures is shown in the following table :—

(In thousands)

	Hessian and Canvas (including bags and cloth).				Sacking (including bags and cloth)			
	1943-44		1944-45		1943-44		1944-45	
	Tons	Yds.	Tons	Yds.	Tons	Yds.	Tons	Yds.
April	49	177,589	39	137,984	70	170,928	55	131,122
May	42	153,023	40	141,179	61	148,457	57	134,382
June	42	152,997	38	135,455	62	149,200	55	129,616
July	32	118,021	31	112,182	45	110,380	47	110,578
August	19	72,220	38	135,498	27	66,180	54	126,499
September	24	87,070	29	104,276	33	79,815	42	99,325
October	30	111,599	39	142,266	40	97,007	53	123,191
November	37	139,957	38	140,064	49	118,381	51	120,849
December	28	101,977	31	115,722	30	94,395	43	102,552
January	35	130,834	37	137,517	50	119,576	40	117,159
February	35	119,044	31	117,704	47	115,292	42	101,803
March	40	145,368	38	143,768	58	137,954	52	124,556
TOTAL	411	1,509,708	429	1,563,615	581	1,407,565	600	1,421,632

N. B.—Figures include manufactures on Government account.

Jute Manufactures.

As compared with the preceding year, the production of both hessian and sacking rose in the year under review, the former by 4 per cent and the latter by 3 per cent.

The following table illustrates the prices of a typical grade of bags and two of the more important grades of hessians during 1944-45 :—

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40" × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40" × 10½ oz.	
	Ready	Near Forward	Ready	Near Forward	Ready	Near Forward
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1944—						
April 7	67 12 0	67 12 0	21 10 0	21 10 0	28 8 0	28 8 0
April 28	66 12 0	66 12 0	22 2 0	22 2 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
May 26	66 12 0	66 12 0	22 2 0	22 2 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
June 30	66 12 0	66 12 0	22 2 0	22 2 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
July 28	66 12 0	66 12 0	22 2 0	22 2 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
August 25	66 12 0	66 12 0	22 2 0	22 2 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
September 15	63 0 0	62 12 0	22 2 0	22 2 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
October 27	62 8 0	62 6 0	22 2 0	22 2 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
November 24	59 0 0	58 4 0	22 2 0	21 12 0	28 12 0	28 0 0
December 22	63 0 0	62 8 0	22 2 0	22 2 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
1945—						
January 26	62 12 0	61 12 0	22 2 0	22 2 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
February 23	66 4 0	64 8 0	22 2 0	22 2 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
March 30	66 0 0	65 6 0	22 2 0	22 2 0	29 0 0	29 0 0

Exports of jute bags and cloth in the past three years are shown in the marginal table. The number of gunny bags shipped recorded an increase in 1944-45 and totalled 387 million as compared with 367 million in the preceding year, the corresponding increase in value being from R19,78 lakhs to R24,50 lakhs. Of the total exports in 1944-45

— — —	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Bags (in millions). . .	406	367	387
Cloth (in million yds.) .	908	1,287	1,304

sacking bags accounted for 71 per cent and numbered 275 million valued at R20,12 lakhs while hessian bags accounted for 29 per cent and numbered 112 million valued at R4,38 lakhs. The United Kingdom, generally the principal purchaser of gunny bags, slightly curtailed her takings from 79 million to 73 million bags. But the Union of South Africa increased her purchase by 9 million to 63 million bags in 1944-45. Shipments to the West African territories, *e.g.*, Nigeria, Gold Coast, etc., taken together were much less, amounting to 18 million bags as compared with 25 million bags last year. Despatches to Egypt were however slightly lower amounting to 15 million bags as against 17 million bags in 1943-44. Exports to the United States of America also declined from 13 million bags to 6 million bags. The exports to Chile and Cuba amounted to 11 million and 21 million bags respectively as against 10 million and 24 million bags respectively in the previous year. Shipments to Australia sharply rose from 47 million to 71 million bags and those to New Zealand improved from 14 million to 17 million bags.

Exports.

The total quantity of gunny cloth exported also registered a small improvement from 1,287 million yards to 1,304 million yards in 1944-45 with the corresponding value rising from R28,97 lakhs to R34,45 lakhs. Of the total shipments in 1944-45 hessian gunny cloth represented 1,287 million yards valued at R33,77 lakhs as compared with 1,272 million yards valued at R28,49 lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, the United States of America was the best customer of gunny cloth in the year under review but her purchases decreased from 804 million yards in 1943-44 to 766 million yards in 1944-45. There were increased shipments to the United Kingdom and the Argentine Republic which amounted to 221 million yards and 146 million yards respectively as against 166 million yards and 144 million yards respectively in 1943-44. Exports to Canada also improved by 4 million to 68 million yards but those to Egypt declined from 22 million to 9 million yards. Australia and Uruguay on the other hand took more, the former 32 million yards against 25 million yards and the latter 13 million yards against 9 million yards in the preceding year. Despatches to the Union of South Africa, however, fell from 16 million to 13 million yards in 1944-45. Table No. 32 appended to this review, shows the details of exports of jute bags and cloths.

Raw Wool (R2,28 lakhs).—Exports of raw wool increased in quantity from 22.1 million lbs. to 26.0 million lbs. and in value from R1,72 lakhs to R2,28 lakhs in 1944-45. The price of Kandahar wool (Indian quality), cleaned basis, at Karachi which was quoted at R65 per maund of 82 lbs. at the beginning of April 1944 showed an upward trend and by the middle of October 1944 the rate firmed up to R82, at which level it remained till the end of the year under review.

Exports of raw wool to the United Kingdom increased from 11.8 million lbs. in 1943-44 to 13.6 million lbs. in the year under review, and those to the United States of America from 5.7 million lbs. in 1943-44 to 11.4 million lbs. in 1944-45. There were no exports to Iraq, which took 4.5 million lbs. in the previous year. Shipments to other countries were practically insignificant. Re-exports of foreign wool recorded a substantial improvement from 1.4 million lbs. to 6.8 million lbs. in 1944-45, the corresponding value increasing from R11 lakhs to R61 lakhs in the year under review. As usual, almost the entire quantity of re-exports went to the United States of America. The following table shows the exports of raw wool of Indian origin and imports of foreign wool by land into India and corresponding re-exports by sea during the last five years :—

	Imports by land (Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes)	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian merchandise)
	Cwts. (000)	Cwts. (000)	Cwts. (000)
1940-41	146	100	275
1941-42	95*	95	354
1942-43	83*	10	170
1943-44	33*	13	197
1944-45	45*	61	232

*For basis of compilation, *vide* Chapter VI.

Tea.

The export trade in raw wool is confined chiefly to Sind and Bombay the percentage shares of these provinces in 1944-45 being 85 and 15 as compared with 71 and 29 respectively in the preceding year. In the case of re-exports, Sind accounted for 42 per cent, Bengal 34 per cent and Bombay 24 per cent of the trade while in the previous year Sind alone accounted for 97 and Bombay 3 per cent. These figures are however exclusive of exports from the Kathiawar States which are dealt with in Chapter V.

Exports of carpets and rugs improved in quantity from 2.9 million lbs. to 5.3 million lbs. and in value from R54 lakhs to R1,54 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments to the United States of America amounted to 2.0 million lbs. with a value of R43 lakhs as against 0.8 million lbs. valued at R12 lakhs in 1943-44 while those to Canada amounted to 0.3 million lbs. valued at R10 lakhs as compared with 0.2 million lbs. valued at R4 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the Union of South Africa also increased largely in 1944-45 and amounted to 1.7 million lbs. valued at R75 lakhs as compared with 0.9 million lbs. valued at R24 lakhs a year ago. Despatches to New Zealand improved to 1.0 million lbs. valued at R18 lakhs in 1944-45 from 0.8 million lbs. valued at R11 lakhs the year before.

Tea (R 37,50 lakhs).—The total production of tea in India in 1944 has been provisionally estimated at 511 million lbs. as compared with 575 million lbs. in the preceding year. As usual, Assam contributed the largest quantity and produced 271 million lbs., or 53 per cent of the total Indian production in 1944. Production in the rest of Northern India amounted to 139 million lbs. or 27 per cent. Southern India accounted for a production of 101 million lbs. or 20 per cent. The acreage and production for a number of years are shown in the following tables:—

Acreage

—	1906	1915	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944*
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	440,000	439,200	438,400	439,400	439,800	442,300	441,000	441,800
Rest of Northern India	153,900	181,300	232,400	231,900	232,200	232,300	232,400	232,300	231,500	231,200
Southern India.	37,600	68,000	161,000	162,700	161,000	161,800	163,200	161,700	166,000	165,400
TOTAL	530,700	632,100	834,300	893,800	832,500	833,500	835,400	839,300	839,400	838,400

*Subject to revision.

Production

—	1906	1915	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944*
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
Assam	162,468	245,752	241,527	261,037	252,728	259,663	288,738	308,879	299,479	270,833
Rest of Northern India	64,216	94,695	117,451	115,705	121,434	123,447	131,396	160,024	170,551	138,849
Southern India.	14,281	31,610	71,272	75,119	78,434	78,771	80,953	95,152	105,275	101,707
TOTAL	240,965	372,057	430,250	451,861	452,596	463,881	501,087	564,055	575,305	511,389

*Subject to revision.

Exports.

The exports for the corresponding official years are shown in the table below :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

—	1900-07	1915-16	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
From North- ern India (Calcutta and Chitta- gong).	217,931	301,403	282,757	291,507	301,082	295,405	307,353	233,372	341,828	340,019
From South- ern India (Madras ports).	13,980	25,840	51,444	56,303	57,277	53,031	66,281	58,301	69,434	62,490
From Bom- bay and Sind.	1,743	11,227	24	240	1,035	1,054	8,407	34,220	1,828	3,840
TOTAL	233,654	338,470	334,225	348,050	350,394	349,490	382,041	325,902	413,090	407,349

Exports of tea showed a slight decrease from 413 million lbs. in 1943-44 to 407 million lbs. in 1944-45, the corresponding value declining from R37.86 lakhs to R37.50 lakhs. The quantity exported in the year under review represented 80 per cent of the total production as compared with 72 per cent in the preceding year.

As a result of prohibition of exports on private account since the middle of September 1942, the auction sales which are now confined to teas for internal consumption opened at Calcutta for the 1944-45 season on June 13, 1944. There are altogether 39 sales during the season and the total quantity of leaf tea sold for internal consumption amounted to 464,351 packages as compared with 579,966 packages in 1943-44. The average price per lb. realised at these sales rose from 9 as. 7 p. in 1943-44 to 10 as. 8 p. in 1944-45.

The following table shows the number of chests of sound leaf sold and the average price realised at the Calcutta auction sales since 1932-33, the season immediately preceding the introduction of the International Regulation scheme :—

Season	NUMBER OF CHESTS SOLD			AVERAGE PRICE PER LB.		Total weighted average price per lb.
	With export rights	For internal consumption	Total	For teas with export rights*	For teas for internal consumption	
				AS. P.	AS. P.	AS. P.
1932-33	—	—	772,843	—	—	5 2
1933-34	575,709	267,635	843,344	0 7	4 10	8 1
1934-35	506,834	282,991	849,825	8 9	5 2	7 7
1935-36	527,340	290,330	817,676	9 5	4 10	7 9
1936-37	584,918	322,913	907,831	10 1	4 8	8 2
1937-38	617,653	367,260	984,913	11 4	4 9	8 11
1938-39	640,135	356,564	996,699	9 7	4 0	7 7
1939-40	617,446	380,094	997,540	11 5	4 4	8 9
1940-41	471,714	470,185	650,899	13 6	4 1	6 7
1941-42	766,197	305,833	1,072,030	18 9	7 4	14 1
1942-43	210,798	774,994	985,792	16 0	15 10	15 10
1943-44	—	579,966*	579,966*	—	9 7*	9 7*
1944-45	—	464,351	464,351	—	10 8	10 8

*Revised.

Tea.

Taking 1932-33 as base, the variation in the production in Northern India and in the total quantity of sound leaf tea sold at the Calcutta auction sales (including tea sold for internal consumption) and the average prices realised at these sales are set forth below :—

Season	Production	Total quantity sold (for both export and internal consumption)	Average price
1932-33	100	100	100
1933-34	87	109	156
1934-35	91	110	147
1935-36	89	106	150
1936-37	89	117	158
1937-38	97	127	173
1938-39	102	129	147
1939-40	101	129	169
1940-41	104	84	127
1941-42	113	139	273
1942-43	126	128	306
1943-44	127	75*	185*
1944-45	110	60	206

*Revised.

Of the total exports of 407 million lbs. in 1944-45, the United Kingdom took as usual the largest quantity, *viz.*, 254 million lbs. or 62 per cent as compared with 278 million lbs. or 67 per cent of the total exports of 413 million lbs. in the preceding year. Exports to Canada however rose from 32.3 million lbs. to 41.2 million lbs., while those to the United States of America fell from 60.0 million lbs. to 51.4 million lbs. in 1944-45. Shipments to Australia also decreased by 4.2 million lbs. to 15.8 million lbs. and those to the Union of South Africa were almost stationary amounting to 4.7 million lbs. as against 4.5 million lbs. in 1943-44. On the other hand, there were increased exports to Iraq and Iran amounting to 3.7 million lbs. and 11.8 million lbs. as compared with 1.8 million lbs. and 4.6 million lbs. respectively in 1943-44. Ceylon also took larger quantity which amounted to 7.8 million lbs. as against 3.0 million lbs. in the preceding year. Exports to Argentina and Chile also showed improvement from 0.7 million lbs. and 1.7 million lbs. to 3.0 million lbs. and 3.1 million lbs. respectively in the year under review. As usual shipments were made mainly from Calcutta and Madras, the former alone accounting for 84 per cent of the total exports. The quantities shipped from these two ports were 340 million lbs. and 63 million lbs. respectively in 1944-45 as against 342 million lbs. and 69 million lbs. in the preceding year.

Exports.

Food grains and flour (R 1,23 lakhs).—The total exports of grain, pulse and flour which had to be restricted in the interest of the food situation in the country, registered a further decline from 95,000 tons in 1943-44 to only 38,000 tons in 1944-45, or by 60 per cent in quantity, the corresponding value declining by 47 per cent from R2,31 lakhs to R1,23 lakhs. The decrease was most noticeable in the case of rice and wheat, exports of which were drastically curtailed from 27,000 tons to 10,000 tons and from 31,000 tons to 2,000 tons respectively. Exports of pulse on the other hand, improved from 16,000 tons to 25,000 tons in the year under review. Exports of other food grains during the year were of insignificant magnitude. The statement below shows the details for the past three years :—

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	255	27	10
Rice in the husk	11	..	2
Wheat	8	31	1
Wheat flour	14	11	25
Pulse	38	16	..
Jowar and bajra	6	10	..
Other sort	20	..	..
TOTAL	352	95	38
VALUE R(lakhs)	693	231	123

Despite large production in India, considerable quantities of rice used to be imported into the country, mostly from Burma, supplies from which source practically ceased during the last three years. Exports, which usually formed 1 per cent of Indian production in previous years, and were destined chiefly to Ceylon, Arabia and certain African territories having a large Indian population, were virtually eliminated during the last two years. The following statement compares the total outturn of rice in India with the recorded exports from and imports into India on private account during the past five years :—

(In thousand tons)

	PRODUCTION	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy	Rice	Paddy
1940-41	22,000	251	2	1,207	45
1941-42	25,021	303	28	982	4
1942-43	24,456	255	11	18	..
1943-44	30,661	27	..	..	..
1944-45	28,183	10	..	..	..

Food Grains.

The production of the rice crop in India in 1944-45 amounted to 28.2 million tons of cleaned rice, as compared with 30.7 million tons in the preceding year, the total area under the crop being 83.9 million acres as compared with 81.1 million acres in 1943-44. Exports of rice, not in the husk, decreased from 27,000 tons to 10,000 tons in quantity and from R60 lakhs to R33 lakhs in value. The table below shows the direction of export trade in rice during the last three years :—

Exports of rice, not in the husk, to foreign countries.

(In thousand tons)

—	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Ceylon	179	26	10
Rest of Asia	42	..	..
Union of South Africa	9	1	..
East Africa (including Mauritius)	23	..	..
Other Countries	2	..	..
TOTAL .	255	27	10

Practically the entire quantity of rice exported during the year went to Ceylon, the quantity supplied to her being 10,000 tons in 1944-45 as compared with 26,000 tons in 1943-44. There were practically no imports of rice in 1944-45 as in the preceding year.

The production of wheat in India during the 1943-44 season which came into the market during 1944-45 was estimated at 10 million tons, as compared with 11 million tons in the preceding season. Exports from India amounted to 1,500 tons in the year under review as compared with 31,000 tons in 1943-44. These were destined to Iran which took 1,000 tons as against 300 tons in 1943-44. On the other hand there were no exports to Ceylon, Bahrein Island and Iraq, their respective shares in 1943-44 being 16,000, 7,000 and 5,000 tons.

The following table shows the production and exports of wheat during the past five years :—

—	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1940-41	10,027	45
1941-42	10,037	186
1942-43	11,032	8
1943-44	9,741	31
1944-45	10,551	2

Exports.

Exports of wheat flour from India were also of a small magnitude being only 1,000 tons valued at R2 lakhs as compared with 11,000 tons with a value of R32 lakhs in 1943-44. Almost the entire quantity was shipped to Bahrein Island, while in the last year Ceylon took 10,000 tons out of the total exports of 11,000 tons.

Among other food grains, exports of pulses, recorded an increase in quantity from 16,000 tons in 1943-44 to 26,000 tons in 1944-45 and in value from R52 lakhs to R84 lakhs. Almost the entire quantity was shipped to Ceylon. The quantity of dal exported declined from 6,000 tons to 5,000 tons in 1944-45. Exports of gram, however, rose from 2,000 tons to 3,000 tons in the year under review. There were no exports of lentils and jowar and bajra as against 300 tons and 10,000 tons respectively in 1943-44. Improvement was however noticeable in the exports of pulses of unspecified descriptions which amounted to 17,000 tons valued at R57 lakhs as against 7,000 tons valued at R22 lakhs in 1943-44. There were no exports of maize and barley from India during the last two years.

Oilseeds (R 10.41 lakhs).—There was a small increase in the total quantity of exports from British India of oilseeds, which amounted to 341,000 tons as compared with 323,000 tons in 1943-44 showing an increase of 6 per cent the value on the other hand decreased from R10.95 lakhs to R10.41 lakhs, that is by 5 per cent in the year under review.

The Indian linseed crop of the season 1943-44 which was mostly marketed in the year under review, was somewhat smaller having been estimated at 381,000 tons, as against 410,000 tons in the preceding season. The Argentine crop of 1943-44 was officially estimated at 1,573,000 tons, as against 1,500,000 tons in the preceding year. Shipments from India in 1944-45 rose appreciably from 37,000 tons to 92,000 tons in quantity and from R1.10 lakhs to R2.74 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom took 36,000 tons as against only 3,000 tons in 1943-44. There was practically no export to other European countries. Australia maintained her place as the leading purchaser and took 46,000 tons as against 28,000 tons in 1943-44. Exports to the Union of South Africa also showed an improvement from 5,000 tons to 7,000 tons in the year under review. The exports in 1944-45 were despatched entirely from the provinces of Bengal and Bombay, their percentage shares being 23 and 77 as against 28 and 72 respectively in 1943-44.

The production of groundnuts in shell in 1944-45 was estimated at 3,856,000 tons, as against 3,823,000 tons in the preceding season. Exports of ground-

Groundnuts (R6.31 lakhs). nuts from British India totalled 215,000 tons valued at R6.31 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with 241,000 tons valued at R8.22 lakhs in 1943-44. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 182,000 tons in 1943-44 to 108,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments to the Union of South Africa on the other hand increased from 28,000 tons to 32,000 tons in the year under review. There were no exports to Canada in 1943-44 but she took 15,000 tons in 1944-45. Egypt, which showed practically no interest in the article in 1942-43 took 21,000 tons in 1943-44 and further increased her takings to 47,000 tons in the year under review.

Hides and skins.

Nearly the entire quantity was shipped from the Madras Province as in the preceding year.

Exports of castor seed decreased further from 14,000 tons valued at R53 lakhs in 1943-44 to 6,000 tons valued at R20 lakhs in 1944-45. Despatches to the United Kingdom declined from 11,000 tons to 1,000 tons. Shipments to Australia, however, rose slightly from 4,000 tons to 5,000 tons in the year under review.

Exports of rapeseed amounted to 17,000 tons valued at R60 lakhs in 1944-45 as against 18,000 tons valued at R57 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom reduced her purchase from 17,000 tons to 14,000 tons in the year under review. The remainder went to Australia. The production of rape and mustard in India in 1944-45 was estimated at 1,024,000 tons, as compared with 921,000 tons in 1943-44.

Exports of sesamum fell heavily from 6,000 tons valued at R21 lakhs in 1943-44 to 1,000 tons valued at R7 lakhs in the year under review. The exports were mainly destined to Aden and Dependencies.

Exports of other non-essential oilseeds, *e.g.*, cotton, copra, etc., were negligible during the year under review. Shipments of essential oilseeds recorded an increase of 60 per cent in quantity. They

Other Oilseeds (R49 lakhs). rose from 5,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs in 1943-44 to 8,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs in 1944-45. The principal descriptions were coriander (R17 lakhs) and cummin (R11 lakhs).

Hides and Skins (R3.99 lakhs).—There was a recession in the exports of raw hides and skins (excluding cuttings) which fell by 36 per cent from 19,600 tons in 1943-44 to 12,500 tons in 1944-45, but due to higher prices fetched in 1944-45 the corresponding value decreased by 3 per cent only from R4.09 lakhs to R3.95 lakhs. Of the total quantity exported in 1944-45, raw hides represented 9 per cent and recorded a decrease from 3,400 tons valued at R43 lakhs to 1,100 tons valued at R17 lakhs. The following table shows the details for the past three years :—

	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	2,900	1,800	400	30	22	7
„ buffalo hides	1,100	700	..	11	9	..
„ other hides	400	900	700	4	13	10
„ goat skins	15,500	15,300	9,600	2.02	2.03	2.42
„ sheep skins	500	700	1,600	19	62	1.10
„ other skins	100	200	200	7	11	20
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (excluding cuttings).	20,500	19,600	12,500	3.83	4.09	3.95

Exports.

Exports of raw cow hides shrank from 1,800 tons valued at R22 lakhs in 1943-44 to 400 tons valued at R7 lakhs in 1944-45, of which Turkey took 200 tons as against 500 tons in 1943-44. The United Kingdom which absorbed 1,100 tons or 61 per cent in the preceding year was practically out of the picture during the year under review. Shipments to the United States also fell from 200 tons to insignificance in 1944-45. The share of the other countries was almost negligible.

There were no exports of raw buffalo hides in the year under review while in 1943-44 these amounted to 700 tons valued at R9 lakhs. Exports of 'other hides' which is comprised almost entirely of calf skins declined from 900 tons valued at R12 lakhs to 700 tons valued at R10 lakhs. Almost the entire quantity was sent to the United Kingdom.

Exports of raw skins decreased from 16,200 tons to 11,400 tons in quantity but the value rose slightly from R3.66 lakhs to R3.78 lakhs. Goat skins which formed the bulk of these shipments recorded a big recession from 15,300 tons to 9,600 tons in quantity and from R2.93 lakhs to R2.42 lakhs in value. The United States of America was, as usual, the largest purchaser, followed by the United Kingdom. The former reduced her takings from 12,300 tons to 7,800 tons and the latter from 2,300 tons to 900 tons. Exports to Australia remained almost stationary at 500 tons. Shipments of sheep skins however improved appreciably in quantity from 700 tons to 1,600 tons and in value from R62 lakhs to R1.10 lakhs. These were almost entirely directed to the United States of America. Price quotations of raw hides and skins are shown in table No. 59.

There was a further decrease in the exports of tanned hides and skins in the year under review which totalled 8,100 tons as against 10,700 tons in quantity and the corresponding value fell by R8 lakhs to R4.00 lakhs in 1944-45. The following table shows the details for the past three years :—

	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	9,100	5,600	3,700	2.06	1.50	1.21
„ buffalo hides	600	400	..	13	14	..
„ other hides	1,800	1,100	600	45	38	28
„ goat skins	1,700	1,900	2,100	82	1.03	1.22
„ sheep skins	2,000	1,700	1,600	98	99	1.07
„ other skins	100	..	100	3	4	22
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, TANNED .	15,300	10,700	8,100	4.47	4.08	4.00

Exports of tanned cow hides fell in quantity by 34 per cent from 5,600 tons to 3,700 tons and in value by 19 per cent from R1.50 lakhs to R1.21 lakhs. Almost the entire quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom. Exports of tanned buffalo hides dwindled to insignificance from 400 tons valued at R14 lakhs in the previous year. Tanned calf skins destined chiefly to the United Kingdom also declined from 1,000 tons to 600 tons in quantity and from R38 lakhs to R28 lakhs in value.

Lac.

Exports of tanned goat skins amounted to 2,100 tons valued at R1,22 lakhs as against 1,900 tons valued at R1,03 lakhs in 1943-44. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose to 1,000 tons from 600 tons while those to the United States of America fell to 800 tons from 1,200 tons in the previous year. The United Kingdom took the largest quantity of tanned sheep skins exported, viz., 700 tons out of the total of 1,600 tons as against 1,000 tons out of 1,700 tons exported in 1943-44. Exports to the United States of America stood at 200 tons as in the previous year. Shipments to the Union of South Africa increased to 600 tons from 300 tons in the preceding year.

Lac (R4,32 lakhs).—Exports of lac spurted up to 438,000 cwts. valued at R4,32 lakhs in 1944-45 from 236,000 cwts. valued at R2,47 lakhs in the previous year. The following table shows details during the past three years :—

	1942-43		1943-44		1944-45	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac	254,800	80	210,000	89	321,200	73
Stick lac and seed lac	58,200	18	20,900	9	105,600	24
Others	80,300	2	5,100	2	11,000	3
TOTAL	321,300	100	236,000	100	437,800	100

Exports of shellac improved by 46 per cent in quantity from 203,600 cwts. in 1943-44 to 298,200 cwts. in 1944-45 and by 44 per cent in value from R2,16 lakhs to R3,12 lakhs. The United States of America, the largest customer, took 199,600 cwts. in 1944-45 as compared with 162,300 cwts. a year ago. The share of the United Kingdom also increased considerably from 32,500 cwts. to 82,900 cwts. in 1944-45. Exports to Australia, on the other hand, declined to 2,000 cwts. in 1944-45 from 3,300 cwts. a year ago. Argentina took 6,000 cwts. as against none in 1943-44. Exports of seed lac also rose appreciably from 20,900 cwts. to 105,600 cwts., in quantity and from R20 lakhs to R86 lakhs in value in 1944-45. These were shipped almost entirely to the United States of America which took 91,000 cwts. as against 20,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Of the total exports of button lac amounting to 23,000 cwts. in 1944-45 as against 6,500 cwts. in 1943-44, the United States of America accounted for 13,500 cwts. as against 2,800 cwts. in the preceding year. There had been practically no exports to the United Kingdom in 1943-44 while she took 7,300 cwts. in the year under review. The Union of South Africa on the other hand decreased her takings from 1,500 cwts. to 1,200 cwts. in 1944-45. Shipments to Australia also declined considerably from 2,100 cwts. to 600 cwts. Exports of other kinds of lac including stick lac but excluding lac dye rose appreciably from 5,100 cwts. to 11,000 cwts. in 1944-45. The principal destinations were the United Kingdom (9,100 cwts.) and the United States of America (1,700 cwts.).

The ceiling price of T. N. shellac at Calcutta which was fixed at R64 per maund in July 1942 remained in force till July 30, 1943 when it was raised to R71. This rate remained unchanged till the end of the year under review.

Exports.

Metals, Ores and Minerals (R2,52 Lakhs).—Exports of metals and ores declined considerably in quantity from 827,000 tons to 439,000 tons and in value from R3,50 lakhs to R2,52 lakhs in the year under review. Exports of manganese ore, representing 36 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1944-45, fell from 549,000 tons to 157,000 tons or a decrease of 71 per cent over 1943-44. The United States of America took 147,000 tons as against 484,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom shrank considerably from 50,000 tons to 9,000 tons only in the year under review.

Exports of pig iron totalled 159,000 tons valued at R81 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with 186,000 tons valued at R98 lakhs in 1943-44. The United Kingdom took almost the entire quantity, viz., 154,000 tons against 173,000 tons in the preceding year.

Exports of chromite declined from 27,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs to 19,000 tons valued at R10 lakhs in 1944-45. Canada and the United Kingdom took 14,000 tons and 5,000 tons as against 19,000 tons and 8,000 tons respectively, in the preceding year.

Under manufactured iron and steel, exports of pipes and fittings advanced from only 50 tons to 1,700 tons while those of sheets and plates declined from 400 tons to 200 tons.

Other articles.—The following is a summary of the course of the trade in the more important of the remaining articles of exports :—

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45.
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Fruits and vegetables	1,97	2,28	4,59
Mica	2,71	2,80	3,94
Fish	78	1,55	2,26
Coir manufactures	86	97	1,93
Tobacco	1,49	76	1,40
Paraffin wax	21	1,22	1,23
Spices	1,94	1,45	1,11
Oils	1,37	83	1,06
Hemp raw	52	67	70
Rubber, raw	6	17	51
Apparel	44	35	43
Dye stuffs	31	27	40
Drugs and Medicines	31	22	26
Coffee	52	70	25
Provisions and oilman's stores	60	58	25
Coal	36	21	23
Manures	30	12	14
Soap	26	17	12
Fibre for brushes, etc.	17	13	12
Saltpetre	14	12	5

Other articles.

Exports of tobacco fell slightly in quantity amounting to 14.1 million lbs. as against 16.9 million lbs. in 1943-44, but the value rose considerably by

R64 lakhs to R1,40 lakhs in the year under review.

Tobacco (R1,40 lakhs). Of the total quantity shipped in 1944-45, un-manufactured tobacco represented 91 per cent. Its exports, however, decreased in quantity from 16.0 million lbs. to 12.7 million lbs. but increased in value from R58 lakhs to R96 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 4.5 million lbs. in 1943-44 to 3.8 million lbs. Despatches to Aden and Dependencies also fell to 4.0 million lbs. or 0.8 million lbs. less than in the preceding year. Exports to other important consumers in 1944-45 included 2.0 million lbs. to Ceylon and 1.1 million lbs. to Egypt which took 1.8 million lbs. and 3.9 million lbs. respectively in the previous year. As regards manufactured tobacco exports of cigar, which is comparatively an unimportant item, were valued at R1½ lakhs as against R½ lakh in the preceding year. Exports of Indian Cigarettes declined from 0.2 million lbs. to 0.1 million lbs. in quantity and from R6 lakhs to R3 lakhs in value. The value of other manufactures of tobacco exported rose from R11 lakhs to R39 lakhs.

The total reported production of cured coffee in India during the season 1943-44 amounted to 37.2 million lbs., as compared with 34.1 million lbs. in the preceding season.

Coffee (R25 lakhs).

Exports from British India declined heavily in quantity from 60,000 cwts. to 26,000 cwts. in 1944-45 and in value from R70 lakhs to R25 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom were however the same as in 1943-44, viz., 14,000 cwts. while those to Arabia declined from 5,000 cwts. to 2,000 cwts. in the year under review. There were practically no shipments to Iraq while she took 12,000 cwts. in 1943-44. Exports to Ceylon also fell considerably from 27,000 cwts. to 8,000 cwts. in the year under review.

Exports of fruits and vegetables substantially increased in value from R2,28 lakhs in 1943-44 to R4,59 lakhs in 1944-45. Fresh fruits and vegetables accounted for R1,21 lakhs and fruits and vegetables dried, salted or preserved for R3,38 lakhs as against the corresponding values of R68 lakhs and R1,60 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Exports of onions, the principal item under the former group, totalled 0.6 million cwts. valued at R58 lakhs in 1944-45 as against 0.5 million cwts. valued at R42 lakhs in the preceding year, almost the whole of the shipments being directed to Ceylon. Under dried, salted or preserved category, exports of cashew kernels improved substantially, the quantity increasing from 4,500 tons to 7,900 tons and the value from R1,38 lakhs to R3,23 lakhs in the year under review. The bulk of the shipments, consisting of 7,300 tons valued at R3,14 lakhs, went to the United States of America.

Expressed in percentages, the share of the United States of America in the total value of the trade in fruits and vegetables, all sorts, in 1944-45 amounted to 68 per cent, of Ceylon 28 per cent, and of the United Kingdom 3 per cent, their respective shares in the preceding year being 52, 34 and 10 per cent.

There was a further decline in the quantity of exports of oils which amounted to 1.2 million gallons as against 1.8 million gallons in 1943-44 but the value increased to R1,06 lakhs

Oils (R1,06 lakhs).

Exports.

from R83 lakhs in the previous year. Animal and mineral oils form a very small proportion of this total and the trade is practically confined to essential and non-essential vegetable oils. Exports of non-essential vegetable oils fell from 1.7 million gallons valued at R61 lakhs to

(IN THOUSAND GALLONS)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Castor oil	484	38	71
Groundnut oil	2,067	130	148
Mustard oil	49	5	10
Linseed oil	1,057	604	701
Other sorts	551	912	84
TOTAL	4,208	1,689	1,014

1.0 million gallons valued at R51 lakhs. The table on the margin which gives the details of these shipments will show that there was a general increase in the main categories in the year under review, the only decrease noticeable being in the case of the un-specified sorts. On the basis of value, the total trade was distributed in the following proportion : Union of South Africa 55 per cent, New Zealand 10 per cent, Ceylon 9 per cent, Mauritius and Dependencies 7 per cent and other countries combined 19 per cent.

Among essential oils, exports of sandal wood oil increased from 15,000 lbs. (R3 lakhs) to 26,000 lbs. (R8 lakhs). Shipments to the United Kingdom rose considerably from 2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs., the corresponding value also increasing from R $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh to R2 lakhs. There were no exports to the United States of America in 1943-44 while she took 8,000 lbs. valued at R3 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the other hand declined considerably from 10,000 lbs. valued at R2 lakhs to 5,000 lbs. valued at R $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the year under review. Shipments of lemon-grass oil improved substantially from 54,000 gallons to 122,000 gallons in quantity and from R9 lakhs to R32 lakhs in value in 1944-45. Exports to the United Kingdom improved from 10,000 gallons (R2 lakhs) to 17,000 gallons (R6 lakhs) in the year under review. Despatches to the United States of America also increased in quantity from 39,000 gallons to 102,000 gallons and in value from R6 lakhs to R27 lakhs. Exports of the palmarosa oil substantially increased to 7,000 gallons from 400 gallons only in the preceding year.

There was a further decrease in the quantity of spices exported which amounted to 235,000 cwts. valued at R1.11 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with 248,000 cwts. valued at R1.45 lakhs in the preceding year. Chillies and pepper represented 51 per cent and 15 per cent respectively in 1944-45 as against 46 per cent and 28 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1943-44 and the balance was made up chiefly of ginger and turmeric. Exports of chillies, almost entirely to Ceylon, rose from 114,000 cwts. to 121,000 cwts. in quantity but due to lower prices the value fell from R49 lakhs to R42 lakhs ; shipments of pepper showed a heavy decline from 70,000 cwts. to 36,000 cwts. in quantity and from R39 lakhs to R21 lakhs in value in 1944-45. Exports of turmeric however increased from 25,000 cwts. to 28,000 cwts. while those of ginger also registered an improvement from 28,000 cwts. to 42,000 cwts. in 1944-45.

Spices (R1.11 lakhs).

Other articles.

Indian provisions and oilman's stores have only a limited market overseas. Exports of these fell heavily and were valued at R25 lakhs in 1944-45 as against R58 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of Provisions and Oilman's stores pickles, chutnies and condiments, the principal (R25 lakhs). item under this group, were very much reduced during 1944-45 and amounted to 5,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs as against 25,000 cwts. valued at R14 lakhs in 1943-44. Ceylon, which took 16,700 cwts. in 1943-44, drastically curtailed her requirements to only 500 cwts. in 1944-45. The United Kingdom, usually the chief market for pickles, chutnies and condiments, also curtailed her takings from 4,600 cwts. to 1,600 cwts. The next important item is confectionary, exports of which also fell abnormally from 16,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs to only 200 cwts. valued at R18,000 in 1944-45. Exports of butter were practically insignificant, while these amounted to 500 cwts. valued at R1 lakh in 1943-44. There was also a reduction in the shipments of ghi which amounted to only 200 cwts. valued at R½ lakh as against 700 cwts. valued at R1 lakh in 1943-44.

Exports of fish (excluding canned) amounted to 437,000 cwts. as against 436,000 cwts. in the previous year but the value rose substantially from R1,55 lakhs to R2,26 lakhs in the year under review. Fish (R2,26 lakhs). The chief item is dry fish, of which the unsalted variety accounted for 316,000 cwts. and the salted for 89,000 cwts. in 1944-45 as against 165,000 cwts. and 254,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. The exports of fishmaws and sharkfins slightly decreased from 3,000 cwts. to 2,500 cwts. in 1944-45. Of the total exports in 1944-45, Ceylon, which is the principal customer of Indian fish, absorbed 420,000 cwts. valued at R2,13 lakhs as against 427,000 cwts. valued at R1,50 lakhs in 1943-44.

Quantity of manures, other than oilcakes and saltpetre, exported was further cut down from 23,300 tons in 1943-44 to 14,500 tons in 1944-45, but due to higher prices the value rose from R12 lakhs to R14 lakhs. Shipments of manurial Manures (R14 lakhs). bones including bonemeal, which represented 79 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1944-45, fell from 13,800 tons to 11,500 tons in quantity but increased from R9 lakhs to R10 lakhs in value. Shipments of bonemeal to the United Kingdom advanced from 300 tons to 900 tons in the year under review but those to Ceylon showed a decline from 10,300 tons to 9,400 tons in 1944-45. There was also a reduction in the exports of fish manures which fell from 3,500 tons to 1,100 tons but those of hornmeal rose by 200 tons to 500 tons in the year under review.

Exports of saltpetre were very much curtailed and amounted to 17,000 cwts. as against 47,000 cwts. in the preceding year, though the corresponding value fell by R7 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Exports to Saltpetre (R5 lakhs). the United Kingdom declined considerably and amounted to 11,000 cwts. as against 29,000 cwts. in 1943-44. Shipments to Mauritius and Dependencies were almost unchanged amounting to 5,000 cwts. as in the previous year.

Exports.

Exports of raw hemp improved slightly from 387,000 cwts. valued at R67 lakhs in 1943-44 to 397,000 cwts. valued at R70 lakhs in the year under review.

Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to Hemp raw (R70 lakhs). 372,000 cwts. or 94 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1944-45 as against 357,000 cwts. or 92 per cent in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America were however reduced from 29,000 cwts. to 17,000 cwts.

Exports of coir manufactures, other than rope, from British Indian ports increased substantially from 441,000 cwts. to 621,000 cwts. in quantity and from R97 lakhs to R1,93 lakhs in value in the Coir manufactures (R1,93 lakhs). year under review. Coir yarn accounted for 64 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1944-45 exports having amounted to 396,000 cwts. valued at R90 lakhs as against 306,000 cwts. valued at R55 lakhs in 1943-44. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the chief purchaser and shipments to that country increased from 182,000 cwts. to 263,000 cwts. There were however smaller exports to the United States of America and the Union of South Africa the former taking 36,000 cwts. as against 63,000 cwts. and the latter 10,000 cwts. as compared with 137,000 cwts. a year ago. On the other hand Arabia and Australia increased their purchases, the former from 10,000 cwts. to 18,000 cwts. and the latter from 11,000 cwts. to 19,000 cwts. Exports of coir mats and mattings showed a marked increase from 183,000 cwts. to 224,000 cwts. of which the United Kingdom absorbed 94,000 cwts. as against 87,000 cwts. in the preceding year. The United States of America took a larger amount, viz., 79,000 cwts. as against 13,000 cwts. in 1943-44. There were also increased shipments to New Zealand which took 19,000 cwts. as compared with 9,000 cwts. in the previous year. The Union of South Africa slightly increased her purchases from 13,000 cwts. to 14,000 cwts. in the year under review. Exports of other descriptions of coir manufactures, however, fell from 2,000 cwts. to only 1,000 cwts. Besides these, exports of coir manufactures from Travancore ports totalled 500 cwts. valued at R22,000 in 1944-45 as compared with 300 cwts. valued at R17,000 in the preceding year.

Exports of fibre for brushes and brooms declined further from 4,100 tons valued at R13 lakhs in 1943-44 to 2,500 tons valued at R12 lakhs in 1944-45. Shipments to the United Kingdom Fibre (R12 lakhs). however rose from 1,000 tons to 1,300 tons, but those to the United States of America declined from 2,300 tons to 1,600 tons.

The restrictions on the exports of rubber, raw, and manufactures which were imposed in 1942, continued during 1944-45, also. The operation of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934, remained also Rubber, raw (R51 lakhs). suspended, so far as it related to the exports of rubber and extension of rubber cultivation and India's obligation to the International Rubber Regulations Scheme ceased from May, 1944, when the term of the above agreement expired and the Indian Rubber Control Act was allowed to lapse.

The recorded exports from British India totalled 6.7 million lbs. valued at R51 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with 2.7 million lbs. valued at R17 lakhs

Other articles.

in the preceding year. The entire amount was shipped to the United Kingdom as in the previous year. There were no exports from Travancore in the year under review, as in 1943-44. The average declared value per lb. of exports during the year was 12 as. compared with 10 as. in the preceding year. A fairly large quantity of raw rubber used to be imported into British India but these consignments received during 1944-45 were negligible while such imports, which consisted mainly of reclaimed rubber from the U. S. A., totalled 1.8 million lbs. valued at R5 lakhs in the preceding year.

Shipments of paraffin wax, almost entirely from Bengal, improved slightly from 16,200 tons to 16,500 tons in quantity and from R1.22 lakhs to R1.23 lakhs in value in 1944-45. The Union of South Africa took 10,000 tons (R73 lakhs) as against 11,600 tons (R87 lakhs) in the preceding year. Australia also decreased her purchases from 1.600 tons to 1.300 tons in the year under review. Exports to the United Kingdom on the other hand rose considerably from 1,500 tons to 3,800 tons.

Exports of dyeing and tanning substances further showed a marked improvement from 394,000 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs in 1943-44 to 562,000 cwts. valued at R40 lakhs in the year under review. Dyeing and tanning substances (R40 lakhs). Shipments of myrobalauns, the most important item in this group, rose from 321,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs to 505,000 cwts. valued at R31 lakhs in 1944-45. The United Kingdom and the United States of America were, as usual, the principal customers in the year under review. The former increased her purchases from 186,000 cwts. to 272,000 cwts. and the latter from 101,000 cwts. to 208,000 cwts. Shipments to Australia however decreased from 29,000 cwts. to 21,000 cwts. Exports of myrobalan extracts fell from 62,000 cwts. to 43,000 cwts. in 1944-45 but the value remained almost unchanged at R6 lakhs. The United Kingdom increased her demand from 22,000 cwts. to 35,000 cwts. in the year under review. Exports to the Union of South Africa on the other hand showed a marked contraction from 17,000 cwts. to 4,000 cwts. in 1944-45. Exports of cutch and gambier fell from 5,000 cwts. to 4,000 cwts.

Exports of drugs and medicines were valued at R26 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with R22 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of Senna decreased from 16,000 cwts. (R3 lakhs) to 13,000 cwts. Drugs and medicines (R26 lakhs). (R2 lakhs) in the year under review. Shipments to the United States of America fell from 7,000 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. and those to the United Kingdom from 7,000 cwts. to 5,000 cwts. Exports of Nuxvomica improved from 19,000 cwts. to 26,000 cwts. in 1944-45, the principal customers being the United States of America (12,000 cwts.), the United Kingdom (11,000 cwts.) and Canada (3,000 cwts.). Exports of other sorts of drugs and medicines rose in terms of value by R4 lakhs to R21 lakhs.

Exports of apparel other than hosiery and boots and shoes were valued at R43 lakhs in 1944-45 as against R35 lakhs a year ago. Union of South Africa, usually the principal customer, increased her purchases from R7 lakhs to R12 lakhs in 1944-45. Apparel (R43 lakhs). Ceylon took the largest amount in 1944-45 when her purchases increased from

Exports.

Rs 7 lakhs to Rs 22 lakhs. Despatches to Arabia also advanced from Rs 6 lakhs to Rs 10 lakhs in the year under review.

Shipments of soap from British India declined further from 27,000 cwts. valued at Rs 17 lakhs in 1943-44 to 17,000 cwts. valued at Rs 13 lakhs in the year under review. Exports to Aden and Dependencies fell from 9,000 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. only and those to Iraq from 14,000 cwts. to 10,000 cwts. in 1944-45.

There was a decline in the quantity of exports of coal which amounted to 109,000 tons in 1944-45 as compared with 156,000 tons in the preceding year but due to higher prices the value recorded an increase from Rs 21 lakhs to Rs 23 lakhs in the year under review. Exports to Ceylon declined sharply from 123,000 tons to 46,000 tons in 1944-45. There was however a marked improvement in the exports to Egypt which took 63,000 tons as against 23,000 tons in the preceding year. Besides these, 365,000 tons of Indian coal were shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade in 1944-45 as compared with 415,000 tons in the preceding year. The provincial distribution of these exports were as follows :—

	1943-44	1944-45
	Tons	Tons
Bengal	173,600	176,900
Bombay	132,900	141,800
Sind	34,500	28,500
Madras	74,200	17,500

The production of coal in India during 1944 was 26 million tons or about 1 million tons more than in 1943. The price of Deshergarh coal per ton into wagon was Rs 12-0 on April 7 but it rose to Rs 13-0 on June 2 and continued at this level till the end of January 1945, after which it further rose to Rs 13-5.

There was a noticeable decline in the quantity of exports of mica which amounted to 77,000 cwts. as compared with 150,000 cwts. in 1943-44 but the value slightly rose from Rs 2,80 lakhs to Rs 2,94 lakhs. Shipments in the year under review consisted of 25,000 cwts. of blocks, 46,000 cwts. of splittings and 5,000 cwts. of ground scrap or waste mica. The United States of America and the United Kingdom were, as usual, the principal markets for Indian mica and took 49,000 cwts. and 26,000 cwts. respectively in 1944-45 as against 74,000 cwts. each in the preceding year.

Postal articles—Imports and Exports.

The value of imports of 'Postal articles not specified' advanced considerably to Rs 2,35 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with Rs 1,62 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports by post of (a) jewellery, (b) precious stones, (c) gold and silver

Re-exports

thread, (d) cigarettes, (e) cinematograph films and (f) watches are not included in the above figures, but are recorded under the relevant heads. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports improved considerably from R1,17 lakhs to R1,82 lakhs, and that of the United States of America increased to R6 lakhs from R4 lakhs in the previous year. Imports from Iran also advanced substantially from R3 lakhs to R18 lakhs in 1944-45. Imports from Iraq on the other hand declined from R25 lakhs to R23 lakhs.

The value of the articles exported by post showed an appreciable improvement from R2,13 lakhs to R3,00 lakhs in the year under review. The principal destinations were United Kingdom (R1,82 lakhs or 61 per cent), Ceylon (R67 lakhs or 22 per cent), Union of South Africa (R20 lakhs or 7 per cent).

Re-Exports.

The value of the re-export trade in private merchandise improved by 52 per cent from R10,96 lakhs in 1943-44 to R16,69 lakhs in the year under review. Re-exports of skins, raw, which represented 49 per cent of the total trade as against 51 per cent in the preceding year appreciated from R5,58 lakhs to R8,13 lakhs, but the quantity remained fairly steady at 700 tons. Shipments were entirely destined to the United States of America as in 1943-44. The re-exports of raw wool mainly to the United States of America increased considerably from 1.4 million lbs. to 6.8 million lbs. in quantity and from R11 lakhs to R61 lakhs in value in 1944-45. Exports of imported cotton piecegoods recorded decrease from 0.6 million yards to 0.4 million yards but the value showed a slight increase from R8 lakhs to R9 lakhs in 1944-45. Increases were also noticeable in the re-exports of vehicles and instruments the values of which amounted to R21 lakhs and R13 lakhs as compared with R8 lakhs and R11 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Re-exports of fruits and vegetables, and hardware too improved being valued at R8 lakhs and R16 lakhs in the year under review as against R7 lakhs and R12 lakhs respectively a year ago. An appreciable improvement was also recorded in the re-exports of chemicals which were valued at R13 lakhs as against only R1 lakh in the previous year. Re-exports of metals and ores also recorded substantial improvement from R2,66 lakhs to R3,04 lakhs in the year under review. This was due to the heavy demand from the U. S. S. R., despatches to which were valued at R99 lakhs while there were no such re-exports in the previous year. There were however reduced shipments to the United States of America, which were valued at R1,80 lakhs as compared with R2,53 lakhs in 1943-44. On the other hand, re-exports of manufactured tobacco declined from R23 lakhs to R14 lakhs. There was also a marked fall in the re-exports of tea which were valued at R3 lakhs as against R13 lakhs in 1943-44. The shares of the principal countries in the total re-exports trade in the year under review were as follows: the United States of America 71 per cent; the United Kingdom 13 per cent; U. S. S. R. 8 per cent and Ceylon 2 per cent. The bulk of the trade passed through Sind and Bengal which accounted for 55 per cent and 38 per cent respectively, their respective shares in the previous year being 55 and 35 per cent.

Exports.

Government Stores.

The total trade in merchandise on Government account during the last three years is given in the table below. It may be noted that these figures do not include goods imported or exported for the use of the Defence Services.

(In lakhs of Rupees)			
—	1912-43	1913-44	1944-45
Imports	4,51	14,07	28,18
Exports	17	25	1.85
Re-exports	4	..	17

The turnover of the transaction in 1944-45 spurted up to R30,20 lakhs as compared with R15,22 lakhs in 1943-44. The most noticeable increases under imports were : paper and pasteboard (+R53 lakhs) ; metals and ores (+R1,97 lakhs) ; machinery and millwork (+R4,29 lakhs) ; wool manufacture (+R1,08 lakhs) ; liquors (+R92 lakhs) ; while there were decreases under vehicles (—R2,03 lakhs). Exports of Indian merchandise on Government account rose from R25 lakhs to R1,85 lakhs. Re-exports were valued at R17 lakhs while these were insignificant in 1943-44.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The main features of the direction of India's trade in the year ended 31st March, 1945, are shown, as far as possible, in the following tables. Tables A, B and C illustrate the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and tables D and E analyse the trade in particular commodities distinguishing the shares of the principal participating countries. It should be noted that the particulars noted below, which are exclusive of the trade on Defence account, are based on the values of trade as actually recorded in the periods stated, and do not take any account either of the changes in the aggregate values or of the variations in the volume of trade consequent upon alterations in the price level. It should also be remembered that the trade on Government account, which has of late become large and increasingly important owing to war transactions and State trading activities is excluded from the scope of the tables.

TABLE A.

	1942-43			1943-44			1944-45		
	Exports (including re-exports)	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports (including re-exports)	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports (including re-exports)	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	30	+28	61	30	+31	63	40	+23
Burma	7	1	—1	7	2	+5	7	3	+4
Other British Possessions	70	30	+40	70	27	+43	77	30	+47
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	128	61	+67	131	57	+74	140	70	+70
Europe	3	1	+2	4	2	+2	4	2	+2
United States of America	30	19	+11	49	19	+30	57	52	+5
Japan	31	29	+2	27	40	—13	26	71	—45
Other Foreign Countries	67	49	+18	80	61	+19	87	125	—38
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	67	49	+18	80	61	+19	87	125	—38
GRAND TOTAL	195	110	+85	211	118	+93	227	204	+23

TABLE B.

Imports.

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey and Bahrain Islands.	20.2	27.4	26.4
United States of America	17.3	15.8	25.7
United Kingdom	26.8	25.1	10.8
Egypt	7.4	9.6	8.5
Australia	2.9	4.0	5.0
Kenya and Zanzibar	4.3	2.8	4.2
Canada	5.0	2.1	4.1
Ceylon	4.0	3.0	1.8
Union of South Africa	2.0	2.2	1.5
Switzerland	1.0	1.2	0.8
Burma	1.3	..	0.1

Direction of Trade.

TABLE C.

Exports (excluding Re-Exports).

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	30.6	30.4	29.0
United States of America	14.8	20.2	21.2
Ceylon	7.7	7.2	9.1
Australia	8.6	6.6	6.9
Union of South Africa	5.6	5.0	5.6
Canada	2.0	2.4	3. .
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey and Bahrein Islands.	9.3	4.6	3.1
Argentina	1.4	2.0	2.2

TABLE D.

N.B.—In Tables D and E dots (..) indicate that the trade is either nil or insignificant.

Imports.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	85.3	85.4	85.1	74.3	81.9	72.9	65.3	51.1	64.7
Burma . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
United States of America . . . . .	..	..	..	21.4	16.7	25.0	22.8	37.2	28.3
Sweden . . . . .	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	1.0	0.1	..
Percentage of total trade represented by coun- tries shown.	85.3	85.4	85.1	97.0	98.6	97.9	89.1	88.4	93.2
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS).	1,38	1,09	91	10,02	10,45	15,17	1,01	94	1,29

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D—*contd.*

	MOTOR VEHICLES			INSTRUMENTS		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	2.1	..	0.1	73.0	67.6	70.7
United States of America	63.4	80.7	76.3	18.3	25.2	26.1
Canada	31.7	..	23.5	4.2	2.2	0.4
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	97.2	80.7	99.9	95.5	95.0	97.2
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	2,18	3,90	2,67	3,33	3,00	4,40

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			ARTIFICIAL SILK		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	80.1	89.3	91.1	34.4	76.2	22.2	95.4	86.4	89.6
United States of America	14.4	9.7	4.0	12.2	4.7	66.7	..	12.0	10.3
Switzerland . . . . .	..	0.6	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
China . . . . .	..	..	..	28.6	..	11.0	..	..	..
Hongkong . . . . .	..	..	..	20.6	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	94.5	99.6	99.5	95.8	80.0	99.9	95.4	99.3	99.9
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS).	1,80	1,38	1,55	1	0.2	0.1	23	7	41

	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER AND PASTEBOARD		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69.8	33.0	55.5	..	..	0.1	33.5	22.1	24.3
United States of America	6.3	14.6	15.2	17.3	14.6	35.4	36.0	52.3	41.3
Canada . . . . .	..	18.3	1.1	..	..	..	25.8	22.6	30.1
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.*. . . . .	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..
Australia . . . . .	..	4.6	10.8	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	12.4	11.1	11.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iran . . . . .	..	..	..	63.0	74.8	58.6	..	..	..
Bahrain Islands . . . . .	..	..	..	14.5	10.3	3.7	..	..	..
Burma . . . . .	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	88.5	82.2	94.5	97.3	99.7	97.8	95.3	97.0	98.7
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	1,48	1,47	1,47	26,87	35,22	79,64	1,82	1,78	2,61

*Includes the Straits Settlements and Celebes and other Islands.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D—concl'd.

	CHEMICALS, ETC.			PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES, ETC.		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	58.7	64.4	61.3	14.3	5.0	9.5
United States of America	21.5	19.0	17.3	14.1	11.7	19.0
Ceylon . . . . .	..	..	..	4.2	13.6	6.7
Canada	6.5	3.1	4.6	6.1	8.2	4.5
Straits Settlements . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0.1	..
Union of South Africa	1.6	1.5	2.6	12.2	14.0	3.2
Australia	0.1	0.2	0.6	41.2	36.9	54.0
Argentina	0.2	0.2	..	2.7	8.2	0.4
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	88.6	88.4	89.4	96.8	97.7	97.2
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	4,68	4,07	6,88	71	55	1,21

TABLE E.

Exports.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	77.1	67.6	61.1	35.8	52.6	50.4	12.7	12.4	15.9
Canada	2.7	7.5	10.1	1.6	0.2	..	4.5	3.4	3.4
Australia	3.5	4.4	3.7	1.0	2.6	..	11.8	8.6	11.5
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq.	6.1	2.1	4.4	..	..	0.4	2.7	2.2	1.2
United States of America.	5.8	15.7	14.5	53.1	29.3	20.6	20.3	34.8	32.4
Ceylon	0.2	0.4	1.1	..	..	..	0.8	0.2	10.3
Union of South Africa	0.3	0.7	0.9	..	..	..	9.7	6.6	17.5
Egypt	0.6	0.2	2.5	..	..	..	3.5	3.4	12.4
Argentina	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.6	..	..	6.3	8.0	17.1
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	96.8	98.8	99.3	93.1	84.7	80.4	78.3	79.5	81.7
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS).	31,01	37,80	37,49	9,02	8,33	7,50	36,41	49,47	60,43

Direction of Trade.

TABLE E—continued.

	COTTON (RAW)			OILSEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72.1	68.3	81.5	60.4	66.5	45.5	2.4	0.7	..	57.8	38.4	33.5
Union of South Africa . . . . .	..	..	..	7.4	10.4	11.4	3.0	1.3	..	1.7	2.2	5.7
Australia	16.5	11.3	1.9	11.8	10.8	16.7	..	..	..	1.4	1.3	1.7
Egypt . . . . .	..	..	..	0.1	6.1	13.5	..	0.5	..	0.1	..	..
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	3.9	3.1	0.4	2.0	1.0	0.8	14.3	3.8	3.0	2.1	7.8	1.5
United States of America	1.6	14.5	13.8	1.5	0.2	0.7	..	..	..	35.4	46.8	53.1
Ceylon	1.6	1.7	1.4	3.4	4.1	3.3	65.9	81.0	94.4	0.1	0.4	0.7
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95.7	98.9	99.0	95.6	99.1	91.0	85.6	92.3	97.4	98.6	97.1	96.2
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE (LAKHS).	3,64	6,36	6,93	10,21	10,95	10,41	6,93	2,31	1,23	7,86	8,21	7,95

Table A shows, as usual, the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise with the United Kingdom and other British Empire countries and with the European countries, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. Though there was practically no trade with Burma and Japan during the year, they have been retained in the table to afford an idea of the extent to which the comparative position of India has been affected by the virtual elimination of trade with these countries.

It will be observed that the total value of India's foreign Sea-borne trade which aggregated Rs4,31 crores in the year under review, registered a further improvement as compared with 1943-44. The increase, though general, was particularly striking in the case of imports which rose by Rs86 crores or 73 per cent to Rs2,04 crores in 1944-45. There was, however, a relatively small increase in the case of exports (including re-exports) the value of which advanced by Rs16 crores or 8 per cent to Rs2,27 crores. The greater increase in the value of imports as compared with exports resulted in some deterioration in the favourable trade balance of India during the year which accordingly stood at Rs23 crores as compared with the previous year's record of Rs93 crores. The trade with Empire countries increased, but owing to comparatively greater rise in imports, the positive balance of trade with this group of countries declined by Rs13 crores to Rs61 crores, in the year under review. The trade with foreign countries also expanded, but here also the improvement was confined mainly to imports, the value of which rose from Rs61 crores to Rs1,25 crores, as against the corresponding increase in the case of exports from Rs80 crores to Rs87 crores. The balance of trade with this group of countries thus turned out to be adverse to the extent of Rs38 crores, as

Direction of Trade.

against a favourable balance of R19 crores in the preceding year. The adverse balance of trade with foreign countries was mainly brought about by the abnormally large imports of mineral oils from Iran and the U. S. A., this item alone accounting for more than half (+ R41 crores) of the increase (*viz.*, R86 crores) in the total value of imports as compared with the preceding year. As compared with 1943-44, the increase in the total value of exports to British Empire countries amounted to R9 crores, out of which Ceylon alone contributed more than half (R5 crores), the share of the U. K., Canada and Australia being comparatively small, *i.e.*, R2 crores each. In the case of imports from this group of countries, however, the improvement, which amounted to about R22 crores, was mainly accounted for by greater imports from the United Kingdom (R11 crores) and from Australia (R6 crores). As compared with the preceding year, the value of the trade with the United Kingdom showed a comparatively greater improvement in the case of imports than in the case of exports with the result that India's trade balance with her, dropped by R8 to R23 crores in the year under review. Her relative share, however, showed a recession both in the cases of exports and imports, the former declining from 29.1 to 27.8 per cent and the latter from 25.1 to 19.8 per cent. The aggregate trade with other Empire countries increased by R7 crores to R77 crores in the case of exports and by R12 crores to R39 crores in the case of imports. Trade with Ceylon was maintained more or less at the same level so far as imports are concerned, but showed appreciable improvement in respect of exports thereto. Australia improved her position materially in imports which more than doubled in value while the exports to that country also increased by about 12 per cent. Trade with Canada also showed a marked improvement the increase being distributed more or less equally between imports and exports. Exports to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Kenya, showed a decline but imports from these countries improved considerably. The trade with the Union of South Africa recorded improvement, particularly in the case of exports to that country which went up by about R2 crores. Coming to foreign countries, the total rise of R7 crores on the export side was more than accounted for by the United States of America which increased her takings by R8 crores; while on the import side, the increase of R64 crores was mainly brought about by substantial improvement in imports from the U. S. A. (+ R34 crores), Iran (+ R22 crores) and Egypt (+ R6 crores). As was to be expected trade with continental Europe remained insignificant, and was almost on the last year's level, although an improvement of R2 crores was noticeable in the case of exports to the U. S. S. R. accompanied by a decline in the oftakes by Turkey.

Tables B and C show the percentage distribution of India's import and exports trade with principal foreign countries in order of their importance in the year under review. Comparing 1944-45 with 1943-44 the proportion of imports from the British Empire recorded a fall and accounted for 39 per cent of the total import trade as against 48 per cent in the preceding year. There was, however, a relative improvement in the position in the case of Australia, Canada and Kenya and Zanzibar but the percentage shares of the Union of South Africa and Ceylon declined. Larger proportion was received from Egypt, Iran and Iraq. On the export side, the proportion of the British

Direction of Trade.

Empire as a whole to total exports remained stationary at 62 per cent though the percentage share of the United Kingdom slightly fell from 29 to 28 per cent. The relative shares of Australia, Ceylon, the Union of South Africa and Canada showed some improvement. Increases were also noticeable in the case of the United States of America and Argentina but there were notable declines in the case of Persian Gulf countries, particularly Arabia and Iraq.

Further analysis of the direction of trade in respect of selected commodities or groups of commodities in imports is made in Table D, which shows the relative shares of the principal foreign countries in India's import trade chiefly in respect of Iron & Steel, machinery, hardware, motor vehicles, instruments, cotton manufactures, silk manufactures, artificial silk, liquors, mineral oils, paper and pasteboard, chemicals and provisions and oilman's stores. As an after-effect of the war in the pacific area, supplies of these articles from the Far-eastern countries were completely cut-off. The United Kingdom and the United States of America, therefore, remained the principal suppliers as in the preceding year. It should be noted, however, that owing to the fluctuating level of trade especially in certain lines, the improvement suggested by percentage changes are not of much real significance in all cases. Under iron and steel, the United Kingdom contributed 85 per cent as in the preceding year and was the principal source of supply to India. Under machinery the United Kingdom and the United States of America contributed 73 and 25 per cent of the total trade, their respective shares in the preceding year being 82 and 17 per cent. In hardware, the share of the United Kingdom advanced from 51 per cent to 65 per cent; while that of the United States of America declined from 37 to 28 per cent. Under motor vehicles, the United States supplied 76 per cent as against 63 per cent in the preceding year. The percentage of Canada was 23 per cent although there were no supplies from this source a year ago. Under instruments, the United Kingdom increased her share from 68 per cent to 71 per cent. The relative contribution of the United States of America improved slightly from 25 to 26 per cent. With the disappearance of Japan from the trade, the United Kingdom became the principal supplier of cotton manufactures, her percentage share rising from 89 to 94 during the year. The United States of America, however, reduced her contribution from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. In silk manufactures China was entirely absent from the market. Supplies received during the year came mostly from the United States which improved her share considerably from 5 to 67 per cent. On the other hand the United Kingdom greatly reduced her contribution from 76 to 22 per cent. Artificial silk, which used to come mainly from Japan, was no longer available from that source, and the United Kingdom remained the principal supplier, her share advancing from 86 per cent to 90 per cent. The United States of America, however, contributed less, her proportion declining from 13 to 10 per cent. In mineral oils, the percentage share of Iran fell from 75 to 59. The United States, however, improved her share from 15 to 35 per cent. Foreign liquors, imported from the United Kingdom accounted for 55 per cent of the total imports as compared with 34 per cent in 1943-44. Australia contributed 11 per cent as against 5 per cent in 1943-44. Supplies from Canada fell from 18 per cent

Direction of Trade.

to 1 per cent only. The percentage share of the United States remained constant at 15. In paper and pasteboard, there was an improvement in the share of the United Kingdom from 22 to 24 per cent, and of Canada from 23 to 30 per cent. But the proportion of the United States of America fell from 52 to 44 per cent. In chemicals the decline in the share of the United States from 21 to 17 per cent was compensated by a rise in the supplies from the United Kingdom from 59 to 64 per cent. In provisions, the trade with the United Kingdom improved from 5 to 8 per cent, but that of Ceylon declined from 14 to 7 per cent. Australia, however, made a great headway, her share rising from 37 to 54 per cent. The United States of America also improved her position from 12 to 20 per cent. The shares of the Union of South Africa and Canada fell from 14 and 8 per cent respectively.

On the export side (Table E) the relative share of the United Kingdom, which is by far the largest purchaser of Indian tea, fell from 68 to 61 per cent in 1944-45, but larger proportions were sent to the Middle East countries and Canada, the former increasing from 2 to 4 per cent and the latter from 7 to 10 per cent. There was a fall in the percentage share of the United States which went down from 16 to 14. The decline in the exports of raw jute to the United States of America from 29 to 21 per cent was compensated by the increased offtake by the United Kingdom, which absorbed 59 per cent in the year under review as against 53 per cent in 1943-44. Under jute manufactures, the share of the United States of America dropped from 35 to 32 per cent, but that of the United Kingdom improved from 12 to 16 per cent. The shares of the Union of South Africa and Australia also increased, the former from 6 to 7 per cent and the latter from 9 to 11 per cent. With the disappearance of Japan and China from the market, the United Kingdom became the leading customer in raw cotton since 1941-42, her share advancing from 68 to 81 per cent in the year under review. The percentage share of Australia fell considerably from 11 to 2. But the United States of America maintained her share at 14 per cent as in the preceding year. Of the total value of oil-seeds exported in 1944-45, the United Kingdom was responsible for 45 per cent as against 66 per cent in the preceding year. But owing to the greater demand from Australia and Egypt, their percentage shares rose from 11 to 17 and from 6 to 13 respectively. The share of the Union of South Africa rose slightly from 10 to 11 per cent. Under foodgrains, the share of Ceylon advanced from 81 to 94 per cent. But the percentage share of the exports to Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq taken together fell from 9 to 3. In hides and skins, the share of the United Kingdom fell from 38 to 33 per cent but the loss was mostly made up by the increased offtake by the United States of America whose share rose from 47 to 53 per cent. The percentage share of the Union of South Africa also rose from 2 to 6.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire and Mandated Territories.

The Imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables. Owing to the virtual disappearance of trade with Burma and the Straits Settlements, which were

The British Empire.*

overrun by the enemy, these countries have been omitted from the review presented below :—

Imports.

COUNTRIES.	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
United Kingdom	20,55	29,56	40,29
Ceylon	4,37	3,50	3,64
Burma	1,44	3	13
Straits Settlements	25	1	..
Hongkong	14	2	..
Union of South Africa	2,24	2,59	2,97
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	4,79	3,36	8,49
Canada	5,52	2,52	£4,29
Australia	3,22	4,77	10,27
New Zealand	39	28	10
Other Countries	9,33	10,10	£8,54
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE .	61,24	56,74	78,72
<i>British Empire other than Burma .</i>	<i>59,80</i>	<i>56,71</i>	<i>78,59</i>

Exports (including re-exports).

COUNTRIES.	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
United Kingdom	58,16	61,43	63,25
Aden and Dependencies	4,38	3,61	4,39
Ceylon	14,81	14,55	19,55
Burma	3	..	..
Union of South Africa	10,62	10,08	11,89
Mauritius	1,13	86	1 02
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	3,91	4,88	3,14
Canada	3,91	4,89	6,91
Australia	16,19	12,29	14,87
New Zealand	1,71	1,94	2,36
Other Countries	13,32	16,06	12,86
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE .	1,28,17	1,30,59	1,40,24
<i>British Empire other than Burma .</i>	<i>1,28,14</i>	<i>1,30,59</i>	<i>1,40,24</i>

• Direction of Trade.

United Kingdom (Imports R40,29 lakhs, Exports R63,25 lakhs).—On the basis of the recorded values, the total trade of India with the United Kingdom amounted to R1,04 crores, showing an improvement of R13 crores as compared with 1943-44 due to greater imports from the United Kingdom ; the export thereto also improved by R2 crores. She maintained her position as the principal supplier and customer of India, having supplied goods worth R40.3 crores and absorbed goods worth R63.2 crores from India during the year under review. The principal commodities imported from the United Kingdom were machinery and millwork (R11,06 lakhs), chemicals (R1,43 lakhs), dyeing and tanning substances (R3,16 lakhs), instruments, etc. (R3,11 lakhs), metals and ores, chiefly iron and steel (R2,27 lakhs), cotton manufactures (R1,45 lakhs) and drugs and medicines (R1,36 lakhs), which together accounted for 67 per cent of the total value of imports from the United Kingdom in 1944-45. Under machinery and millwork imports from the United Kingdom further improved, the value rising by R2,50 lakhs to R11,06 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of instruments, etc., also advanced from R2,02 lakhs to R3,11 lakhs ; while those of metals, chemicals and drugs were also greater, the value rising by R1,25 lakhs, R1,23 lakhs and R13 lakhs to R2,27 lakhs, R4,43 lakhs and R1,36 lakhs respectively. Imports of Dyeing and tanning substances, on the other hand, recorded a decline from R4,40 lakhs to R3,16 lakhs. Imports of cotton manufactures, which reached the lowest level of R1,09 lakhs in 1942-43, maintained their upward tendency and rose from R1,19 lakhs to R1,45 lakhs in the year under review. The increase was, however, due entirely to larger imports of thread (sewing or darning) and piecegoods, the former increasing by R13 lakhs to R1,00 lakhs and the latter by R10 lakhs to R31 lakhs respectively. Cotton twist and yarn remained practically at the level of the preceding year, being valued at R1.21 lakhs (45,000 lbs.) as against R1.36 lakhs (66,000 lbs.) in 1943-44. The increase under piecegoods was shared by all the varieties ; grey goods from 7 to 47,000 yds. (R64,000), white goods from 0.9 million yards (R6 lakhs) to 1.4 million yds. (R9 lakhs) and coloured goods from 2 million yards (R14 lakhs) to 3 million yards (R21 lakhs). Imports of woollen manufactures also improved by R56 lakhs to R99 lakhs in value. Compared with 1943-44 imports of liquors went up slightly from 0.2 million gallons to 0.3 million gallons, the corresponding value rising from R50 lakhs to R82 lakhs. There was also a noticeable increase in the case of hardware, the value of imports of which rose from R48 lakhs to R84 lakhs in the year under review. Other noticeable increases in the year under review were beltings for machinery (+ R20 lakhs) manures (+ R82 lakhs), paper, etc. (+ R24 lakhs), paints, etc. (+ R26 lakhs) and toilet requisites (+ R35 lakhs).

The principal commodities exported to the United Kingdom were, as usual, tea (R22,93 lakhs), jute, raw and manufactured (R13,92 lakhs), raw cotton (R5,65 lakhs), seeds (R4,80 lakhs), hides and skins (R2,66 lakhs) and raw wool (R1,21 lakhs). In addition, the following articles, *viz.*, mica (R1,02 lakhs), cotton waste (R44 lakhs), hemp raw (R66 lakhs), and coir manufactures (R98 lakhs) figured prominently in the export list, as in the preceding year. These articles taken together represented 90 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom as in the preceding year. Shipments of

Direction of Trade.

tobacco recorded some improvement from R12 lakhs to R38 lakhs. But exports of tea fell slightly in quantity from 278 million lbs. to 252 million lbs. and in value from R25,58 lakhs to R22,93 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute were practically on the same level, being 98,000 tons (R4,45 lakhs) as against 100,000 tons (R4,38 lakhs) in 1943-44. Similar is the case with gunny bags exports of which amounted to 73 million in number (R3,18 lakhs) as compared with 79 million (R2,15 lakhs). The yardage of gunny cloth exported, however, increased from 166 million (R3,98 lakhs) to 221 million (R6,29 lakhs). Out of the total exports of oilseeds, which declined from 212,000 tons (R7.28 lakhs) to 160,000 tons (R4,74 lakhs), linseed accounted for 36,000 tons as against 3,000 tons, groundnuts for 108,000 tons as compared with 182,000 tons and rapeseed for 14,000 tons as against 17,000 tons in 1943-44. As in the preceding five years, there were no exports of cotton seed. Despatches of raw cotton to the United Kingdom improved slightly in quantity from 32,000 tons or 191,000 bales to 42,000 tons or 235,000 bales, the value increasing from R4,35 lakhs to R5,65 lakhs. In the case of hides and skins, exports of tanned and dressed varieties fell from 8,000 tons to 6,000 tons, the corresponding decrease in value being from R2,41 lakhs to R2,39 lakhs. Shipments of raw hides and skins (excluding cuttings) declined from 4,000 tons (R71 lakhs) to 1,000 tons (R27 lakhs). There was no exports of raw skins of foreign origin in the year under review as against only 1 ton valued at R24,000. Exports of raw wool recovered to some extent from 12 million lbs. (R89 lakhs) to 14 million lbs. (R1,21 lakhs) in the year under review. But exports of cotton manufactures including twist and yarn dropped heavily from R1,34 lakhs to R5 lakhs only ; canvas alone accounting for a decline of R1,25 lakhs. Shipments of cotton waste shrank from 344,000 cwts. to 174,000 cwts. in quantity and from R66 lakhs to R14 lakhs in value. Exports of hemp, raw, advanced slightly from 357,000 cwts. (R62 lakhs) to 372,000 cwts. (R66 lakhs) but those of coir manufacture improved substantially from R59 lakhs to R93 lakhs. Among other articles exports of spices declined from R32 lakhs to R14 lakhs but those of raw rubber rose from R17 lakhs to R51 lakhs. The value of exports of myrobalans amounted to R1,81 lakhs as compared with R9 lakhs in 1943-44. Exports of lac recorded a sharp rise from 37,000 cwts. valued at R39 lakhs to 114,000 cwts. valued at R1,14 lakhs. Despatches of mica to the United Kingdom dropped from 74,000 cwts. to 26,000 cwts. in quantity but owing to sharp rise in the price, the total value increased from R72 lakhs to R1,02 lakhs. Exports of coffee remained stationary at R11 lakhs while those of paraffin wax went up by R18 lakhs to R30 lakhs.

Ceylon (Imports R3,64 lakhs, Exports R19,55 lakhs).—Statistics of India's trade with Ceylon include, to some extent, goods in transit through Ceylon which, however, are not separately recorded in Indian trade returns. The value of imports and exports given above should not, therefore, be taken as indicating the actual trade balance between the two countries. In the year under review, the aggregate value of Indo-Ceylonese trade amounted to R23,19 lakhs as compared with R18,05 lakhs in the preceding year, registering an increase of R5,14 lakhs which was particularly noticeable in the case of exports. The principal items of

Direction of Trade.

imports into India from Ceylon were, as usual, copra, coconut oil, spices and fruits and vegetables, which taken together represented 84 per cent of the imports from that country in 1944-45. Imports of copra increased from 38,000 tons to 47,000 tons in quantity and from R1,19 lakhs to R1,43 lakhs in value. Arrivals of coconut oil were appreciably curtailed, being 2.5 million gallons valued at R57 lakhs as compared with 3.9 million gallons valued at R89 lakhs in 1943-44. The value of imports rose slightly in the case of fruits and vegetable from R21 lakhs to R22 lakhs but considerably in the case of spices from R68 lakhs to R85 lakhs. On the other hand imports of tea dropped substantially from 157,000 lbs. (R2 lakhs) to 60,000 lbs. (R1 lakh) and those of raw rubber from 130,000 lbs. (R19,000) to 200 lbs. (R200) only in the year under review.

In the case of exports to Ceylon cotton manufactures, by far the most prominent item in the year under review were valued at R8,13 lakhs, showing an increase of R3,06 lakhs over the preceding year. Fish (excluding canned fish), the next principal item of export, fell slightly in quantity from 427,000 cwts. to 420,000 cwts. but the value rose from R1,50 lakhs to R2,13 lakhs. This represented almost the entire shipments of fish from British India. Exports of fruits and vegetables during 1944-45 showed a remarkable improvement from R77 lakhs to R1,29 lakhs. Shipments of rice, not in the husk, declined on the other hand, from R54 lakhs to R33 lakhs. Other important items of shipments to Ceylon in 1944-45 were pulse (R83 lakhs), seeds (R34 lakhs), tea (R41 lakhs), spices (R51 lakhs), animals, living (R28 lakhs) and provisions, etc. (R21 lakhs).

Australia (Imports R10,27 lakhs, Exports R14,87 lakhs).—The value of imports into India from Australia more than doubled from R4,77 lakhs to R10,27 lakhs in the year under review. Her relative share in the import trade of India also rose from 4 to 5 per cent in 1944-45. India's exports to that country also registered a similar increase (both absolutely and relatively) from R12,29 lakhs or 5.8 per cent to R14,87 lakhs or 7.1 per cent. Arrivals of wheat the largest single item of import from Australia in the year under review advanced from a nominal quantity of only 6 tons to 265,000 tons the corresponding value increasing from R1,000 to R6,58 lakhs. Raw wool, the next important item of import, declined, however, from 23.7 million lbs. valued at R3,67 lakhs to 10.5 million lbs. valued at R2,05 lakhs. Imports of tallow and stearine also declined in quantity from 74,000 cwts. to 56,000 cwts. and in value from R35 lakhs to R18 lakhs. The value of provisions imported, however, showed a marked improvement from R20 lakhs to R65 lakhs.

The principal items of India's exports in 1944-45 to the Commonwealth consisted of jute and cotton manufactures. Nearly 71 million of gunny bags (R5,63 lakhs) and 32 million yards of gunny cloth (R1,16 lakhs) were exported as against 47 million of gunny bags (R3,48 lakhs) and 25 million yards of gunny cloth (R74 lakhs) in the preceding year. Exports of cotton manufactures, mainly piecegoods, declined on the other hand from R4,25 lakhs to R3,39 lakhs. Exports of tea also fell from 20 million lbs. (R1,66 lakhs) to 16 million lbs. valued at R1,38 lakhs in 1944-45. There was, however

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some improvement in the shipment of linseed, which advanced from 28,000 tons (R83 lakhs) to 46,000 tons (R1,37 lakhs). Shipment of raw cotton were, however, lower amounting to 2,000 tons (R13 lakhs) as against 5,000 tons (R72 lakhs) during 1943-44.

Canada (imports R4,29 lakhs, Exports R6,91 lakhs).—Compared with the preceding year, the total trade between Canada and India recorded a substantial improvement amounting to R11,20 lakhs in the year under review as against R7,41 lakhs in 1943-44. The improvement was noticeable both on the sides of imports as well as of exports, the former increasing by R1,77 lakhs and the latter by R2,02 lakhs. The value of imports of mechanically propelled vehicles (motor vehicles and parts) rose sharply from R23 lakhs in 1943-44 to R69 lakhs in 1944-45. Imports of paper and pasteboard also increased in quantity from a little over 178,000 cwts. to 378,000 cwts. and the value from R40 lakhs to R79 lakhs. There were larger consignments of copper which increased from 163,000 cwts. to 201,000 cwts. the corresponding increase in value being from R82 lakhs to R98 lakhs. Other important items of imports from Canada were chemicals (R32 lakhs), quicksilver (R19 lakhs), tea chests (R17 lakhs), wheat (R16 lakhs), machinery (R11 lakhs), aluminium (R10 lakhs) and ferro-alloys (R3 lakhs) in the year under review.

India's principal exports to Canada were jute manufactures (chiefly gunny cloth) and tea. Shipments of gunny cloth to Canada increased from 64 million yards valued at R1,52 lakhs to 68 million yards valued at R1,81 lakhs. There were larger exports of gunny bags which rose from 2.2 million to 4.3 million in number and from R15 lakhs to R18 lakhs in value. Exports of tea were also considerably higher being 41.3 million lbs. valued at R3,80 lakhs as against 32.3 million lbs. valued at R2,81 lakhs. Shipments of Indian carpets and rugs to Canada also rose from R4 lakhs to R10 lakhs.

Union of South Africa (Imports R2,97 lakhs, Exports R11,89 lakhs).—India's total trade with the Union of South Africa during the year under review recorded a slight improvement, the imports rising from R2,59 lakhs to R2,97 lakhs and exports from R10,08 lakhs to R11,89 lakhs in 1944-45. The Union of South Africa is practically the sole supplier to India of tanning barks, imports of which fell from 602,000 cwts. to 537,000 cwts. in quantity and from R48 lakhs to R46 lakhs in value. Imports of copper further increased in the year under review from 96,000 cwts. valued at R43 lakhs to 109,000 cwts. valued at R54 lakhs; while those of liquors advanced from 121,000 gallons to 160,000 gallons in quantity and from R16 lakhs to R18 lakhs in value. Imports of diamonds which were valued at R90 lakhs in 1943-44 declined to R86 lakhs in the year under review.

The principal items of India's exports to the Union of South Africa consisted of jute and cotton manufactures and oilseeds. Shipments of jute bag advanced from 54 million to 63 million in quantity and from R2,59 lakhs to R3,80 lakhs in value. But those of gunny cloth declined from 16 million yards valued at R50 lakhs to 13 million yards valued at R49 lakhs. Exports of cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) also fell from R2,90 lakhs to R2,80 lakhs in the year under review. Exports of oilseeds (chiefly ground-nuts) however, recorded a slight increase from 33,000 tons to 39,000 tons in quantity and from R1,14 lakhs to R1,19 lakhs in value. Exports of

Foreign Countries.

vegetable oils also improved from R23 lakhs to R28 lakhs. Paraffin wax, however, showed a slight decline from R87 lakhs to R73 lakhs in the year under review.

East Africa (Imports R10,47 lakhs, Exports R5,55 lakhs).—In this group of territories are included Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba, Protectorates of Uganda and Nyasaland, Tanganyika and British Somaliland. The total value of the trade with these territories taken together advanced from R13,34 lakhs in 1943-44 to R16,02 lakhs in the year under review. Raw cotton and spices continued to be the principal items of imports. Compared with the preceding year, arrivals of raw cotton rose from 20,000 tons or 112,000 bales (R4,37 lakhs) to 36,000 tons or 202,000 bales (R8,00 lakhs). The value of imports of spices, consisting almost entirely of cloves, rose appreciably from R20 lakhs to R66 lakhs. Sodium carbonate to the value of R47 lakhs was imported from Kenya Colony alone in the year under review, as against R43 lakhs a year ago.

The chief items of India's exports to East Africa were cotton piecegoods and gunny bags. Shipments of gunny bags shrank considerably from 9.2 million (R61 lakhs) to 1.2 million (R36 lakhs). Exports of cotton piecegoods were also on a reduced scale declining from 73.4 million yards (R6,00 lakhs) to 56.0 million yards (R4,35 lakhs). Exports of postal articles amounted to R10 lakhs in the year under review, as against R24 lakhs in 1943-44.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following tables show the imports from and exports to the principal European and other foreign countries :—

Imports.

COUNTRIES	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
European Countries—			
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics . . . . .	..	3	1
Sweden	15	..	..
Portugal	11	5	12
Spain	1	..	2
Switzerland	1,05	1,46	1,61
Other Countries	1	1	1
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	1,33	1,55	1,77
Other Foreign Countries—			
Arabia	33	47	47
Iraq	23	55	1,24
Iran	17,75	27,49	49,33
Java	13	..	..
China	7	7	2
Japan	4	..	..
Egypt	8,12	11,27	17,38
Portuguese East Africa	1,08	47	31
United States of America	19,13	18,57	52,33
Other Countries	99	58	1,99
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	47,87	59,47	1,23,07

Foreign Countries.

Exports (including re-exports).

COUNTRIES.	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
European Countries—			
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	90	2	2,04
Sweden	14	34	4
Portugal	1	8	29
Switzerland	2	..	7
Turkey, European	1,28 6	2,82	1,39
Turkey, Asiatic	30	50	28
Other Countries	1	..	..
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES .	2,66	3,76	4,11
Other Foreign Countries			
Egypt	3,79	3,11	3,46
Arabia	4,78	2,57	2,42
Iraq	8,86	4,00	2,73
Iran	5,25	1,84	2,97
China	14	12	16
Portuguese East Africa	54	28	33
United States of America	29,84	49,11	56,56
Cuba	99	1,88	1,76
Argentina	2,64	4,07	4,71
Chile	32	81	99
Other Countries	6,99	8,69	6,68
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	64,14	76,48	82,77

As a result of the situation brought about by the war, India's trade with Europe was extremely limited during the year under review and was not, therefore, dealt with separately. Similarly, the usual para. on Japan has been omitted as there was practically no trade with that country also during the year under review.

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United States of America (Imports R52,33 lakhs, Exports R56,56 lakhs).—According to the recorded statistics, the trade with the United States of America, showed a considerable increase which was particularly striking in the case of imports. Imports from the U. S. A. more than doubled, rising from R18,57 lakhs to R52,33 lakhs, while the exports to that country increased from R49,11 lakhs to R56,56 lakhs. The principal items of India's imports from the United States of America in the year under review consisted mainly of machinery and millwork, instruments, tobacco, chemicals, copper, oils, iron and steel, dyeing and tanning substances, paper and pasteboard and mechanically propelled vehicles. These items taken together represented 86 per cent of the total imports into British India from the United States of America during the year under review, as compared with 79 per cent in the preceding year. Imports of machinery and millwork rose in value from R1,74 lakhs to R3,78 lakhs. Arrivals of paper and pasteboard were higher, amounting to 226,000 cwt^s. (R1,16 lakhs) as against 163,000 cwt^s. (R93 lakhs) in the preceding year. The value of dyeing and tanning substances imported also advanced from R2,03 lakhs to R2,35 lakhs. Imports of copper, however, fell from R24 lakhs to R17 lakhs. The total value of instruments imported amounted to R1,15 lakhs as against R76 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of tobacco unmanufactured, were appreciably higher, amounting to 13.0 million lbs. (R2,33 lakhs), as compared with 9.5 million lbs. (R1,54 lakhs) in 1943-44. Imports of oil (chiefly mineral oils) registered a very sharp advance from R5,39 lakhs to R28,48 lakhs in the year under review. Arrivals of drugs and medicines and tea chests increased and stood at R1,11 lakhs and R1,73 lakhs respectively in the year under review. Imports of iron and steel and mechanically propelled vehicles (motor vehicles and parts) improved substantially being valued respectively at R1,54 lakhs and R2,58 lakhs as against R78 lakhs and R38 lakhs in the preceding year. There were increased imports of chemicals, which were valued at R1,17 lakhs as compared with R94 lakhs in 1943-44.

India's principal exports to the United States of America consisted, as usual, of jute, raw and manufactured, hides and skins, lac, fruits and vegetables, raw cotton, mica, tea and raw wool. These items taken together represented 91 per cent of India's exports to the United States of America in 1944-45, as compared with 89 per cent in 1943-44. Despatches of raw jute during the year under review declined to 32,000 tons valued at R1,55 lakhs, from 49,000 tons valued at R2,44 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny bags also fell from 13.2 million (R51 lakhs) to 6.2 million (R45 lakhs) in the year under review; while those of jute cloth declined from 8.04 million yards to 7.66 million yards though the value increased from R16,54 lakhs to R18,68 lakhs. Exports of lac, however, registered a substantial improvement from 186,000 cwt^s. to 305,000 cwt^s. in quantity and from R1,94 lakhs to R3,00 lakhs in value. Under hides and skins, despatches of raw goat skins, which formed the bulk of the shipments in this group, fell by 4,000 tons to 8,000 tons in weight and by R27 lakhs to R1,94 lakhs in value. Exports of tanned and dressed hides and skins also fell from 1,500 tons to 1,100 tons but the value rose from R78 lakhs to R84 lakhs. Exports of imported raw skins also fell from 680 tons to 664 tons but the value rose from R5,57 lakhs to

Direction of Trade.

Rs.13 lakhs. Shipments of fruits and vegetables, consisting mainly of cashew kernels, on the other hand, registered some improvement, being valued at Rs.14 lakhs as compared with Rs.1,19 lakhs in 1943-44. Exports of raw wool, both of Indian and foreign origin, were in greater demand, the former rising by 5.8 million lbs. (Rs.59 lakhs) to 11.4 million lbs. (Rs.98 lakhs) and the latter by 5.1 million lbs. (Rs.48 lakhs) to 6.3 million lbs. (Rs.58 lakhs). Direct shipments of tea to the United States of America declined from 60 million lbs. to 51 million lbs., the corresponding value declining from Rs.5,93 lakhs to Rs.5,44 lakhs. Shipments of mica declined in quantity from 74,000 cwts. to 49,000 cwts. and in value from Rs.1,97 lakhs to Rs.1,89 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton improved slightly from 10,000 tons valued at Rs.92 lakhs to 12,000 tons valued at Rs.96 lakhs. The value of manganese ore exported declined sharply from Rs.1,62 lakhs to Rs.49 lakhs while that of wool manufactures improved from Rs.12 lakhs to Rs.43 lakhs.

China (Imports Rs.2 lakhs, Exports Rs.16 lakhs).—India's trade with China during the year under review continued to be on a very limited scale as a result of the unsettled condition in the Far East, the aggregate trade with the country amounting to only Rs.18 lakhs as compared with Rs.19 lakhs in 1943-44. Foreign photographic and other instruments valued at Rs.6 lakhs were re-exported to China during 1944-45 as against Rs.4 lakhs in the preceding year.

South America (Imports Rs.18 lakhs, Exports Rs.7,55 lakhs).—There was some improvement in the export trade with the South American countries but the import trade suffered a slight set-back in the year under review, the former increasing from Rs.6,34 lakhs to Rs.7,55 lakhs but the latter declining from Rs.23 lakhs to Rs.18 lakhs. Imports of starch from Argentina slightly rose from 3,400 cwts. to 4,500 cwts. in quantity and from Rs.1 lakh to about Rs.1½ lakhs in value. The other main items of imports from the South American countries during the year were drugs and medicines valued at Rs.2 lakhs from Brazil, chemicals valued at Rs.8 lakhs from Chile, liquors and provisions valued at Rs.1 lakh each, from Argentina.

On the export side, the principal items were, as usual, jute bags and cloth, etc., shipments of which registered some improvement, being valued at Rs.5,83 lakhs as compared with Rs.5,08 lakhs in 1943-44. There were no shipments of gunny bags to Argentina during the year. Chile took 10.9 million bags valued at Rs.55 lakhs, Peru 5.2 million bags valued at Rs.34 lakhs and Paraguay one million bags valued at Rs.3 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth to Argentina amounted to 146 million yards, valued at Rs.4,27 lakhs as compared with 144 million yards valued at Rs.3,89 lakhs in 1943-44, those to Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and Ecuador amounted to 1.1 million yards, 13.2 million yards, 1.4 million yards and 2.3 million yards respectively. Shipment of raw jute to these countries remained stationary at 18,000 tons but the value fell slightly from Rs.95 lakhs to Rs.90 lakhs. Brazil took 13,900 tons of raw jute as against 15,100 tons. Chile took 2,400 tons and Uruguay 1,800 tons in the year under review. There were no exports to Argentina, as in the preceding year. Shipments of tea were directed to Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Peru which respectively took 3.1 million lbs. (Rs.30 lakhs), 3.0 million lbs. (Rs.37 lakhs), 0.3 million lbs. (Rs.3 lakhs) and 0.2 million lbs. (Rs.2 lakhs) during 1944-45.

CHAPTER V.

Foreign sea-borne Trade of the Maritime Indian States.

The Trade so far dealt with in this Review relates to that recorded at British Indian ports. This, no doubt, includes the overseas trade of most of the non-maritime Indian States, which are inter-laced with British Indian Territories. A fairly large volume of foreign trade also passes through the ports in the maritime States in Kathiawar, *viz.*, Bhavnagar, Nawanagar, Mcrvi, Baroda, Porbandar, Junagadh and Jafarabad. Travancore, owing to her geographical situation, is also interested in foreign sea-borne trade. The volume of the foreign trade of these States, however, bears only a small proportion to the volume of trade recorded at British Indian ports. The total imports into these States during 1944-45 formed only 0.5 per cent of the imports in the same year into British Indian ports as compared with 1.1 per cent in the preceding year; while the corresponding proportion in the case of exports was 1.4 per cent as against 1.6 per cent in 1943-44.

I.—KATHIAWAR.

The table below gives a summary of the trade of the Kathiawar ports during the past three years :—

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Total value of imports of foreign merchandise .	1,24,40	1,20,41	87,34
Total value of exports of Indian merchandise .	94,13	3,21,49	2,85,65
Total value of exports of foreign merchandise .	..	..	..

Generally speaking, imports into Kathiawar ports are greater than exports therefrom but in 1943-44 the position was reversed when the exports exceeded imports by ₹2,01 lakhs and in the year under review the excess of exports over imports amounted to ₹1,98 lakhs. There were no re-exports in the year under review as in the preceding year. It should be noted that a substantial portion of imports of foreign merchandise into these States ultimately finds its way into British India across the Viramgam-Dhanduka Land Customs line. The total value of foreign goods imported into British India across the Viramgam-Dhanduka Land Customs line amounted to ₹1,08 lakhs during 1944-45 as compared with ₹1,09 lakhs during 1943-44.

Trade of Kathiawar States.

Imports.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles of foreign merchandise imported by sea into the Kathiawar States during the years, 1942-43, 1943-44 and 1944-45 together with the percentage share of each in relation to the total value of imports in the respective years :—

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Percentage on total value of imports of merchandise in		
				1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Oils	74,80	79,43	65,61	60.2	66.0	75.1
Chemicals	16,64	13,85	12,23	13.4	11.5	14.1
Fruits and vegetables	2,92	1,38	6,53	2.3	1.1	7.5
Metals	5,80	9	1,04	4.7	0.1	1.2
Gums and resins . . . . .	..	54	85	..	0.4	1.0
Spices	9	2,18	38	..	1.8	0.4
Machinery and millwork	4,31	3,45	26	3.5	2.9	0.3
Starch, Dextrine and Farina . . . . .	..	..	14	..	..	0.2
Vehicles	52	17	6	0.4	0.1	0.1
Paints and painter's materials	27	6	4	0.2	..	..
Ivory, unmanufactured . . . . .	..	5,50	1	..	4.0	..
Hardware	4,58	18	1	3.7	0.2	..
Wood and timber	3,55	9	1	2.9	0.1	..
{ Cotton, raw	1,26	12,63	..	1.0	10.5	..
{ Cotton manufactures	2,66	1	..	2.1	..	..
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	48	33	..	0.4	0.3	..
Sugar	1,81	15	..	1.5	0.1	..
Seeds	1,34	..	..	1.1	..	..
Silk manufactures	60	..	..	0.5	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	28	..	..	0.2	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour	25	..	..	0.2	..	..
All other articles	2,15	37	12	1.7	0.3	0.1
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,24,40	1,20,41	87,34	100	100	100

Some of the salient features of the import trade are briefly noticed below :—

With the exception of fruits and vegetables, metals, gums and resins and starch, dextrine and farina, imports of all the items declined in the year under review. The most noticeable decrease occurred in the case of oil, mineral, the imports of which mostly came from Iran and the Bahrein Islands and fell from 15,000,000 gallons, valued at R79 lakhs in 1943-44 to 12,800,000 gallons valued at R66 lakhs in the year under review. The value of imports of machinery and millwork, almost entirely from the United Kingdom also fell substantially from R3½ lakhs to only R¼ lakh in the year under review. Imports of chemicals, mostly sodium compounds, mainly from the

Trade of Kathiawar States.

United Kingdom declined to R12½ lakhs in the year under review as against R14 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of spices, mostly betelnuts from Ceylon and cloves from Zanzibar and Pemba, dwindled to only 575 cwts. valued at R ⅔ lakh in 1944-45 as compared with 4,010 cwts. valued at R2½ lakhs in 1943-44. Imports of Ivory, unmanufactured became insignificant, the value dwindling down to R1,000 only from R5½ lakhs in the preceding year. On the other hand, receipts of fruits and vegetables, mostly dates from Iraq, showed an increase having been valued at R6½ lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with R1⅔ lakhs in 1943-44. Imports of metals, entirely from the Kenya Colony improved appreciably from R9,000 to R1 lakh in the year under review. There were no imports of cotton, raw and manufactures, instruments apparatus, etc., sugar, drugs and medicines into these ports during the year under review.

The following table shows the shares of the principal supplying countries in the total value of imports during the three years, 1942-43, 1943-44 and 1944-45. The rapidly increasing shares of Iran and Iraq are particularly noticeable in this connexion.

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Percentage share in		
				1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Iran	47,53	77,83	64,52	38.2	64.6	73.9
United Kingdom	27,24	18,18	8,81	21.0	15.1	10.1
Iraq	1,71	1,19	6,26	1.4	1.0	7.1
Kenya Colony		4,55	5,74		3.8	6.6
Bahrain Islands	27,52	1,41	1,14	22.1	1.2	1.3
United States of America	13.14	17	7	10.6	0.1	0.1
Egypt		12,63	..		10.5	..
Java	1,81	..	..	1.5	..	..
Japan	64	..	..	0.5	..	..
Burma	43	..	..	0.3	..	..
Other countries	4,38	4,45	77	3.5	3.7	0.0
TOTAL	1,24,40	1,20,41	87,34	100	100	100

The shares of the different States in the total value of the imports during these years are shown in the table below. As usual, Baroda maintained its leading position having improved her share to 72 per cent of the total imports into the States during 1944-45, from 69 per cent in the preceding year.

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Percentage share in		
				1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Baroda	74,72	83,48	63,04	60.1	60.3	72.2
Morvi	28,81	30,20	12,67	23.2	25.1	14.5
Porbandar	6,32	4,11	7,79	5.1	3.4	8.9
Nawanagar	13,73	1,88	2,57	11.0	1.6	3.0
Junagadh	52	74	89	0.4	0.6	1.0
Bhavnagar	30	..	37	0.2	..	0.4
Jafarabad . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,24,40	1,20,41	87,34	100	100	100

Trade of Kathiawar States.

Exports.

Exports during the year were valued at R2,86 lakhs as against R3,21 lakhs in 1943-44. The principal articles of exports were seeds, building and engineering materials, cotton, raw and manufactures, wool raw, groundnut cake and oil, bonemeal and chillies which together represented 95 per cent of the total exports during the year. The following table shows the shares of the principal articles exported during each of the three years ending 1944-45 :—

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Percentage on total value of exports of merchandise in		
				1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Seeds	14,75	1,02,83	2,17,29	15.7	50.6	76.1
Building and Engineering materials	34,82	18,77	36,12	36.9	5.8	12.6
{ Cotton, raw	4,02	22,01	5,04	4.3	6.8	1.8
{ Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	14,37	95,03	5,24	15.3	29.6	1.8
Wool, raw . . . . .	..	2,77	2,27	..	0.9	0.8
Groundnut cake	5,27	3,86	1,81	5.6	1.2	0.6
Bonemeal	1,57	1,97	1,58	1.7	0.6	0.6
Chillies	8	21	78	..	..	0.3
Groundnut oil	97	1,45	38	1.0	0.5	0.1
Ghi	3,48	..	..	3.7	..	..
All other articles	14,80	12,59	15,14	15.8	4.0	5.3
TOTAL EXPORTS	94,13	3,21,49	2,85,65	100	100	100

It will be seen from the above table that seeds accounted for 76.1 per cent of the total export in the year under review as compared with 50.6 per cent in the preceding year, exports amounting to 65,000 tons valued at R2,17 lakhs in 1944-45 as against 39,000 tons valued at R1,63 lakhs in 1943-44. Of these, groundnut accounted for 46,000 tons valued at R1,61 lakhs as against 25,000 tons valued at R1,11 lakhs and castor seeds 16,000 tons valued at R47 lakhs as against 14,000 tons valued at R52 lakhs in the preceding year. The shipments were principally directed to the United Kingdom. Shipments of building and engineering materials, mainly to the Middle East Countries, which accounted for 12.6 per cent of the total exports recorded an appreciable increase being valued at R36 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with R18½ lakhs in 1943-44. Exports of cotton raw, mainly to Arabia and Iran, fell heavily from 3,000 tons valued at R22 lakhs to 1,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments of cotton manufactures, mainly hosiery also recorded a sharp decline being valued at R5½ lakhs in the year under review as compared with R66 lakhs in the preceding year. The principal destinations were Iraq, Ceylon and Arabia. Exports of wool, raw entirely to the United Kingdom, declined slightly from 390,000 lbs. valued at R2½ lakhs in 1943-44 to 257,000 lbs. valued at R2¼ lakhs in 1944-45. Exports of groundnut cake, entirely to Ceylon, fell from 5,000 tons valued

Trade of Kathiawar States.

at R4 lakhs in the preceding year to 2,000 tons valued at R1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the year under review. Exports of Chillies mainly to ceylon, rose from 752 cwts. valued at R $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh to 2,000 cwts. valued at R $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh in 1944-45.

Exports of groundnut oil, mainly to the Bahrein Islands, declined from 36,000 gallons valued at R1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1943-44 to 14,000 gallons valued at R $\frac{2}{5}$ lakh in 1944-45.

The table below shows the shares of the principal foreign countries in the total value of the exports from the Kathiawar States during the three years, 1942-43 to 1944-45. The United Kingdom was by far the best customer, having taken over three fourth of the total exports from these States in the year under review :—

—	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Percentage share in		
				1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
United Kingdom	14,52	1,51,22	2,19,36	15.4	47.0	76.8
Arabia	20,64	67,42	18,21	31.5	21.0	6.4
Iraq	14,22	26,12	15,01	15.1	8.1	5.2
Bahrein Islands	2,40	7,65	13,91	2.6	2.4	4.9
Ceylon	18,50	15,79	11,20	19.6	4.9	3.9
Iran	7,60	32,82	7,72	8.1	10.2	2.7
Syria . . . . .	..	18,22	..	..	5.7	..
Other countries	7,25	2,25	24	7.7	0.7	0.1
TOTAL .	94,13	3,21,49	2,85,65	100	100	100

The shares of the different states in the total value of the exports from Kathiawar ports during 1942-43, 1943-44 and 1944-45 are given in the following table :—

—	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Percentage share in		
				1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Nawanagar	28,28	1,82,08	1,25,21	30.0	56.6	43.8
Morvi	37	40,67	79,80	0.4	12.7	27.0
Baroda	34,51	17,72	37,55	36.6	5.5	13.2
Bhavnagar	3,36	6,07	20,65	3.6	2.1	7.2
Porbandar	7,68	52,70	11,68	8.2	16.4	4.1
Junagadh	19,93	21,65	10,76	21.2	6.7	3.8
TOTAL .	94,13	3,21,49	2,85,65	100	100	100

The total value of exports and re-exports from and imports into the Kathiawar ports during 1944-45 amounted to R3,73 lakhs as against R4,42 lakhs in 1943-44 and represented 2.8 per cent of the value of trade of the Bombay ports in the same year.

Trade of Travancore.

Imports and Exports.

Imports into Travancore ports during 1944-45 were valued at R14 lakhs as compared with R10 lakhs in 1943-44. The total exports during these years were valued at R19 lakhs and R $\frac{2}{3}$ lakh respectively. The imports into and exports from the Travancore ports during the year under review represented, on the basis of declared values, only 0.08 per cent of the imports and exports in the same year into and from the British Indian ports.

The principal articles of imports into Travancore ports during the year were tobacco, raw entirely from Ceylon (R11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), machinery and millwork consisting of pumping machinery and transformers (R1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) and instruments and apparatus, electrical (R $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh).

Among exports, the principal articles were ores, the shipments of which amounted to 102,600 tons valued at R18 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs during the year. Of these ilmenite accounted for 102,200 tons valued at R17 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, the U. S. A. and the United Kingdom taking 90,500 tons valued at R16 lakhs and 11,700 tons valued at R1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs respectively. Shipments of monazite to the United Kingdom and coir mats and mattings to the Kenya Colony were valued at R $\frac{1}{4}$ lakh each.

CHAPTER VI.

Frontier Trade.

I.—TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES.

The existing system of registration of the Frontier Trade of India, which underwent a further change with effect from the 1st April, 1941, now falls under three classes :—

(1) Trade at Stations Adjacent to Land Frontier Routes, (2) Indo-Afghan Trade and (3) Indo-Iranian Trade. Under the first, only the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is registered, the registration stations being divided into three groups, (a), (b) and (c)*. But with the revised arrangements for recording trade between India and Afghanistan with effect from the 1st February, 1937 and that between India and Iran with effect from the 1st April, 1941, the registration of traffic at the railway stations under groups (a) and (b) was considered unnecessary and therefore discontinued from the 1st April, 1941. Accordingly, the figures shown in Part I of this Chapter are now confined to traffic registered at stations in group (c) only, which deals mainly with the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal and Assam with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan.

The figures represent the outward (in the case of imports) and inwards (in the case of exports) traffic at the selected railway stations, the bulk of which relates to Frontier Trade.

Import.

Articles	Quantity		
	1912-43	1913-44	1944-45
	(Maunds)	(Maunds)	(Maunds)
Wheat	49,962	58,295	53,621
Gram and pulse	217,282	104,225	84,663
Rice—			
Husked	1,053,842	756,861	716,803
Unhusked	291,475	268,559	417,608
Other grain and pulse	219,193	138,477	121,428
Hides and Skins	24,901	23,439	19,679
Tobacco	5,881	6,060	4,750
Wool, raw	60,700	32,139	61,005
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	96,559	70,969	110,877
Linseed (from Nepal)	210,302	119,704	100,535
Mustard and rapeseed (from Nepal)	218,517	188,689	164,498
Treasure	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces
Gold . . . . .	..	..	..
Silver . . . . .	..	..	..

* For the names of railway stations under groups (a), (b) and (c), vide Trade at Stations Adjacent to Land Frontier Routes, August, 1940, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, Calcutta.

Frontier Trade.

Export.

Articles	Quantity		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	(Maunds)	(Maunds)	(Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (Foreign and Indian)	66,143	113,333	115,147
Wheat	31,973	24,994	12,063
Rice, husked	172,683	103,015	27,985
Other grain and pulso	173,998	202,166	168,990
Salt	646,572	717,162	712,918
Sugar, refined and unrefined	61,933	78,643	63,955
Tea	1,230	3,786	2,473
Tobacco	55,429	26,856	23,241
Treasure	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces
Gold . . . . .	..	..	..
Silver . . . . .	..	..	..

II.—INDO-AFGHAN TRADE.

Separate statistics of trade between India and Afghanistan, which are available since 1937-38 only, are registered at Thal, Chaman and Torkham. With effect from the 1st April, 1941, the trade between India and Afghanistan as registered at Nok-kundi has also been included in these tables. One of the principal features of the trade between the two countries is the existence of a large volume of transit trade through India. While it has been possible to maintain a regular record of such trade through India to Afghanistan, it has not been found practicable so far to record separately the statistics of Afghan goods in transit through India to countries abroad. The aggregate value of Indo-Afghan trade, including transit trade, amounted to Rs15,70 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with Rs11,55 lakhs in 1943-44 or an increase of 36 per cent.

The total value of imports into India from Afghanistan rose by Rs5,12 lakhs to Rs12,91 lakhs during the year under review, the principal items being fruits, nuts and vegetables, and skins and furs. These together accounted for 93 per cent of the imports in 1944-45 as against 80 per cent in the preceding year. Imports from Afghanistan of skins and furs which consist mainly of Persian lamb skins, and are generally intended for exports to foreign countries, improved substantially and amounted to Rs8,54 lakhs as compared with Rs2,86 lakhs in the preceding year. Fruits and nuts also increased by Rs12 lakhs to Rs3,53 lakhs in the year under review. There has, however, been a noticeable decrease under raw cotton, imports of which fell by Rs39 lakhs to Rs28 lakhs in 1944-45. The total value of exports

Frontier Trade.

from India to Afghanistan decreased by 26 per cent as compared with the preceding year, and amounted to R2,79 lakhs in 1944-45 to which foreign goods both in transit and not in transit contributed R56 lakhs or 20 per cent only and the produce of India R2,23 lakhs or 80 per cent of the total for 1944-45. Owing to the partial removal of the difficulty of obtaining supplies from overseas countries during the period of the war, the requirements of Afghanistan were met to an increasing extent by foreign countries which supplied goods to the worth of R39 lakhs more than in 1943-44. The most noticeable decreases under Indian exports occurred in the case of cotton manufactures (—R103 lakhs), tea (—R16 lakhs), motor spirit (—R8 lakhs) sugar (—R6 lakhs) and jute manufactures (—R3 lakhs) and increases were under boots and shoes (+R1 lakh) and cordage and rope (+R1 lakh). The tables below show the values of the principal items of trade as also the total values of imports and exports during the three years :—

Imports into India.

Articles	Value in R(000)					
	Produce of Afghanistan			Produce of countries other than Afghanistan		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Animals, living	91	4,15	5,53	..	..	..
Fruits, nuts and vegetables . . .	1,99,51	3,40,60	3,52,72	..	..	..
Skins and furs	43,72	2,85,93	8,54,14	..	..	..
Spices	5,39	7,93	7,99	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	17,95	66,29	27,68	..	..	..
Wool, raw	19,36	8,26	11,34	..	..	..
Wool, manufactured	3,66	5,46	4,74	..	..	..
All other articles of merchandise . .	65,99	59,70	26,39	7	52	1
GRAND TOTAL (Merchandise)	3,56,49	7,78,32	12,90,53	7	52	1
Treasure						
Silver	4	..	..	..	..	..

Frontier Trade.

Exports from India.

Value in R (000)

Articles	Produce of India			Foreign goods not in transit			Foreign goods in transit					
							State goods			Trade goods		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Animals, living	1,17	87	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boots and shoes	4,00	6,09	7,35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cement . .	27	15	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruments, apparatus, appliances and parts thereof.	1,18	55	24	83	1,03	80	12	68	26	36	2	50
Leather . .	3,62	2,06	17	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and millwork.	45	6	5	1,26	24	9	4,76	25	..	1,24	35	..
Iron and Steel	5,48	1,41	2,12	68	19	1	..	..	..	31	1	1,24
Motor Spirit .	14,69	7,98	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,17	7,54	23,32
Rubber manufactures (tyres and tubes).	1,58	1,83	2,32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,07	..
Sugar . . .	2,36	22,04	15,80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	25,44	51,26	34,93	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
Cotton manufactures.	1,48,08	2,41,85	1,38,40	1,86	12	..	..	..	..	8,08	95	14
Silk manufactures.	7,79	7	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	1,86	49	67
Motor cars, lorries, buses, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	15,81	2,20	..	..
All other articles of merchandise	26,01	22,52	21,11	6,32	1,05	89	3,15	1,01	2,96	6,00	1,90	9,47
G R A N D T O T A L (Merchandise)	2,42,72	3,58,74	2,22,93	11,20	2,81	1,80	8,15	1,94	19,03	22,36	12,42	35,43
Treasure												
Gold . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III.—INDO-IRANIAN TRADE.

Separate statistics of trade between India and Iran are being registered with effect from the 1st April, 1941 at the Land Customs Station at Nok-kundi, through which the bulk of the trade passes. The total value of imports from Iran to India by land route rose from Rs. 72 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 1,33 lakhs in 1944-45. The principal items were fruits, nuts and vegetables, spices, gums and resins, woollen carpets and rugs, and drugs and medicines which constituted more than 95 percent of the total imports. The table over leaf shows the values of the principal items of trade and the total value of imports during the three years ending 1944-45.

Frontier Trade.

Imports into India.

Value in R (000)

Articles	Produce of Iran			Produce of countries other than Iran		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Drugs and medicines	1,28	4,82	3,03	..	..	..
Dyeing materials	4	5	83	..	..	..
Fruits, nuts and vegetables	32,00	41,50	95,05	..	..	..
Gums and resins . . . . .	..	..	7,83	..	..	..
Skins and furs	6,04	53	82	..	..	..
Mineral oils	2,75	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	9,40	14,06	15,19	..	..	..
Wool, raw	10,71	2,59	1,58	..	..	..
Wool, manufactured—Carpets and rugs	9,72	6,44	7,73	..	..	..
All other articles of merchandise	5,70	2,24	61	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL (Merchandise)	77,64	72,23	1,32,67	..	..	..
Treasure—						
Silver	3	..	..	..	..	..

Fruits, nuts and vegetables (Rs. 95 lakhs).—Imports of Fruits, nuts and vegetables from Iran to India showed a substantial increase of Rs. 53 lakhs and were valued at Rs. 95 lakhs during 1944-45 as compared with Rs. 42 lakhs in the preceding year.

Spices (Rs. 15 lakhs).—The total value of spices imported from Iran recorded a small rise from Rs. 14 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 15 lakhs in the year under review.

Gums and resins (Rs. 8 lakhs).—A marked improvement in the imports of gums and resins is manifested in the year under review. In the year 1941-42 the imports were recorded at Rs. 3 lakhs. During the next two years there were no imports of the article but in 1944-45, gums and resins valued at Rs. 8 lakhs were imported.

Woollen carpets and rugs (Rs. 8 lakhs).—Imports of carpets and rugs were valued at Rs. 8 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with Rs. 6½ lakhs in the preceding year and showed an improvement of nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs.

Total exports to Iran by land showed a substantial reduction in the year under review. The total value of the exports amounted to Rs. 21 lakhs only as compared with Rs. 36 lakhs in 1943-44 and Rs. 2,64 lakhs in 1942-43. The principal items of exports were sugar and cotton manufactures which constituted nearly 80 per cent of the total exports.

Frontier Trade.

The table below shows the values of the principal items of trade and the total value of exports during the three years ending 1944-45.

Exports from India.

Value in R(000)

Articles	Produce of India			Foreign goods not in transit			Foreign goods in transit		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Cement . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing materials	96	1,13	1,38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and pulse—									
(i) Rice . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Wheat	5,87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Other sorts	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rubber manufactures	92	4	17	..	..	..	5	..	..
Spices	1,62	2,31	1,19	..	..	..	5	..	..
Sugar	48,66	4,15	9,01	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	1,32,46	15,10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures	37,37	9,54	6,83	..	..	2	4,89	31	..
Jute	3,95	47	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial silk manufactures excluding hosiery. . . . .	..	38	..	1,21	66	..	1,41	..	..
All other articles of merchandise.	17,78	1,45	91	2,00	12	18	4,65	4	..
GRAND TOTAL (Merchandise).	2,49,60	34,57	20,46	3,21	78	20	11,05	35	..
Treasure—									
Gold . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sugar (Rs. 9 lakhs).—The exports of Indian sugar by land to Iran recorded considerable increase and the consignments were valued at Rs. 9 lakhs in 1944-45 as against Rs. 4 lakhs in 1943-44. In the year under review, as in the preceding year, there were no exports of foreign sugar from India to Iran.

Cotton manufactures (Rs. 7 lakhs).—Total exports of cotton manufactures of Indian produce to Iran fell by Rs. 3 lakhs, from Rs. 10 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 7 lakhs in 1944-45. There were no exports of cotton goods of foreign origin from India to Iran as in previous years.

Tea (Rs. 1 thousand).—There was a sharp decline in the exports of Indian tea by land to Iran. The value of the exports dwindled to Rs. 1,000 only in 1944-45 as against Rs. 15 lakhs in 1943-44 and Rs. 1,32 lakhs in 1942-43. There were no exports of foreign tea from India to Iran during 1944-45 as in preceding years.

CHAPTER VII.

Balance of Trade.

The turnover of India's overseas trade in merchandise for the year 1944-45 registered a remarkable improvement as compared with the preceding year particularly on the import side. As compared with a moderate rise of R16 crores or of 8 per cent in exports, there had been a sharp increase of R86 crores, or of 73 per cent in imports, resulting in an appreciable reduction in the favourable balance of trade in merchandise as compared with the preceding year. The surplus of export over imports, which stood at R93 crores in 1943-44 thus receded to R24 crores only in 1944-45. It may be noted that exports do not include the values of stores sent abroad by Government either in connexion with their usual departmental transactions or for defence purposes. Similarly imports exclude the values of goods received on Government account for their ordinary requirements or for the special use of the Defence Services in India. A study of the monthly figures given in the following table shows that with the exception of May and November, 1944 and March, 1945 exports exceeded imports in each month of the year under review.

PRIVATE MERCHANDISE.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)	Excess Net exports+ Net imports—	Excess in the corresponding month of 1943-44
1944—				
April	12,55	16,55	+4,00	+6,52
May	17,04	16,25	—79	+8,71
June	14,20	19,24	+5,04	+9,70
July	19,35	22,00	+2,65	+6,22
August	17,22	18,70	+1,48	+7,72
September	13,36	21,28	+7,92	+5,57
October	16,85	21,31	+4,46	+12,67
November	18,54	18,21	—33	+13,28
December	16,01	20,74	+4,73	—60
1945—				
January	18,21	19,46	+1,25	+5,25
February	17,84	18,35	+51	+12,31
March	22,30	15,03	—7,29	+5,82
TOTAL	2,03,47	2,27,12	+23,65	+93,17

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the month by balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores, has therefore been excluded from the import side.

Balance of Trade.

In the first quarter, both exports and imports were the lowest but the former exceeded the latter by Rs.25 lakhs. In the second quarter, imports showed some improvement as compared with the previous quarter, while exports rose appreciably and attained the highest level with the result that the highest credit balance of Rs.12.05-lakhs was recorded during this period. In the third quarter, the improvement in the imports was maintained but exports somewhat declined and the credit balance fell almost to the level of the first quarter and amounted to Rs.8.86 lakhs. In the last quarter, imports attained their highest level, but exports suffered a further setback and debit balance of Rs.5.51 lakhs was recorded during this period.

There was a decrease in the net imports of gold which were valued at Rs.8 lakhs in the year under review as compared with Rs.13 lakhs in 1943-44. The net exports of silver, however, rose slightly from Rs.13 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs.14 lakhs in 1944-45. Taking gold, silver and also currency notes into account, the net exports of treasure during 1944-45 amounted to Rs.4.55 lakhs as compared with Rs.3.66 lakhs in the preceding year.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by the usual method *i.e.* by the statistics of trade in merchandise and treasure on private account was in favour of India to the extent of Rs.28 crores as compared with Rs.97 crores in 1943-44. Transactions which are in the nature of state trading activities, *e.g.*, purchase of foodgrains by the Government of India are not taken into account owing to lack of complete and reliable data on the subject at present. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* Rs.1.16 crores as compared with *minus* Rs.1.41 crores in the preceding year. The figures relating to remittances include the more important Government transactions, but do not take into account (a) net payments in India of British postal orders and of foreign money orders of countries which settle their accounts through London and (b) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius. The following table shows in detail the items entering into the balance of trade. Gold acquired by purchasers abroad and earmarked on their account is shown separately in this table. The invisible items that enter into India's balance of accounts such as shipping services, private remittances and exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., are not included in the table as these cannot be estimated accurately.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+1,87,90	+1,99,88	+2,10,43
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)	+7,07	+10,96	+16,69
Imports of Foreign merchandise private (a)	-1,10,33	-1,17,67	-2,03,47
Balance of trade in merchandise	+84,64	+93,17	+23,65
Gold (private)	+47	-13	-8
Silver (private)	+14	+13	+14

(a) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under Company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not therefore taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

Balance of Trade.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Currency notes (private)	+1,49	+3,66	+4,49
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) .	+2,10	+3,66	+4,55
Total visible balance of trade	+86,74	+96,83	+28,20
Gold earmarked on account of purchasers abroad .	—56	10,19	18,97
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	—1,26,51	—1,44,83	—1,26,90
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India .	+5,28	+4,42	+10,91
Transfers of Govt. Securities	—4	—6	—5
Interest drafts on India in respect of Govt. of India securities.	—7	—7	—7
Balance of remittances of funds	—1,21,34	—1,40,54	—1,16,11

NOTE :—The sign (+) means net exports and the sign (—) net imports.

Movement of Treasure.

The following table shows the transactions in gold and silver on private account during the last three years :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	GOLD		SILVER		Gold and Silver. Net imports— Net exports+
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
1942-43	1	48	19	33	—61
1943-44	36	23	5	18	..
1944-45	16	8	11	25	+6

NEW DELHI.

The 11th November, 1948.

(B. N. ADARKAR),
DEPUTY ECONOMIC ADVISER
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PART II

TABLES.

PART II—TABLES

NOTE.—As a result of the separation of Burma, the trade statistics from 1937-38 given in these tables include the trade of British India with Burma and exclude the direct trade of Burma with foreign countries. Unless otherwise indicated, figures for 1935-36 and 1936-37 have been adjusted, as far as the available data permit, so as to represent British India excluding Burma.

NO. 1.—VALUE OF TOTAL FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Private merchandise	145.85	147.80	254.05	110.44	117.76	203.48
Government Stores	5.82	11.45	13.00	6.27	14.97	28.18
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	151.67	159.25	267.05	116.71	132.73	231.66
Treasure—						
Private	32.79 10.88	10.60 4.56	21.57 14.18	..	30	16
Government . . . . .	.. 3.53	1.54 22.37	1.09* 9.07	20	..	11
TOTAL TREASURE	32.79 14.41	12.14 26.93	31.24 20.34	24	36	10
TOTAL	47.20	39.07	52.16	63	4.20	24.47
TOTAL IMPORTS	198.87	198.32	320.21	117.34	137.92	256.13
EXPORTS						
Private merchandise—						
Indian produce	219.50	215.97	280.33	187.00	199.88	210.43
Foreign goods (re-exports)	4.62	8.14	15.05	7.07	10.96	16.09
Government Stores	224.12	224.11	301.98	194.97	210.84	227.12
TOTAL	11	1.72	4.40	21	25	2.02
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	224.23	225.83	300.38	195.18	211.09	220.14
Treasure—						
Private	3.92 3.67	2.99 1.77	9.03 2.66	48	22	8
Government . . . . .	.. 72	1.27 1.27	1.22 10*	1.59	3.67	25
TOTAL TREASURE	4.04 3.68	4.26 3.04	10.25 2.76	8.25 8.58	1.55 1.73	4.58
TOTAL	8.32	7.30	13.26	10.80	5.72	6.18
TOTAL EXPORTS	232.55	233.13	319.64	205.98	216.81	234.32
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	431.42	431.45	639.85	323.32	353.83	490.45

*Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 2.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE, AND GOLD SEPARATELY, DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS WITH QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES FOR THE PAST SIXTY YEARS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	MERCHANDISE			TREASURE			TOTAL OF MERCHAN- DISE AND TREASURE	GOLD		
	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports over Imports	Imports	Exports	Net Imports		Imports	Exports	Net Imports
Quinquennial average—										
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	79,08	28,92	11,60	1,33	10,33	142,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	88,64	27,13	13,02	1,64	11,98	165,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	104,99	34,21	17,92	3,68	14,24	197,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	107,53	33,86	14,89	6,40	8,49	202,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	124,92	40,24	20,01	11,65	14,36	247,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	119,85	165,44	45,59	36,15	9,90	26,25	331,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	151,67	224,23	72,56	47,20	8,32	38,88	431,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19	150,25	225,83	66,58	39,07	7,30	31,77	431,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24	267,05	306,38	39,33	53,16	13,26	39,90	639,85	31,24	10,25	20,99
1924-25 to 1928-29	251,02	353,51	102,49	53,68	4,14	49,54	662,35	32,68	18	33,50
1929-30 to 1933-34	161,14	198,60	37,46	13,98	42,26	—28,88*	415,38	6,54	37,26	—30,72*
1934-35 to 1938-39	151,68	172,44	20,76	7,48	34,67	—27,19*	367,27	1,13	30,55	—29,42*
In the year—										
1940-41	161,29	200,43	39,14	3,25	18,55	—15,30*	383,52	66	12,97	—12,31*
1941-42	174,75	254,45	79,70	4,34	12,21	—7,87*	445,75	3	2,15	—2,12*
1942-43	116,71	195,18	78,47	63	10,80	—10,17*	323,32	24	48	—24*
1943-44	132,73	211,09	78,36	4,29	5,72	—1,53*	353,83	30	22	14
1944-45	231,66	229,14	—2,52	24,47	5,18	19,29	490,45	1,66	8	1,58

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in this table.
* Net exports.

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE), IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1944-45, AS COMPARED WITH THE TWO PRECEDING YEARS 1942-43 AND 1943-44 AND THE AVERAGES OF THE QUINQUENNIA 1909-10 TO 1913-14, 1914-15 TO 1918-19 AND 1919-20 TO 1923-24, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	IMPORTS				EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)				EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
April .	11.77	11.77	20.16	8.75	9.37	12.55	19.31	17.22	21.70	18.01	15.88	16.55	4.00
May .	10.95	11.33	10.29	8.51	8.05	17.05	18.70	20.01	25.25	14.21	16.75	16.25	-80
June .	9.76	11.81	18.30	8.63	8.60	14.21	17.51	19.13	21.80	13.75	18.28	10.24	5.03
July .	10.88	13.45	19.00	9.68	7.61	10.26	17.77	17.38	23.20	15.08	13.83	22.00	2.71
August .	12.05	13.03	21.21	10.73	9.56	17.22	15.90	17.56	23.10	15.87	17.27	18.70	1.18
September .	12.92	12.11	20.49	10.49	8.92	13.37	16.27	17.02	23.62	18.51	14.47	21.28	7.91
October .	13.70	13.20	23.04	9.85	8.35	16.86	18.00	18.92	23.12	14.36	21.01	21.31	4.45
November .	13.74	13.33	23.48	8.01	9.73	18.54	17.71	18.21	25.21	20.31	23.00	18.20	-31
December .	11.60	10.71	21.38	8.11	12.80	16.13	16.67	17.09	25.55	19.08	12.20	20.71	4.61
January .	14.47	13.87	25.59	9.44	11.83	18.22	21.01	19.10	27.86	12.75	17.07	19.46	1.21
February .	11.30	11.30	20.52	9.02	11.57	17.80	22.06	19.96	26.05	13.98	23.88	18.36	50
March .	12.53	11.83	21.50	9.22	11.37	22.21	22.65	21.95	30.30	17.50	17.20	15.03	7.18
Total .	145.85	117.80	251.03	110.41	117.76	203.48	224.12	231.11	300.06	191.07	210.81	227.12	23.61

No. 4.—VALUE OF TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	1900-10 to 1913-14 (AVERAGE)			1914-15 to 1918-19 (AVERAGE)			1919-20 to 1923-24 (AVERAGE)			1942-43			1943-44			1944-45		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—																		
United Kingdom .	91,58	56,30	147,88	83,56	69,62	153,18	146,13	73,04	219,17	29,55	58,16	87,71	29,56	61,43	90,99	40,29	63,25	103,54
Burma . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,44	3	1,47	3	..	..	13	..	13
Egypt (a) . .	—	—	—	1,01(b)	11,25(b)	12,26(b)	85(b)	3,34(b)	4,19(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon . . .	72	8,21	8,06	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	4,37	14,81	19,18	3,56	14,55	18,05	3,64	19,55	23,19
Straits Settlements .	3,98	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	25	..	25	1	..	1	..	..	..
Australia . .	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18	3,22	10,10	10,41	4,77	13,29	18,06	10,27	14,87	25,14
Hongkong . .	98	9,20	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,70	14	..	14	2	..	2	..	..	..
Canada . . .	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	5,52	3,01	9,43	2,52	4,89	7,41	429	6,91	11,20
Aden and Depend- encies.	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	59	4,98	4,97	73	3,01	4,34	66	4,39	5,05
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba.	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	4,79	3,01	8,70	3,36	4,89	8,25	849	3,14	11,63
Other Countries of the British Empire.	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,67	4,28	5,95	3,17	9,54	12,71	11,37	26,78	38,15	12,24	27,93	40,17	10,87	28,13	39,00
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	101,54	92,06	193,60	96,64	115,78	212,42	105,54	125,12	290,66	61,24	128,17	186,41	56,74	180,59	187,33	78,64	140,24	218,88

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.
(a) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(b) Average for 4 years.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	1900-10 TO 1913-14 (AVERAGE)			1914-15 TO 1918-19 (AVERAGE)			1919-20 TO 1923-24 (AVERAGE)			1924-23			1943-44			1944-45		
	In-ports	Ex-ports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	In-ports.	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—																		
United States of America.	4.40	16.90	21.30	10.29	26.75	37.04	21.04	36.26	57.30	19.13	20.84	48.97	18.57	40.11	67.68	52.33	50.56	108.89
Japan.	3.64	16.86	20.50	15.41	25.20	40.61	17.48	40.31	57.79	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
France.	2.21	14.82	17.03	1.85	10.02	11.87	2.37	14.37	16.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy.	1.45	7.08	8.53	1.73	8.77	10.50	2.47	9.63	12.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iran.	63	1.22	1.85	86	3.60	4.46	1.76	3.88	5.64	17.75	5.25	23.00	27.40	1.84	29.33	49.33	2.97	52.30
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	1.58	8.74	10.32	1.93	4.56	6.49	3.14	10.98	14.12	7	14	21	7	12	19	2	16	18
Turkey, Asiatic.	59	2.40	2.99	49	3.29	3.78	1	11	12	..	30	30	..	50	50	..	28	28
Java.	9.35	2.91	12.26	11.56	2.55	14.11	17.18	3.18	20.36	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba.	..	41	41	..	1.65	1.65	1	2.30	2.31	..	99	99	..	188	1.88	..	1.76	1.76
Argentine Republic.	..	2.27	2.27	..	2.61	2.61	..	4.21	4.21	22	2.64	2.86	14	4.07	4.21	5	4.71	4.76
French Indo-China.	1	67	68	1	1.51	1.52	2	1.80	1.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile.	..	87	87	1	1.42	1.43	1	1.04	1.05	..	32	32	5	81	86	8	99	107
Spain.	17	1.99	2.16	36	1.60	1.96	30	2.80	3.10	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	2
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	22	1.04	2.16	10	2.74	2.84	12	..	12	..	90	90	3	2	5	..	2.04	2.05
Netherlands.	1.27	3.34	4.61	86	40	1.26	2.18	3.16	5.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium.	2.70	11.97	14.73	38	1.10	1.48	4.64	11.25	15.89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany.	0.35	22.36	31.71	1.04	2.04	3.08	7.16	14.86	22.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria (a).	3.19	7.77	10.96	27	94	1.21	42.60	73.60	1.16.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt (b).	26	1.00	2.16	37.60	1.81.60	2.18.60	52.60	2.98.60	3.50.60	8.12	3.80	11.92	11.27	3.11	14.38	17.38	3.46	20.84
Other countries.	3.14	5.04	8.78	4.01	7.58	11.59	7.08	13.01	20.09	3.73	25.62	26.35	3.40	18.78	22.18	5.62	13.95	19.57
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	44.31	132.06	176.37	51.10	108.33	159.49	88.51	176.86	265.37	49.20	66.80	116.00	61.02	80.25	141.27	124.84	80.88	211.72
GRAND TOTAL.	145.85	224.12	369.97	147.80	224.11	371.91	251.03	301.98	556.03	110.44	104.97	305.41	117.76	210.81	328.60	203.48	227.12	430.60

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

(b) Exports included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.

(c) Average for 8 years.

(d) One year's figure.

No. 5.—PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY.

COUNTRIES.	1900-10 to 1913-14 (AVERAGE)			1914-15 to 1918-19 (AVERAGE)			1919-20 to 1923-24 (AVERAGE)			1924-25 (AVERAGE)			1926-27 (AVERAGE)			1928-29 (AVERAGE)			1930-31 (AVERAGE)		
	Im- ports	Ex- ports	TOTAL	Im- ports	Ex- ports	TOTAL	Im- ports	Ex- ports	TOTAL	Im- ports	Ex- ports	TOTAL	Im- ports	Ex- ports	TOTAL	Im- ports	Ex- ports	TOTAL	Im- ports	Ex- ports	TOTAL
British Empire—	62.8	25.1	40.0	56.5	31.1	42.2	57.6	24.2	30.5	20.8	20.8	20.8	27.7	19.8	27.8	19.8	27.7	27.8	19.8	27.7	27.8
United Kingdom . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.3	1.3	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—
Burma	0.5	3.7	2.4	1.1	4.3	3.0	0.7	4.8	2.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.5	1.8	8.0	1.8	5.5	8.0	1.8	5.5	8.0
Ceylon	2.1	3.4	3.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straits Settlements . . .	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	5.5	5.0	6.5	5.0	5.5	6.5	5.0	5.5	6.5
Australia	0.7	4.1	2.7	0.9	2.0	1.6	0.7	2.3	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.2	3.1	2.7	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.3	—
Mauritius and Dependencies .	60.7	41.1	52.3	65.4	51.7	57.1	65.2	41.4	52.3	55.4	55.4	55.4	61.9	38.7	61.7	38.7	61.9	61.7	38.7	61.9	61.7
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS) . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries—	2.5	7.5	5.5	10.4	11.2	10.9	6.9	13.3	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	3.1	7.5	5.8	7.0	11.9	9.9	8.5	12.0	10.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	20.6	25.7	24.9	25.7	20.6	24.9	25.7	20.6	24.9
United States of America . .	6.4	1.3	3.3	7.8	1.1	3.8	6.8	1.0	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Java	1.5	6.6	4.6	1.3	4.5	3.2	0.9	4.8	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.2	3.9	2.8	1.0	3.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	7.5	24.2	1.3	24.2	8.9	1.3	24.2	8.9	1.3
Iran	1.1	3.9	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	3.6	2.5	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union of Socialist Soviet Re- publics.	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	1.9	5.3	3.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.8	3.7	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	6.4	9.8	8.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	2.8	4.9	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	2.2	3.5	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria (a)	30.3	58.0	47.7	34.6	48.3	42.9	31.8	53.6	47.7	44.6	44.6	44.6	38.0	61.3	38.3	61.3	43.0	38.3	61.3	43.0	38.3
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES) . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 6.—VALUE OF TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	..	..	..
Apparel	59,29	7,65	1,26	6,82
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	15,07	16,79	11,71
Artificial silk yarn	—	3,23	5,06	27,01
" " other manufactures	—	18,78	1,29	8,82
Asbestos	—	18,91	11,13	20,65
Belting for machinery	36,26	37,45	58,49	85,77
Bobbins	—	53,61	65,31	76,89
Books and printed matter	41,05	21,16	10,96	21,96
Boots and shoes	51,33	1,93	45	10
Building materials	59,89	11,03	5,05	2,07
Carriages and carts	19,11	1,04	62	3,81
Chemicals	69,55	2,74,74	3,20,23	4,42,90
China clay	—	3,66	..	12
Coal and Coke	41,33	75	10	3
Cordage and rope	4,39	47	1,00	19
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	..	..	..
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	1,41	1,36	1,21
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	66	..	64
White	10,87,38	30,52	6,42	8,90
Coloured, etc.	11,29,72	41,58	14,46	21,19
Other manufactures	1,40,25	31,93	96,85	1,13,30
Cutlery	10,53	10,86	2,10	7,55
Cycles and parts	20,40	26,82	39,88	52,97
Drugs and medicines	54,03	76,42	1,23,17	1,35,59
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	2,41,07	4,39,55	3,16,14
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	10,67	6,28	18,37
Flax manufactures	28,83	9,52	10,29	15,30
Furniture	10,84	1,68	29	20
Glass and glassware	22,26	16,45	12,55	27,67
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	5,56	2,91	2,78
Hardware	1,88,61	65,91	48,19	83,53
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	2,43,18	2,02,36	3,11,23
Ivory	11,33	4	..	..
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	1,14	43	12
Jute manufactures (including yarn)	10,09	40	9	1
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	37,86	50,00	36,41
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	20,39	64	2,22
Spirit	69,47	81,31	48,54	79,30
Wines	13,62	1,73	35	9
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	7,44,10	8,55,53	11,06,67
Manures	168	..	..	82,40
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	..	..	7,41
Brass	6,13	22,98	12,58	8,22
Copper	1,67,45	23,74	3,24	13,17
Iron	23,88	76	37	46
Iron or Steel	6,96,13	1,09,09	78,21	1,22,12
Lead	13,99	4,39	2,44	1,02
Steel	42,02	3,22	1,93	1,94
Zinc	14,85	54	93	6,36
Others	27,43	11,52	2,14	11,72
Motor Vehicles and parts thereof	74,50	22,67	14,32	27,20
Oils, mineral	22,31	55	30	11,49
Oils, other than mineral	17,76	4,05	1,02	8,41
Packing—engine and boiler	4,98	5,41	4,52	5,06
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	49,59	39,75	66,03
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	61,38	39,42	63,31
Pitch and tar	8,72	1,15	46	12
Polishes	9,48	18,21	7,51	22,61
Precious stones	14	47	1,69	17,49
Printing materials	14,70	14,15	11,41	18,51
Provisions	1,34,15	10,17	2,76	10,28
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	13,71	2,84	10,69
Salt	23,44	99	6	34
Ships, parts of	18,00	33	16	10
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	43	15	2

No. 6—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
UNITED KINGDOM—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Soap	56,52	1,45	10	8
Stationery	41,44	27,01	10,39	25,02
Sugar	25,37	1	2	..
Tallow and stearine	10,43	46	39	1,42
Ten-chests	41,32	7,23	79	14
Tobacco	51,83	32,10	4,56	15,71
Toilet requisites	10,35	33,61	12,70	47,78
Toys and requisites for games	10,75	3,50	36	1,81
Umbrellas, etc.	24,71	83	4	7
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	81,73	42,48	98,89
Other articles	1,50,99	2,12,39	1,89,64	2,69,57
GRAND TOTAL	91,58,01	29,54,76	29,56,45	40,20,46
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	..	..	..
Bristles	12,74	12,27	8,60	5,40
Coffee	50,80	15,55	11,39	11,29
Coal manufactures	22,05	51,85	59,22	97,87
Cotton, raw	1,72,30	2,62,02	4,34,62	5,65,11
" waste	74	1,10,82	65,60	44,24
" twist and yarn	2,81	..	..	..
" manufactures	11,13	62,09	1,34,08	5,11
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	8,52	6,07	5,92
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	67	79	83
Indigo	6,52	..	..	..
Myrobalans	23,46	10,18	9,29	17,67
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	..	..	..
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	35,47	37,42	62,10	65,82
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	87,80	74,36	27,49
Dressed or tanned	3,67,93	3,64,66	2,41,20	2,38,53
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,73	38	37	32
Jute, raw	8,96,52	3,23,46	4,38,46	4,45,29
" gunny bags	79,25	2,20,69	2,14,57	3,17,82
" cloth	55,57	2,26,20	3,97,96	6,28,82
Lac	56,67	40,45	38,63	1,13,52
Manures	10,39	15,16	2,00	2,61
Metals and ores—				
Lead	17,65	..	..	..
Manganese ore	30,66	53,20	17,53	3,76
Other metals and ores	7,13	6,94	11,23	17,60
Mica	20,80	99,11	71,94	1,02,29
Oils	18,34	9,81	2,02	7,69
Oilcakes	30,75	11	..	..
Paraffin wax	17,38	9,03	12,17	29,71
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	3,78	2,77	99
Pulse—				
Beans . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Gram . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Lentils . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Other pulses	80,21	10,53	15	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	90	1,39	..
Rubber, raw	23,28	1,48	17,09	51,10
Saltpetre	6,55	9,54	6,42	3,02
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	41,80	39,99	2,67
Cotton	1,74,92	..	..	..
Groundnuts	2,96	3,79,88	6,26,14	3,11,74
Linseed	2,65,01	2,28,08	7,66	1,07,02
Rape	35,17	55,12	52,32	51,51
Others	11,38	5,20	2,30	..
Silk, raw	5,03	12,61	6,72	6,37
Spices	10,68	10,65	32,22	13,80
Sugar	8,59	..	..	..
Tea	9,51,37	24,61,27	25,57,88	23,54,84
Tobacco	1,48	90,13	11,63	38,08
Wheat	10,50,94	..	..	..
Wood	53,71	38	12	10
Wool, raw	2,61,11	95,13	89,16	1,20,99
" manufactures	15,71	3,07	37	3
Other articles	1,18,62	2,84,68	3,15,07	2,93,37
GRAND TOTAL	55,04,99	57,53,54	60,72,12	61,15,34

*Figures prior to 1924-25 include Hornmeal.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
UNITED KINGDOM--concd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	1	7	21
Skins, raw	..	26	24	..
Sugar, 23 D. S. and above	32,56	..	..	..
Wool, raw	37,55	22	88	2,70
.. manufactures	54	1,44	2	3
Other articles	48,21	60,44	69,29	2,07,02
TOTAL	1,24,52	62,37	70,50	2,10,02
UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Mineral oils	19,86	..	..	..
Other articles	2,42	..	346	143
TOTAL	22,28	..	346	143
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,03	18,83	..	8,94
.. manufactures	1,43	20,30	45	34,93
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	..	..	..
Ten	1,41,97	6,29	..	..
Other articles	13,72	40,70	1,21	19,61
TOTAL	1,90,48	86,18	1,00	63,48
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	3,95	18	1,40,40
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	93	1	..
Iron and Steel	9,53	3	..	..
Machinery and millwork	..	13,04	2	4
Matches	28,08	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	..	..	..
Paper-making materials	4,21	..	..	..
Other articles	2,93	70	15	..
GRAND TOTAL	51,31	14,79	18	4
Exports of produce Indian and Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	..	..	..
Wheat	8,66	..	..	..
Other articles	4,23	14,72	34,07	3,90
TOTAL	32,56	14,72	34,07	3,90
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	..	..	..
Hardware	64	..	..	..
Iron or Steel—nails, rivets and washers	2,50	..	..	..
Matches	9,34	..	..	..
Milk condensed and preserved	41	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	4,40	..	..	..
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	..	..	..

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
NORWAY—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Wood and timber	1,85	..	..	..
Other articles	63	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	20,85	..	..	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	55	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	20	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	92	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	94	..	..	..
Other articles	1,61	..	..	..
TOTAL	4,25	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	28	..	..	..
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	..	..	..
Building materials	6,72	..	..	..
Carriages	2,81	..	..	..
Chemicals	10,62	..	..	..
Clocks and watches	1,36	..	..	..
Cutlery	7,95	..	..	..
Cycles	1,75	..	..	..
Drugs and medicines	6,19	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	87,40	..	..	..
Glass and glassware	23,60	..	..	..
Hardware	57,24	..	..	..
Instruments	13,57	..	..	..
Leather	76	..	..	..
Liquors	19,41	..	..	..
Machinery	30,27	2	..	..
Manures	2,20	..	..	..
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	..	..	..
Brass	1,56	..	..	..
Copper	93,41	2	..	..
Iron	2,86	..	..	..
Iron or Steel	86,97	..	..	..
Steel	65,19	..	..	..
Zinc	3,24	..	..	..
Motor Vehicles and parts thereof	5,64	..	..	..
Oils	19,57	..	..	..
Paints and painters' materials	5,58	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	..	..	..
Paper-making materials	1,61	..	..	..
Printing materials	1,02	..	..	..
Provisions	5,50	..	..	..
Railway plant	12,19	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	3,82	..	..	..
Salt	9,46	..	..	..
Stationery	5,04	..	..	..
Textiles—				
Cotton manufactures	83,71	..	..	..
Haberdashery	22,10	..	..	..
Silk manufactures	16,81	..	..	..
Woollen manufactures	90,62	..	..	..
Toilet requisites	2,93	..	..	..
Toys and requisites for games	11,10	..	..	..

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
GERMANY—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Umbrellas, etc.	7,66	..	..	..
Other articles	1,57,18	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL .	0,35,56	4	..	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40,00	..	..	..
Coffee	1,72	..	..	..
Coir manufactures	22,66	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	4,45,00	..	..	..
" waste	14,40	..	..	..
Fodder, bran, etc.	23,34	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	..	..	..
Hemp, raw	8,48	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,07	..	..	..
Jute, raw	4,90,40	..	..	..
" gunny bags	15,38	..	..	..
" cloth	6,83	..	..	..
Lac	37,67	..	..	..
Manures	8,30	..	..	..
Metals and ores—				
Copper	4	..	..	..
Others	8,00	..	..	..
Oils	12,20	..	..	..
Oilcakes	17,58	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	3,80	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	..	..	..
Groundnuts	12,42	..	..	..
Linseed	70,14	..	..	..
Mowra or Mowra	20,01	..	..	..
Poppy	8,43	..	..	..
Rape	1,04,92	..	..	..
Sesamum (til or jinjill)	24,02	..	..	..
Others	27,84	..	..	..
Tea	3,00	..	..	..
Wood	15,08	..	..	..
Other articles	96,35	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL .	22,30,35	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	..	..	..
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	6	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures	94,50	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	..	..	..
Instruments	9	..	..	..
Liquors	1,54	..	..	..
Machinery	24	..	..	..
Metals	44	..	..	3
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	..	..	..
Provisions	8,65	1	..	..
Starch and farina	26	..	..	..
Sugar	10	..	..	..
Wool manufactures	3,20	..	..	..
Other articles	14,33	6	..	..
GRAND TOTAL .	1,26,61	7	..	3

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
NETHERLANDS—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coil manufactures	7,31	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	7,83	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,53	..	..	..
Lac	6,06	..	..	..
Oilcakes	14	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	6	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Groundnuts	26	..	..	..
Linseed	20,98	..	..	..
Rape	4,99	..	..	..
Wheat	2,02	..	..	..
Other articles	33,41	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,34,02	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	..	..	..
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Arms	26	1	..	..
Building materials	4,04	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures	42,12	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	..	..	..
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	..	..	..
Glass and glassware	16,92	..	..	..
Hardware	5,58	..	..	..
Liquors	1,50	..	..	..
Machinery and millwork	1,76	..	..	..
Manures	75	..	..	..
Metals—				
Brass	37	..	..	..
Copper	3,54	..	..	..
Iron	15,95	..	..	..
Iron or Steel	45,46	..	..	..
Steel	63,54	..	..	..
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	4,15	..	..	..
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	..	..	..
Precious stones	1	..	..	..
Provisions	1,41	..	..	..
Railway plant	4,28	..	..	..
Sugar	29	..	..	..
Woollen manufactures	2,11	..	..	..
Other articles	40,61	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	2,76,00	1	..	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	..	..	..
Hemp, raw	13,73	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	10,00	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	13,69	..	..	..
„ raw	14,42	..	..	..
Lac	1,43	..	..	..
Manganese ore	25,84	..	..	..
Manures	19,88	..	..	..
Oilcakes	76	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	1,43	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	..	..	..

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
BELGIUM—contd.				
Exports of Indian Produce—contd.				
Seed—				
Castor	20,16	..	..	..
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	..	..	..
Groundnuts	26,78	..	..	..
Linseed	1,55,71	..	..	..
Mowra or Mowra	7,97	..	..	..
Poppy	16,11	..	..	..
Rape	1,51,62	..	..	..
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	..	..	..
Others	2,29	..	..	..
Wheat	1,40,22	..	..	..
Zinc or spelter	53	..	..	..
Other articles	40,03	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	11,94,20	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	..	..	..
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	..	..	..
Chemicals	47	..	..	..
Clocks and watches	4,65	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures	2,88	..	..	..
Drugs and medicines	2,65	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	..	..	..
Hardware	2,18	..	..	5
Haberdashery	8,25	..	..	..
Instruments	4,20	..	..	..
Liquors	38,04	..	..	..
Machinery	31	..	..	..
Metals—				
Brass	16	..	..	..
Copper	12,93	..	..	..
Iron or Steel	2,84	..	..	..
Steel	20	..	..	..
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	5,94	..	..	..
Oils	82	..	..	..
Provisions	3,07	..	..	..
Rubber manufactures	1,78	..	..	..
Seeds	51	..	..	..
Sugar	43	..	..	..
Silk manufactures	27,18	..	..	..
Toilet requisites	68	..	..	..
Woollen manufactures	12,64	..	..	..
Umbrellas, etc.	81	..	..	..
Other articles	31,87	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	2,20,50	..	..	5
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	..	..	..
Coir	6,01	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	5,22	..	..	..
Essential oils	4,19	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	..	..	..
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	..	..	..
Jute, raw	2,25,21	..	..	..
„ bags and cloth	2,56	..	..	42
Lac	11,56	..	..	..
Manganese ore	17,24	..	..	..
Manures	10,47	..	..	..
Pulse—				
Gram	29,82 {	..	..	..
Lentils				
Other pulses				

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average.	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
FRANCE—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—contd.				
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	..	..	..
Groundnuts	2,81,66	..	..	..
Linseed	1,55,94	..	..	..
Mowra or Mowra	4,16	..	..	..
Poppy	43,87	..	..	..
Rape	96,17	..	..	..
Sesamum (til or jinjil)	85,36	..	..	..
Others	21,25	..	..	..
Silk, raw	35,23	..	..	..
Wheat	1,12,55	..	..	..
Other articles	40,84	..	..	5
GRAND TOTAL	14,77,26	..	..	47
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	..	..	..
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	..	..	..
Art, works of	45	..	..	..
Building materials	2,57	..	..	..
Chemicals	4,72	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	..	9	..
Fruits and vegetables	8,43	..	..	..
Glass and glassware	4,26	..	..	..
Instruments	1,70	..	..	..
Liquors	78	..	..	..
Machinery	1,44	..	..	..
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	..	..	..
Brass	1,09	..	..	..
Others	67	..	..	..
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	66	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	79	..	..	..
Rubber manufactures	13	..	..	..
Stone and marble	2,45	..	..	..
Sugar	23	..	..	..
Textiles—				
Cotton, raw	11	..	..	..
" twist and yarn	4,98	..	..	..
" manufactures	45,22	..	..	..
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	..	..	..
Silk manufactures	19,83	..	..	..
Woollen manufactures	4,07	..	..	..
Other articles	27,30	..	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	1,44,84	..	10	1
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	85,98	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,14,89	..	..	..
Spices, pepper	6,81	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	..	..	..
Groundnuts	1,71	..	..	..
Linseed	54,86	..	..	..
Rape	11,40	..	..	..
Sesamum (til or jinjil)	27,30	..	..	..
Others	1,49	..	..	..

(In thousands of Rupee.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
ITALY—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—contd.				
Silk, raw	1,25	..	..	..
Wheat	37,14	..	..	..
Other articles	21,38	..	5	..
TOTAL ..	7,01,61	..	5	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	..	..	..
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	2	..	..
Salt	12,94	48,95	62,49	56,47
Other articles	28,19	10,13	10,71	9,53
TOTAL .	41,45	59,10	73,20	66,00
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	40,00	17,23	49,04
„ manufactures	18,38	2,06,30	2,70,30	3,20,54
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	9,07	80	..
Wheat flour	12,25	7,60	..	..
Spices	4,70	10,46	8,58	7,39
Tobacco	0,39	17,26	13,06	26,75
Other articles	16,01	62,46	30,91	30,05
TOTAL .	1,06,33	4,13,21	3,41,78	4,33,77
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	7,09	80	..
Other articles	5,73	17,35	17,89	5,08
TOTAL .	18,80	24,44	18,75	5,08
IRAQ (a).				
Imports therefrom—				
Dyeing and tanning substances . . . . .	—	..	..	47
Fruits and vegetables	—	14,62	27,67	88,97
Hardware	—	12	17	4
Hides and skins, raw	—	12	..	..
Seeds	—	10	18	..
Wool, raw	—	1,95	2	10
„ manufactures	—	8	4	6
Other articles	—	5,92	26,55	34,85
GRAND TOTAL .	—	22,91	54,58	1,24,49
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	—	9,07	14,60	21
Cotton manufactures	—	4,52,30	1,24,81	1,06,43

(a) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
IRAQ (a)—contd.				
Exports of Indian Produce—contd.				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	2	..	..
Others	—	5,12	10,90	..
Jute manufactures	—	68,91	57,16	41,38
Tea	—	1,02,70	15,48	30,69
Other articles	—	1,56,40	1,06,00	32,12
TOTAL	—	7,94,52	3,88,05	2,70,83
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	38,44	1,38	4
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	57	1,14	..
Rubber manufactures	—	17	..	9
Sugar	—	15,53	..	..
Other articles	—	30,53	8,70	1,71
TOTAL	—	91,24	11,22	1,84
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	15,22	32,20	32,28
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	3,04	8,83	3,08
Other articles	9,10	5,04	4,40	4,67
TOTAL	46,75	23,30	45,43	40,63
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,28	31,26	15,45	33,03
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	5	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	33,17	48	2
Other articles	11,48	1,09,73	65,33	46,38
TOTAL	48,97	1,74,21	81,31	79,43
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	92	2	..
Other articles	10,93	20,16	3,37	2,86
TOTAL	32,16	21,08	3,39	2,86
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	—	—	—
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,83	—	—	—
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	—	—	—
Tea	95	—	—	—
Other articles	10,91	—	—	—
TOTAL	36,43	—	—	—
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	—	—	—

(a) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.

* Subdivided into—

(1) Saudi Arabia, (2) Yemen, (3) Hadramaut and (4) Kuwait with effect from 1941-42.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
SAUDI ARABIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	—	2,31	9	2,20
Gums and Resins	—	30	..	2
Other articles	—	47	77	88
TOTAL	—	3,08	86	3,10
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	—	55,83	64,79	75,68
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	22,88	..	..
Wheat	—	30	..	1,20
Wheat flour	—	4,71	..	..
Spices	—	17,43	11,00	21
Tea	—	11,99	1	4,55
Other articles	—	25,01	25,68	16,47
TOTAL	—	1,39,05	1,01,54	98,11
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel	—	1	..	..
Cotton manufactures	—	93	8	..
Spices	—	64	94	..
Sugar	—	10,32	..	..
Other articles	—	6,68	2,51	2,31
TOTAL	—	18,58	3,53	2,31
YEMEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	—	..	9	46
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	—	21	43	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	—
HADRAMAUT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	—	24	43	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	—	32	48	..
Rice (not in the husk)	—	60	..	..
Spices	—	93	12	..
Other articles	—	8,67	76	..
TOTAL	—	5,52	1,96	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	—	4	4	..
KUWAIT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	—	3,68	..	99
Wool, raw	—	1,55	29	29
Other articles	—	1,07	13	1,26
TOTAL	—	6,30	42	2,54
Exports of Indian produce—				
Apparel	—	72	2,66	78
Coffee	—	4,84	4,30	..
Cotton manufactures	—	43,85	15,96	17,60
Rice (not in the husk)	—	14,98	1	..
Spices	—	7,57	10,13	2,67
Tea	—	11,58	8,09	9,58

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-48	1945-44	1944-45
KUWAIT—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—contd.				
Wheat flour	—	8,10	..	..
Other articles	—	16,61	24,02	27,29
TOTAL	—	1,03,25	65,17	57,92
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	2,12	3	..
Rice (not in the husk)	—	2	..	..
Sugar	—	9,47	..	..
Other articles	—	4,40	59	1,08
TOTAL	—	16,01	62	1,08
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	2,27	7,40	7,57
Other articles	2,52	3,99,95	3,07,54	3,04,58
TOTAL	52,93	4,02,22	3,74,94	3,12,15
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	22,02	19,65	23,87
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	14,42	62	1
Other articles	12,34	29,60	44,46	54,16
TOTAL	42,24	66,04	64,74	77,84
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	40	6	..
Other articles	9,07	12,67	11,44	8,16
TOTAL	27,25	13,07	11,50	8,16
IRAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	18,68	2,37	2,89	1,16
Gums and resins	3,74	1,58	2,78	4,42
Oils, mineral	4,09	16,93,98	26,34,06	46,70,16
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	81	..	..
Wool, raw	9,81	81	..	3
Other articles	18,94	75,29	1,09,23	2,56,93
TOTAL	63,49	17,74,84	27,48,96	49,32,70
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12,05	9,78	..	..
„ manufactures	13,73	2,71,32	80,48	95,63
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	4	..	..
Others	3,33	4,77	72	2,47
Tea, black	1,67	71,80	53,10	1,18,05
Other articles	13,50	70,54	37,57	56,70
TOTAL	55,13	4,28,25	1,71,87	2,73,45
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	5,82	..	..	..
„ manufactures	37,80	..	..	..
Metals and ores	3,68	1,45	81	3,04
Sugar	5,65	41,63	..	..
Other articles	13,81	53,66	11,49	19,79
TOTAL	66,76	96,74	12,30	23,7..

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Grain, pulse and flour	12	27	25	13
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	6,87	4,02	1,31
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	2,27	5,26	1,81
Machinery	1,36	2,32	2,04	1,06
Metals	1,41	1,10	2,91	3,10
Oils	45	43,00	95,15	72,04
Rubber	10	8,18	99	28
Seeds	91	2,23,84	1,19,57	1,44,33
Spices	29,91	62,46	65,47	84,81
Tea	7,10	51,71	2,14	77
Other articles	20,12	35,57	49,68	53,72
TOTAL	72,53	4,37,09	3,50,48	3,64,26
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	15,21	23,53	27,89
Coal and coke	43,39	29,74	13,81	7,19
Coffee	5,76	11,62	35,29	9,50
Cotton manufactures	86,03	8,12,29	5,06,98	8,12,84
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	72,74	1,50,18	2,12,71
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	5,15	6,61	2,44
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	77,29	76,77	1,29,21
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	3,59,18	53,63	32,83
Other sorts	48,80	97,55	1,33,51	83,50
Jute manufactures	5,41	29,89	8,56	17,84
Manures	10,87	13,44	10,08	11,55
Oilcakes	38,54	61,28	14,90	41
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	9,81	30,00	20,63
Rubber, raw	14,15	35	..	..
Seeds	12,21	34,70	45,47	34,06
Spices	15,31	49,61	50,61	50,62
Tea	26,90	6,31	16,53	41,18
Wood and timber	2,32	63	70	68
Other articles	52,37	5,56,68	2,56,74	4,23,75
TOTAL	8,02,35	14,43,37	14,33,90	10,17,74
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	65	2,50	1
Vehicles	..	55	51	2,50
Other articles	13,82	36,28	17,88	24,87
TOTAL	22,08	37,48	20,89	27,38
BURMA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Candles of all kinds	—	79	39	58
Fruits and vegetables	—	38,58	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Gram	—	4	..	..
Pulse	—	12	..	..
Rice (in the husk)	—	8	..	..
" (not in the husk)	—	29,78	..	..
Metals and ores—				
Lead	—	2,30	..	..
Oils—				
Kerosene	—	29,85	..	15
Lubricating	—	9,06	1	4,36
Petroleum, etc	—	10,46	..	..
Rubber, raw	—	1	2	..
Teak wood	—	9,72	1,26	..
Other articles	—	13,57	1,06	7,06
TOTAL	—	1,44,45	2,74	13,05

No. 6—continued

(In thousands of Rupees),

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
BURMA—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Drugs and Medicines, etc.	—	6	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	—	1	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Pulse	—	2	..	..
Oils—				
Mustard or rape	—	2	..	..
Provisions and Oilman's stores	—	3	..	..
Spices—Betelnuts	—	2	..	..
Sugar	—	4	..	..
Other articles	—	13	..	..
TOTAL	—	34	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Instruments, etc.	—	5	..	..
Cotton piecegoods	—	18	..	..
Vehicles	—	1,66	..	..
Other articles	—	90	..	..
TOTAL	—	2,74	..	..
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Exports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	7	..	..
Cotton manufactures	8,01	..	..	..
Drugs and medicines	2,75	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	..	..	..
Fish	22,53	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	..	..	..
Gums and resins	5,45	2	..	..
Lao	1,51	..	..	..
Matches	7,64	..	..	..
Metals, tin	44,54	77	..	..
Oils, mineral	15,52	1,16	..	..
Oils, vegetable	39	3,10	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores.	23,72	49	4	..
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	..	..	..
Silk, raw	6,75	..	..	..
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	17	..	..
" others	12,63	1	..	..
Starch and farina	1,37	..	..	..
Sugar	3,74	..	..	..
Other articles	40,00	19,63	1,02	..
TOTAL	3,08,48	25,42	1,06	..

No. 6—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-48	1948-44	1944-45
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	..	..	..
Coal and coke	17,18	..	..	..
Cordage and rope	8,85	..	..	..
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	..	..	..
" manufactures	57,59	..	..	..
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	..	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,38	..	..	..
Others	18,80	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	25	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	34,40	..	..	..
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	..	..	..
Rubber, raw	84	..	..	..
Seeds	8,23	..	..	..
Tin, ore	2,03	..	..	..
Tobacco	13,12	..	..	..
Other articles	64,79	..	..	..
TOTAL	7,54,93	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	..	..	..
Spices, cloves	1,91	..	..	..
Other articles	11,44	..	..	..
TOTAL	18,25	..	..	..
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	8,03	..	..
Other articles	5	45	3,59	..
TOTAL	11,83	8,48	3,59	..
Exports of Indian produce and Foreign merchandise—				
Coal and coke	9,13	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	..	..	..
Other articles	4,75	..	..	..
TOTAL	24,55	..	..	..
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Farinaceous foods	60	1,42	..	..
Liquors	2,59	..	..	..
Sugar	9,23,33	..	..	..
Tea	81	..	..	..
Other articles	7,80	11,27	15	..
TOTAL	9,35,03	12,09	15	..

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
SAVA—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,92	..	..	..
Opium	52,28	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	..	..	..
Other articles	14,96	..	..	..
TOTAL .	2,89,74	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	..	..	..
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oil, mineral	53,76	4,35	..	..
Other articles	2	12	1	..
TOTAL .	53,78	4,47	1	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	62	..	..	..
THAILAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice (in the husk) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
" (not in the husk) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Wood, teak	31,41	..	..	..
Other articles	3,39	17	..	..
TOTAL .	34,80	17	..	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,75	..	..	..
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	..	..	..
Opium	18,84	..	..	..
Other articles	6,21	..	..	..
TOTAL .	62,94	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	..	14	..
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice	97	..	..	..
Other articles	4	..	..	..
TOTAL .	1,01	..	..	..
Exports of Indian produce and Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, raw	1,63	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	32,57	..	..	..
Opium	29,07	..	..	..
Other articles	3,48	..	..	..
TOTAL .	66,75	..	..	..

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	..	..	..
Apparel	9,17	..	..	..
Artificial silk	..	..	..	..
Bobbins	..	..	..	..
Boots and shoes	16	..	..	..
Brushes and brooms	43	1	..	..
Buttons of all sorts	..	..	..	..
Camphor	11,48	..	..	..
Carriages	11	..	..	..
Cement	1	..	..	..
Chemicals	93	5	..	..
Coal and coke	7,02	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	1,38	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	9	..	..	..
" hosiery	65,23	..	..	..
" piecegoods	8,10	..	..	..
" yarn	6,16	..	..	..
" other manufactures	2,12	..	..	..
Cycles and parts	..	..	..	..
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	..	..	..
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	..	..	..
Furniture	71	..	..	..
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	..	..	..
Beads and false pearls	7,61	8	..	..
Bottles and phials	1,00	..	..	..
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	..	..	..
Tableware	1,41	..	..	..
Others	3,35	..	..	..
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	4	..	..
Hardware	3,59	..	..	..
Instruments	85	..	16	..
Machinery and millwork	63	..	1	..
Matches	28,40	..	..	..
Metals—				
Aluminium	..	..	..	..
Brass	7	..	..	..
Copper	27,99	..	..	..
Iron or steel	..	..	..	..
Paints and painters' materials	..	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	55	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	..	..	..
Rubber manufactures	..	..	..	..
Silk, raw	1,15	..	..	..
" manufactures	1,31,45	4	..	..
Spices, ginger	3,40	..	..	..
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	..	..	..
Tea-chests	87	33	..	..
Toilet requisites	1,31	..	..	..
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	..	..	..
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	4,91	..	..	..
Wood and timber	32	..	..	..
" manufactures	71	..	..	..
Woolen manufactures	8	19	..	..
Other articles	9,16	2,80	1	..
TOTAL	3,34,35	3,54	17	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	..	..	..
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	..	..	..
Iron and Steel	15,24	..	..	..
Jute, raw	10,84	..	..	..
" manufactures	10,93	..	..	..
Lac	2,17	..	..	..
Manures	5,59	..	..	..
Oilcakes	15,19	..	..	..
Opium	9,79	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	6,90	..	..	..

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
JAPAN—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—contd.				
Pulse	4,19	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	..	..	..
Other articles	6,44	..	..	..
TOTAL	16,84,60	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,00	..	..	..
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	17	5	..
Cordage	3,19	11	42	..
Cotton manufactures	1,04	52	..	..
Drugs and medicines	0,48	7	12	..
Fireworks	5,00	..	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	..	..	..
Provisions	3,85	2	1	..
Silk, raw	23,69	..	25	..
„ manufactures including yarn	21,61	26	..	..
Sugar	10,34	1,84	..	..
Other articles	16,42	11,21	72	2
TOTAL	98,31	14,20	1,57	2
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	..	..	..
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	..	..	..
Twist and yarn	3,80,49	..	..	..
Drugs and medicines	4,02	..	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	..	..	..
Jadestone	5,05	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	7,42	..	..	..
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	36,17	..	..	..
TOTAL	9,12,86	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted or preserved	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles	6,62	..	..	..
TOTAL	13,42	..	..	..
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACÃO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	..	..	4
piecegoods	20	..	..	..
Silk, raw	83,44	1,74	..	..
„ manufactures including yarn	35,67	36	..	1

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1918-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Spices	87	..	..	..
Tea	10,70	8	..	1,47
Other articles	27,55	4,44	7,31	..
TOTAL	1,57,08	6,57	7,31	1,52
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	..	..	..
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	..	8	..
Piecegoods	2,70	2	45	1,49
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	..	..	..
Jute, raw	10,84	..	..	..
„ manufactures	49,50	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	1,22	..	3	..
Tea	35,95	..	..	..
Other articles	8,06,43	3,85	1,84	1,51
TOTAL	8,72,39	3,87	2,40	3,00
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,80	10,50	9,75	12,81
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials . . . . .	..	9,57	26,52	59,68
Cigarettes	4,69	11	13	13
Cotton, raw	4,45	7,50,05	10,20,68	15,05,69
Salt	9,17	33,18	75,33	1,54,52
Other articles	7,86	18,88	4,15	17,93
TOTAL	26,17	9,11,79	11,26,81	17,37,93
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	12,91	1,84	161
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	6	30	..
Wheat	3,83	..	..	..
Wheat-flour	16,41	..	61	..
Others	11,15	..	22	..
Indigo	3,96	..	..	..
Jute, raw	86	..	..	..
„ gunny bags	48,40	87,38	1,12,55	1,15,82
„ cloth	84	58,76	54,14	29,71
Seeds	11,91	55	66,39	1,40,84
Other articles	24,41	2,23,41	61,83	47,28
TOTAL	1,85,70	3,63,07	2,97,83	2,36,26
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	11,44	13,15	10,00
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Barks for tanning	—	51,95	48,20	45,74
Coal and coke	11,67	46	..	..
Other articles	1,48	1,72,05	2,10,80	2,50,82
TOTAL	13,15	2,24,46	2,59,00	2,96,56

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	2,95,23	2,50,23	3,80,89
" " cloth	1,80	52,39	40,84	48,88
Oils, vegetable	3,54	23,45	22,70	23,86
Paraffin wax	5,16	6,07	87,05	73,08
Provisions	3,27	1,51	22	..
Rice (not in the husk)	32,03	16,43	2,88	..
Other articles	16,92	6,56,13	5,79,22	6,66,93
TOTAL	1,02,19	10,51,21	10,01,14	11,88,14
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,72	10,55	6,50	1,23
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	1	26,87	..	..
Other articles	1,10	81,93	46,69	31,42
TOTAL	6,97	1,08,80	46,69	31,42
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,08	12,96	1,29	2,26
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	1,01	..	..
Jute, gunny bags	14,81	26,05	10,65	..
Oils	36	59	2	31
Paraffin wax	3,98	..	..	..
Other articles	5,79	9,33	6,63	30,55
TOTAL	47,77	49,94	27,59	33,13
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,62	15	..	..
Other articles	3,57	3,62	1	1
TOTAL	12,19	3,77	1	1
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	3,32,76	2,41,61	6,79,01
Hides and skins, raw	7	47	..	16
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	10,45	4,09	25,19
Sodium compounds . . . . .	..	31,86	43,18	46,94
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,00	85,51	20,11	65,95
Other articles	4,75	17,99	26,61	31,85
TOTAL	35,97	4,79,04	3,35,60	8,49,10
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	2,53,61	3,79,13	2,88,72
Grain, pulse and flour	32,72	65	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	8,98	2,52	5	..
Other sorts	4,00	52,84	50,82	37,04
Jute manufactures	12,47	63,98	56,42	88,54
Other articles . . . . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	69,08	3,83,60	4,86,47	3,14,80
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	1,12	..	..
Other articles	11,57	6,46	2,07	17
TOTAL	19,81	7,58	2,07	17
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	..	..	..
Other articles	98	8	4	9
TOTAL	2,64,228	8	4	9

No. 6—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
MAURITIUS—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	49,79	..	..
Wheat-flour	8,73	3	..	..
Other sorts	9,22	6,32	..	..
Jute manufactures	8,13	13,34	8,09	40,93
Oils, vegetable	6,03	8,17	62	3,38
Other articles	18,98	35,11	70,65	50,81
TOTAL .	1,25,29	1,12,76	85,36	1,01,12
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	40	37	63
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts . . . . .	..	2,95,26	22,58	68,42
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	..	46,80	40,29	78,54
Railway plant	70	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	..	61	—	—
Other articles	30	2,00,90	1,88,91	2,81,93
TOTAL .	1,09	5,52,45	2,51,78	4,28,89
Exports of Indian produce and Foreign merchandise—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,20	1,60,44	1,51,96	1,81,19
Tea	54,91	84,05	2,81,29	3,80,26
Other articles	14,09	1,24,44	54,20	1,29,74
TOTAL .	1,09,20	3,77,93	4,87,45	6,01,19
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	21	2	6,49
Apparel	33	1,55	3,19	6,79
Arms	80	20	24	1,57
Belting for machinery	1,11	8,88	26,10	22,57
Building materials	88	13,57	7,39	3,66
Carriages	72	65	14	2
Chemical	22	1,00,60	94,33	1,16,66
Clocks and watches	3,82	24	15	43
Copper . . . . .	..	8,37	24,24	17,14
Cotton, raw	27,72	2	..	..
" piecegoods	26,44	1,88	2,10	21
Drugs and medicines	4,18	39,32	53,30	1,10,50
Dyeing and tanning substances . . . . .	..	1,11,39	2,03,12	2,34,57
Furniture	1,44	10	3	12
Glass and Glassware	1,17	5,33	2,61	12,61
Hardware	24,72	22,79	34,85	36,58
Instruments	5,86	60,09	75,69	1,14,60
Iron and steel	48,56	1,48,93	77,81	1,54,33
Leather . . . . .	..	98	1,04	1,39
Machinery	24,56	2,14,31	1,74,32	3,78,41
Manures . . . . .	..	3,54	1,18	20,07
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	8,49	1,99,50	22,72	2,31,53
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	4,65,70	5,13,72	28,17,05
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	65,53	93,33	1,15,59
Provisions	3,80	9,90	6,48	24,12
Railway plant	54	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	16	3,03	1,60	3,56
spirit	5,34	7,19	18,61	30,05

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
UNITED STATES—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Stationery	2,05	2,76	1,00	2,00
Sugar	18	..	7	2
Tobacco	5,90	96,85	1,54,59	2,73,90
Toilet requisites	2,22	2,11	40	19,20
Wood and Timber	6,56	3,36	10,49	7,45
Zinc	1	54,09	2,15	13
Other articles	16,12	2,58,06	2,49,17	4,84,03
TOTAL	4,49,03	19,13,28	18,56,57	52,32,60
Exports of Indian produce—				
Colr manufactures	3,29	9,43	17,16	51,65
Cotton, raw	8,19	5,94	92,10	95,09
Fruits and vegetables	1,78	71,08	1,10,19	3,14,23
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	4	..	..
Gums and resins	1,36	22,74	37,07	30,47
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	2,26,95	3,06,35	3,37,71
Dressed or tanned	29,59	49,15	77,90	84,43
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,93	4,79,27	2,41,26	1,54,52
Gunny bags	91,73	55,18	50,74	41,55
„ cloth	6,92,16	8,89,80	16,53,53	18,68,00
Lac	93,77	2,03,28	1,94,31	3,00,37
Mica	6,99	1,67,21	1,97,33	1,88,81
Manures	4,85	..	..	5
Manganese ore	18,75	1,35,25	1,62,13	49,58
Myrobalans	9,78	9,51	6,97	11,93
Oils, vegetable	9,16	17,34	25,38	88
Paraffin wax	3,48	..	..	..
Rubber, raw	11	..	..	..
Saltpetre	7,01	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	..	..	..
Linseed	49,29	..	82	..
Spices	8,31	25,50	6,32	10,61
Tea	11,70	1,86,43	5,93,31	5,41,06
Wool, raw	4,52	24,71	39,31	97,69
„ manufactures	2,38	7,51	11,56	42,61
Other articles	21,06	1,96,17	1,92,76	2,41,25
TOTAL	16,83,60	27,84,49	40,28,68	41,69,00
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	1,99,20	8,82,08	11,86,54
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian produce and Foreign merchandise—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	2,01,31	2,65,85	2,48,69
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	54	3	..
Other articles	3,71	19,88	8,11	4,83
TOTAL	66,59	2,21,73	2,73,99	2,53,52

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1942-48	1943-44	1944-45
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, raw	1,03	14,28	.. 18	.. 25
„ twist and yarn	20	2,59		
„ gunny bags	4,90	98	1,62	..
„ „ cloth	2,08,57	2,16,38	3,89,43	4,27,00
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	1	..	1
Other articles	76	/ 20,08	15,32	43,35
TOTAL .	2,27,13	2,64,20	4,06,55	4,70,60
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	..	..	..	..
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	..	..	..
Horses	30,00	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	29,19	20,30	65,32
Railway plant, etc.	30,74	—	—	—
Steel . . . . .	..	..	51	..
Tallow and stearine	1,30	27,19	34,81	18,09
Wheat . . . . .	..	..	1	6,53,11
Wool, raw	3,71	2,17,75	3,67,21	2,04,77
Zinc . . . . .	..	2	4	4
Other articles	18,50	48,04	53,80	80,24
TOTAL .	1,01,16	3,22,19	4,76,77	10,26,57
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins, raw	4,42	10,50	11,77	11,58
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	4,23,74	4,21,77	6,78,97
Oils	6,26	82	63	1,72
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	9	24	..
Seeds	3,11	1,20,71	1,18,75	1,74,50
Tea	40,81	1,10,09	1,65,66	1,38,08
Other articles	32,76	9,41,74	6,04,85	4,62,92
TOTAL .	3,13,36	16,07,69	13,23,67	14,67,83
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	11,33	5,06	18,73

No. 7.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1939 TO 1944 WITH RESPECTIVE AVERAGES FOR THE QUINQUENNium ENDING 1913*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	IMPORTS						EXPORTS (DOMESTIC)							
	1900-13 average	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1900-13 average	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
United Kingdom	590													
France	305							465						
Egypt (d)	26							253						
Canada	106							31						
United States of America	341							66						
Netherlands (a)	(b)	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	433	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Germany	477							(b)						
Switzerland	71							405						
Italy (c)	137							63						
Czechoslovakia (e)	—							88						
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†							144†						
Denmark (e)	(b)							(b)						
Sweden	(b)							(b)						
Australia	73†							67†						
British India (by sea) (f)	103							148						

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.
† Triennial average.

(a) Excluding trade in diamonds and postal articles.

(b) Not available.

(c) Including silver bullion.

(d) Excluding trade with Sudan.

(e) Including bullion other than for monetary purposes.

(f) Excluding Burma as from 1937.

NOTE.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the United States, Sweden, the Dominion of Canada and the United Kingdom the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases except Australia the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported which, if dutiable have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

TABLE NO. 8.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)						
	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Oils—												
Mineral, kerosene . . . Gals.	66,900	48,533	63,418	93,929	80,284	96,223	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,43,70	0,70,56	5,01,70	4,40,42
" " other kinds . . . lb.	24,056	34,298	75,615	398,714	493,266	886,940	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,59,10	20,07,41	29,60,54	75,15,01
" grease . . . Gals.	—	—	—	8,324	5,431	5,259	—	—	—	32,70	21,57	20,10
Turkey red oil . . . lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal . . . Gals.	712	475	28	—	—	—	8,42	8,40	81	70	85	56
Vegetable . . . lb.	471	367	386	1,031	3,900	2,543	10,00	8,37	15,16	41,55	90,84	57,54
Essential . . . lb.	14	20	31	35	40	47	4,43	4,80	9,50	14,33	12,53	27,91
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,04,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	27,76,25	36,48,03	80,70,63
(Cotton, raw . . . Tons	12	58	12	88	76	90	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	15,42,48	17,52,76	24,00,61
" waste . . . Cwt.	3*	2	—	—	—	—	60*	46	9	—	1	3
" manufactures—												
Piecegoods, grey . . . Yds.	1,331,017	904,874	670,928	207	6	46	21,03,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	1,27	5	64
" " white . . . "	654,255	518,890	372,569	5,333	908	1,441	11,20,33	12,93,42	16,19,66	31,00	730	9,61
" " coloured . . . "	631,552	386,277	286,423	7,506	2,833	3,717	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	45,64	17,03	22,02
Twist and yarn . . . lb.	41,794	34,063	44,081	945	630	192	3,77,18	4,04,79	9,82,92	16,32	11,54	4,02
Hosiery . . . lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,83	1,14,72	85	19	1,83
Handkerchiefs and No.	24,014*	3,070	5,618	61	24	204	52,20*	22,92	22,58	20	9	1,18
Shawls.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thread, sewing . . . lb.	1,508	1,722	1,208	470	1,326	1,627	30,10	49,65	70,93	21,49	86,59	1,03,23
Other sorts . . . lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,66	1,35,61	1,47,68	18,58	10,35	11,92
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	73,10,23	10,78,52	18,86,21	25,53,09
Machinery and millwork—												
Metal working machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	50,98	53,60	1,52,68
(including machine tools)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textiles, Cotton . . . lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,86,32	5,84,29	1,83,00	2,40,36	2,26,96
" " " . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	34,76	24,48	55,30
" " " . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	37,96	50,58	64,40	55,60
Other sorts . . . lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,20	45,94	1,99,59	50,88	62,49	75,76
Prime-movers . . . lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,43,07	2,03,51	2,23,90	3,01,61
Electrical . . . lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)					
	1900-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1900-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Metals—contd.												
Lead cwt.	123	102	67	38	10	11	18.41	30.18	19.30	16.18	4.49	2.08
Zinc "	106	51	101	223	33	24	22.11	22.80	30.16	72.11	8.80	10.86
Aluminium "	31	9	58	..	..	27	23.45	10.77	67.96	52	41	24.19
German silver "	22	5	5	..	..	..	17.67	3.03	9.42	3	..	..
Others Tons	41	1	1	4	1	4	6.74	17.11	19.23	50.30	25.53	57.26
TOTAL OF METALS	806	443	711	85	67	113	17,07.41	12,88.92	28,21.21	6,17.85	4,13.73	6,50.82
TOTAL OF ORES	1	..	6	..	2	..	1.69	1.77	4.35	1.00	8.67	1.63
Dyes etc.												
Alizarine lb.	0.667	1.202	4.546	663	555	183	32.95	12.46	52.13	14.23	18.42	5.09
Coupling dyes of the naphthol group . . . . .	..	..	..	989	1,213	..	..	..	..	89.70	1,22.00	1,45.66
Vas . . . . . "	..	..	..	628	991	..	1,00.60	93.06	2,39.01	1,27.66	2,39.04	2,23.76
Others . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,82.31	3,91.78	3,34.53
TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,33.01	1,06.42	2,91.14	4,63.90	7,72.18	7,09.01
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—												
Electrical . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.27	1,09.31	2,84.29	1,61.00	1,53.10	2,61.06
Musical . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.73	12.11	20.16	4.97	1.41	1.37
Scientific . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.03	12.88	30.07	4.06	4.26	9.06
Photographic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.08	13.43	25.92	80.60	78.52	97.42
Other kinds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.91	17.93	31.32	82.69	62.43	71.06
TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,35.82	1,65.66	3,91.76	3,33.32	2,99.72	4,30.97
Vehicles—												
Aircraft and parts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10.34	15.30	12.01
Carriages and carts and parts thereof . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.29	9.31	45.23	2.09	7.75	3.88
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways (a) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.84	9.41	37.57
Cycles and parts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.35	20.58	47.80	27.03	39.99	54.59

No. 8—continued

		QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Building and Engineering materials—													
Cement	. . . Tons	30	95	119	8	..	19	52,77	33,22	1,10,22	4,86	46	1,40
Bricks and tiles	. . . No.	17,833	10,534	20,260	922	..	—	15,13	20,35	36,64	2,40	91	9
Others	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	90,19	1,49,19	2,40,32
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	97,45	1,50,56	2,41,81
Salt Tons													
		545	444	511	133	163	207	79,16	1,81,65	1,73,08	88,72	1,54,13	2,41,48
Tea Chests													
		—	—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	78,91	82,41	1,90,11
Fruits and Vegetables—													
Dried, salted, or preserved—													
Dates	. . . Tons	46	47	55	24	14	31	58,03	67,52	1,06,61	36,85	59,98	1,28,76
Almonds	. . .	3	3	5	..	..	..	23,78	25,61	46,96	1,78	1,81	10
Others	. . .	4	3	3	..	..	..	10,27	8,72	13,38	29,93	4,23	4,55
Fresh fruits and vegetables	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	43,00	21,00	21,51
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,06	1,11,56	87,02	1,55,03
Spices—													
Betelnuts	. . . Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	181	127	144	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	53,99	68,52	73,71
Cloves	. . .	76	90	74	113	29	91	27,78	30,15	48,46	84,07	21,21	60,33
Others	. . .	97	100	84	16	2	3	28,26	30,53	28,05	13,66	4,87	10,80
TOTAL		1,329	1,365	1,265	310	153	241	1,64,28	2,06,03	2,36,99	1,51,72	89,60	1,53,81

		QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)						
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Glass and Glassware—contd.													
Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	10,187	8,329	15,509	2,328	1,343	3,409	17,16	20,09	12,98	9,01	6,30	13,23
Funnel, globe, etc.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,14	14,21	18,75	1,55	1,94	1,46
Other glassware	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	11,52	8,32	4,02	17,05
TOTAL													
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,02	1,28,02	2,53,05	25,04	15,77	41,33
Artificial silk.													
Clocks and watches and parts	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	71,94	23,05	7,35	41,01
Paper-making materials	"	171	135	163	16	23	147	11,31	18,13	30,83	36,93	31,82	33,77
Arms, ammunition and military stores.		—	—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	50,72	2,75	4,33	33,29
Stationery													
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	31	28	23	11	6	—	77,81	64,15	1,06,52	33,40	17,89	29,98
Polishes.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,06	46,12	53,01	23,58	13,81	28,18
Cutlery.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,27	13,06	21,97	18,88	7,70	23,32
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	57	10	64	105	99	58	21,73	15,22	30,14	12,75	4,70	24,66
Earthenware and porcelain	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,06	13,93	28,18	34,90	38,10	19,01
Flax, raw	lb.	7	—	1	2	—	—	52,19	43,97	78,17	10,73	6,39	18,46
" manufactures—								6	3	1	4	—	—
Canvas	Yds.	2,835	2,037	974	117	23	8	13,74	20,04	21,84	3,03	55	42
Piecegoods	"	2,347	1,072	360	44	3	7	8,35	5,16	3,72	96	2	19
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,32	10,06	12,98	7,84	20,22	15,55
TOTAL													
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	30,67	12,10	38,55	11,87	20,79	10,10
Rubber, raw and manufactured													
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	26,22	10,56	14,65

[illegible]

	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)					
	1900-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1910-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1900-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1910-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Coal and coke . . . Tons	455	132	630	5	1	..	80.89	30.41	2,25.30	1.47	42	3
Sugar—												
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above Tons (including beet).	624	409	443	1	..	..	12,33.90	14,07.55	10,03.05	1.87	13	2
others . . . "	10	3	1	..	..	..	17.07	7.47	1.69	..	..	..
Molasses . . . "	93	81	73	..	..	..	11.53	11.10	66.26	..	..	..
TOTAL .	727	553	517	1	..	..	12,92.50	14,56.42	10,71.00	1.87	13	2
Matches	14,460†	14,615	12,725	..	..	..	88.21†	1,53.31	1,70.68	1	1,02.05	2,35.06
Postal articles not specified . Gross	—	—	—	..	..	..	1,60.59	2,77.81	4,11.85	1,27.65	4.62	3.15
Dutiable baggage not otherwise specified (a).	—	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	—	3.66	—	—
Railway plant and rolling stock —												
Carriages and wagons and parts .	—	—	—	..	..	..	2,44.97	1,54.92	5,93.07	—	—	—
Locomotives .	—	—	—	..	..	..	1,04.40	80.37	3,11.71	—	—	—
Materials for construction—												
Sleepers and keys of steel Tons	50	21	37	..	..	..	49.25	24.00	77.37	..	..	..
of iron.	59	12	17	..	..	..	40.02	8.67	27.14	..	..	..
Sleepers of wood . . . "	222	8	11	..	..	..	11.45	21.21	44.76	..	..	..
Other kinds . . . "	—	—	—	..	..	..	4,80.15	2,98.17	10,54.65	..	..	..
TOTAL .	—	—	—	..	..	..	1,55.00	2,58.13	5,42.81	..	..	..
ALL other articles . . . "	—	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	—	5,15.48	3,58.40	5,29.65
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .	—	—	—	..	..	..	115,84.72	117,80.19	251,04.73	110,44.05	117,70.53	203,47.75

Government Stores.

[illegible]

(a) Separately recorded from 1936-37.

(b) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.

Discontinued from April, 1928.

† Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 9.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
From United Kingdom . . .	37,050	24,674	25,702	60	60	45
„ Hongkong	25	10	103	..	..	..
„ Netherlands	1,300	627	270	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	1,132	330	604	..	..	..
„ Italy	607	297	287	..	..	..
„ China	15	214	537	..	..	..
„ Japan	458	7,124	10,780	..	..	..
„ Other countries	1,147	460	293	885	564	147
TOTAL .	41,794	34,063	44,681	945	630	192

No. 10.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Percentage of total in 1944-45
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,101	6,987	128	70	3	1.6
„ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	..	1	13	6.8
„ 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	20,580	10	59	..	..
Above No. 40	7,602	5,915	6,291	204	89	30	15.6
Two-folds (doubles) . . .	—	—	3,973	..	1	..	..
Unspecified descriptions .	5,280	5,109	3,324	605	410	146	76.0
TOTAL .	41,794	34,063	44,681	945	630	192	100

No. 11.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM 1942-43 TO 1944-45 BY CLASSES FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
COUNTS 1-20—			
From United Kingdom	4	..	1
„ Japan . . . . .	..	..	..
„ China . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL (all countries)	126	70	3
COUNTS 21-30 . . . . .	..	1	13
COUNTS 31-40—			
From United Kingdom	10	56	..
„ Japan . . . . .	..	..	..
„ China . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL (all countries)	10	59	..
ABOVE 40—			
From United Kingdom	40	9	28
„ Japan . . . . .	..	..	..
„ China . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL (all countries)	204	89	30
TWO-FOLDS—			
From United Kingdom . . . . .	..	1	..
„ Japan . . . . .	..	..	..
„ China . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL (all countries)	..	1	..
Unspecified descriptions	605	410	146
TOTAL OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN	945	680	192

No. 12.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
GREY.						
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	78	..	46
„ Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	..	..	..
„ United States of America . .	10,405	7,356	7,994	20	..	..
„ Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	108	6	..
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	206	6	46
WHITE.						
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	5,091	851	1,414
„ Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	34	44	27
„ Japan	48	3,323	2,623	..	..	..
„ Other countries	1,124	940	1,362	209	11	..
TOTAL	654,255	518,891	373,569	5,333	906	1,441
COLOURED, ETC.						
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,563	6,685	2,433	3,405
„ Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	..	..	..
„ Belgium	4,082	548	812	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	..	..	3
„ Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	..	..	..
„ Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	..	..	..
„ Japan	521	13,095	14,049	..	..	..
„ Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	821	400	309
TOTAL	631,552	386,277	285,423	7,506	2,833	3,717
TOTAL OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS.						
From United Kingdom	2,549,330	1,676,059	1,186,889	11,854	3,234	4,865
„ Netherlands	23,748	12,755	11,460	..	..	..
„ Belgium	4,122	551	821	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	5,257	2,498	3,275	34	44	30
„ Italy	10,517	9,162	4,297	..	..	..
„ Aden and Dependencies . . .	118	123	1,168	3	..	..
„ Burma	—	—	—	68	1	..
„ Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	..	..	..
„ China	798	892	2,308	..	..	3
„ Japan	3,128	97,589	113,399	..	..	..
„ United States of America . .	10,486	7,911	8,421	298	351	67
„ Other countries	7,312	1,509	2,176	788	65	239
TOTAL	2,610,824	1,810,042	1,335,820	13,045	3,745	5,204

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	28,35	7,55	17,76
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	..	..	..
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	..	..	..
Belgium	1,78	31	4,2)	..	..	..
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	..	..	..
Italy	83	18	2,07	..	..	..
Japan	2	6,30	8,16	5	..	..
Other countries	3,94	1,64	1,90	13	60	20,56
TOTAL	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	28,33	8,15	44,32

No. 14.—IMPORTS OF RAW SILK, SILK YARN AND SILK PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW—						
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macão).	83,44	82,92	1,19,57	1,74	..	..
Japan	8	32	2,79	..	..	..
Hongkong	23,69	16,83	21,13	..	25	..
Burma . . . . .	—	—	—	..	..	..
Other countries	10,04	9,94	6,41	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,00	1,74	25	..
IMPORTS OF SILK YARN—						
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	..	..	..
France	65	20	1,08	..	..	..
Switzerland	57	29	31	..	..	..
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	..	..	..
China	2,76	5,06	9,89	34	..	..
Japan	17,38	29,11	30,20	..	..	..
Hongkong . . . . .	..	1	..	23	..	..
Other countries	1,35	3	21	..	..	..
TOTAL	41,19	42,23	58,29	57	..	..
IMPORTS OF SILK PIECEGOODS—						
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	5	9	2
France	8,87	3,65	2,63	..	..	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macão).	32,75	42,47	81,11	1	..	..
Hongkong	20,79	31,47	53,37	3	..	..
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,03	1,77,03	4	..	..
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	1	4	3
TOTAL	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	14	13	5

No. 15—IMPORTS AND DECLARED VALUES OF IRON AND STEEL.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

ARTICLES	1913-14			1942-43			1943-44			1944-45		
	Quantity	Value R (lakhs)	Value per ton R	Quantity	Value R (lakhs)	Value per ton R	Quantity	Value R (lakhs)	Value per ton R	Quantity	Value R (lakhs)	Value per ton R
Sheets and plates—												
Galvanised	277.6	5.38	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinned	52.8	1.25	237	11.8	54	458	3	1	333	1.5	8	533
Not galvanised or tinned	100.0	1.23	123	3.1	10	323	7	2	286	7.0	21	300
Iron bars and channels	20.7	35	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bars (Steel)	204.6	2.07	101	1.0	.8	800	4	3	750	5	3	300
Beams channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	80.0	1.16	129	2	1	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cast pipes and fittings	56.2	91	161	7	6	857	6	6	1,000	7	5	714
Steel, angle tee and spring	44.2	47	106	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18.4	46	253	6.0	45	750	2.1	25	1,100	3.2	26	813
Hoops and strips	30.8	43	140	10.5	45	420	5.8	25	431	5.8	28	483
Nails, rivets and washers	25.1	50	200	2.8	18	643	3.3	21	636	3.6	25	694
Balls, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (a).	17.8	19	112	..	..	..	1.1	3	273	..	..	..
Wire other than fencing wire	9.8	24	245	3.3	20	600	1.7	10	588	5.7	25	436
Wire nails	—	—	—	1.3	6	462	3.0	13	433	6.9	27	891
Wire rope	—	—	—	1.4	16	1,143	1.4	15	1,071	4.0	63	1,152
Bolts and nuts	7.4	23	308	5	5	1,000	2	3	1,500	4	4	1,000
Other sorts	56.6	13.14	201	5.9	40	830	26.1	77	295	16.7	1.31	287
TOTAL	1,018.2	16.01	157	48.7	2.83	581	46.7	2.04	437	86.6	3.50	415

(a) Figures for 1913-14 exclude rails, chairs and fishplates for railways.

No. 16.—IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(In tons)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
(i) Pig-Iron—						
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	100	..	..
Continent	32	9	3,889	..	..	..
Other countries	378	3	86	..	..	..
TOTAL	12,881	2,766	10,553	100	..	..

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for re- manufacturing)—						
United Kingdom	7.58	5.50	13.16	113	80	1.23
Continent	2.91	56	4.14	..	..	..
United States of America	30	2.83	3.43	1.55	1.18	2.23
Other countries	20	68	11	13	4	6
TOTAL	11.08	0.57	20.84	2.81	12.02	3.55

No. 17.—IMPORTS OF METALS (EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL).

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
COPPER (excluding ore)—						
United Kingdom	1,67.45	24.78	1,14.05	23.74	3.24	13.17
Japan	27.99	30.21	8.31	..	..	..
France	12.93	5.37	3.60	..	..	..
Germany	93.41	4.44	20.20	2	..	..
Belgium	3.54	60	1.52	..	..	..
Other countries	1.68	5.25	43.72	1,42.25	1,52.51	1,70.34
TOTAL	3,07.00	70.71	1,91.49	1,66.01	1,55.75	1,83.51
TIN—						
United Kingdom	5.73	2.73	4.12	19	..	7
Straits Settlements	44.54	40.53	63.18	77	..	..
Burma . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	1.60	1.85	1.73	..	44	10
TOTAL	51.87	44.61	69.03	96	44	17
ZINC—						
United Kingdom	14.85	5.34	21.60	54	93	6.36
Belgium	3.75	24	4.81	..	..	..
Japan . . . . .	..	12.03	59	..	..	..
Germany	3.23	24	1.38	..	..	..
Other countries	28	5.04	1.78	71.57	7.87	4.50
TOTAL	22.11	22.89	30.16	72.11	8.80	10.86

No. 17.—IMPORTS OF METALS (EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL)—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
LEAD (excluding ore)—						
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	14,56	4,30	2,44	1,02
Burma	5,38	—	—	2,39	—	—
Other countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	9,40	2,05	1,96
TOTAL	18,41	30,18	19,30	16,18	4,49	2,98
ALUMINIUM—						
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	23,80	..	..	7,41
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	..	..	—
United States of America	4,26	3,45	9,12	21	2	6,49
Other countries	1,65	3,66	18,59	31	39	10,29
TOTAL	23,45	10,77	67,96	52	41	24,19
BRASS—						
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	22,98	12,58	8,22
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	..	..	—
Other countries	3,04	39,56	44,64	5,47	1,38	4,59
TOTAL	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	28,45	13,96	12,81
OTHER METALS—						
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	11,32	2,14	11,65
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries	3,87	5,87	10,38	39,01	23,40	45,01
TOTAL	24,41	20,14	28,65	50,33	25,54	57,26
TOTAL METALS (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	3,34,56	2,09,38	2,01,78

No. 18.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	17,60,27	7,44,10	8,55,53	11,06,39
United States of America?	24,56	66,81	3,10,76	2,14,31	1,74,32	3,79,40
Japan	63	13,47	6,01	..	1	..
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	..	..	..
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	.. 2	..	..
Other countries	6,55	8,37	44,65	43,73	14,87	31,03
TOTAL	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	10,02,16	19,44,73	15,16,82

No. 19.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OILS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Burma	—	—	—	49,57	29	5,50
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,81,84	4,65,79	5,13,72	28,17,65
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	24	..	..
Iran	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	16,93,08	26,34,06	40,70,16
Straits Settlements	15,52	18,84	29,15	1,16	..	..
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,21	55	30	11,48
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	8,03	..	..
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	..	..	..
U. S. S. R.	19,86	54	2,88	..	..	..
Georgia	—	—	11,92*	..	..	..
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,98	4,67,65	3,73,87	4,59,68
TOTAL	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,02,80	26,86,97	35,22,24	79,64,42

* Average for 3 years ending 1923-24.

No. 20.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, OMNIBUSES AND ACCESSORIES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Motor cars—						
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	49	..	16
United States of America	21,03	40,23	1,66,45	6,65	84	24
Canada . . . . .	..	..	35,20	3,92	..	..
Italy	29	1,89	9,47	..	..	..
France	4,89	2,22	6,67	..	..	..
Other countries	9,97	90	13,94	37	20	11
TOTAL	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	11,43	1,04	51
Motor cycles—						
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	18	..	20
Other countries	40	1,20	5,95	6	2	27
TOTAL	10,68†	6,36	19,42	24	2	7
Motor omnibuses—						
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	3,85	..	5
United States of America	66	2,70	29,66	1,37,31	1,52	2,03,23
Italy . . . . .	..	84	5,21	..	..	..
Canada . . . . .	..	..	6,18	65,13	..	62,76
Other countries	1,50	15	5,69	5	32	5
TOTAL	5,71†	6,39	69,61	2,06,34	1,84	2,66,09
Parts of motor cars and motor-cycles, etc., and accessories—						
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	18,14	14,32	26,79
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	55,49	20,81	27,31
France	2,12	48	70	..	..	..
Other countries	5,36	66	9,25	2,27,04	12,80	5,74
TOTAL	31,30*	23,79	77,82	3,00,67	57,93	59,84
Total motor cars, etc., and parts—						
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	22,66	14,32	27,20
United States of America	8,49	59,43	2,38,93	1,99,50	23,19	2,31,03
Italy	66	2,84	15,32	..	..	..
France	5,94	2,73	9,39	..	..	..
Germany	5,64	..	4,89	..	..	..
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	..	..	..
Canada . . . . .	..	..	46,30	2,05,26	22,58	68,42
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	1,26	74	26
TOTAL	1,00,64	1,11,45	4,79,13	5,18,68	60,83	3,26,91

* Average for 2 years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

NO. 21. IMPORTS OF HARDWARE, EXCLUDING CUTLERY, ETC.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	65,91	48,19	83,53
Burma	—	—	—	39	1	25
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	22,79	34,85	36,58
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	..	..	..
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	93	1	..
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	..	..	..
Austria	27,28	2,25	4,51	..	..	..
Hungary . . . . .				..	..	..
Czechoslovakia . . . . .				..	..	..
Belgium	5,53	51	2,74	..	..	..
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	10,53	10,60	8,84
TOTAL	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	1,00,55	93,66	1,29,20

NO. 22.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR (EXCLUDING MOLASSES AND CONFECTIONERY).

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	7	4	7	..	..	..
Hungary . . . . .	..	..	11,3	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	1,7	23,5	7,5	..	..	..
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6,5	6	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	..	..	..
Java	453,0	367,2	382,8	..	..	..
Japan	2	5,7	4	..	..	..
Belgium	1	..	4,4	..	..	..
Other countries	44,6	8,1	4,0	..	..	..
TOTAL	633,5	472,3	443,5	6	..	..

NO. 23.—IMPORTS OF CEMENT.

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	7,6	..	..
Japan . . . . .	..	14,8	6,6	..	..	..
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	..	..	..
Italy	1,8	7	9	..	..	..
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	5	..	..
TOTAL	130,3	95,4	118,9	8,1	..	..

No. 24.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE.

	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)						
	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1914-45
Jute, raw Tons	764	404	554	243	178	160	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	9,01,57	8,32,01	7,50,01
" manufactures—												
Gunny bags—												
Hessian (a) No.	339,122	667,060	98,105	112,622	117,589	111,979	9,39,10	19,17,96	3,18,81	3,01,10	3,06,72	4,37,59
Sacking (a) "			300,154	283,198	249,701	274,651			14,91,81	14,14,05	16,71,07	20,12,02
Gunny cloth—												
Hessian (a) Yds.	969,971	1,150,114	1,230,834	894,402	1,271,067	1,286,622	10,75,76	20,72,89	23,82,48	18,21,83	28,49,47	33,77,39
Sacking (a) "			39,471	13,784	15,192	16,097	9,02	19,65	89,93	32,32	47,28	67,49
Rope and twine Cwt.	64	76	62	71	39	41	49	8,81	15,05	21,50	14,00	15,30
Other kinds "									17,59	50,13	58,05	1,32,83
TOTAL							42,45,11	52,09,59	62,08,44	45,42,50	57,80,10	67,92,53
Cotton, raw Tons	430	391	521	54	50	57	33,27,83	33,03,19	64,73,89	3,04,20	6,36,35	6,03,38
" waste (b) Cwt.			312	717	530	326			73,02	1,06,36	1,12,44	76,78
" manufactures—												
Piecegoods, Grey Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	298,000	218,876	215,707	73,84	1,48,11	1,08,32	12,99,12	15,27,92	13,17,54
" Coloured "	42,384	80,377	121,243	390,138	162,995	144,142	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,73,18	19,52,39	13,11,10	13,58,80
Twist and yarn lb.	192,841	129,085	82,160	34,210	19,078	16,917	9,13,45	7,18,03	9,05,70	3,82,15	3,16,59	2,28,05
Other sorts "							10,87	29,26	76,25	9,85,44	9,06,81	5,79,00
TOTAL							44,68,36	45,35,90	82,69,36	51,49,66	50,11,21	44,53,55
Tea lb.	260,497	322,091	321,109	325,901	413,000	407,350	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,32,42	31,91,04	37,85,82	37,49,67
Seeds—												
Essential Tons	10	8	9	13	5	9	20,57	24,16	35,88	41,37	25,83	44,25
Non-essential—												
Linsed "	379	270	251	161	37	92	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	3,10,08	1,10,07	2,73,58
Groundnut "	212	119	195	258	241	215	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,01,97	5,12,53	8,21,81	6,30,51
Rapeseed "	673	91	206	35	18	17	4,14,09	1,43,01	5,07,37	66,28	57,14	60,31
Sesamum (oil or linseed) "	119	33	28	10	6	1	2,48,15	1,67,35	1,02,73	24,08	21,25	6,84
Castor "	114	89	48	29	14	6	1,63,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	59,03	53,13	19,91
Copra "	31	16	7	...	..	..	1,10,43	80,73	28,84	80	..	..

(a) Separately recorded from 1916-17, but has been shown as such from the quinquennium ending 1923-24.
 (b) Separately recorded from December, 1918.

VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)												
QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)												
1900-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1900-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Seeds--contd.												
Non-essential--contd.												
Cotton Tons	240	69	155	1	..	1,79.98	50.25	1,88.05	49	3.45	3.45	10,53.1
Mustard "	4	3	2	..	..	10.08	9.16	9.75	3.35	1.65	1.65	10,53.1
Moya "	29	3	8	..	..	42.53	3.04	12.79	11	10	10	10,53.1
Poppy "	33	5	6	..	..	69.41	9.58	20.97	1.22	3	3	15,15.1
Other sorts "	9	2	8	3	3	23.23	6.48	13.03	31.32	20.48	20.48	15,15.1
TOTAL	1,453	708	923	512	320	24,30.97	12,17.42	23,53.04	10,51.76	11,14.02	11,14.02	10,53.1
Fruits and Vegetables--												
Fresh												
Dried, salted or preserved Tons	11	10	10	19	11	24.81	34.63	41.03	70.59	67.58	67.58	1,211.4
TOTAL						21.82	22.57	23.21	1,26.47	1,50.97	1,50.97	3,377.7
Lac Cwt.						16.63	57.20	61.24	1,97.06	2,27.55	2,27.55	4,59.1
Leather--												
Cow hides Tons	431	345	416	321	236	2,20.15	2,57.06	8,41.80	2,80.17	2,47.31	2,47.31	4,32.1
Buffalo hides "		16	10	9	6		4,15.98	2,84.00	2,05.57	1,50.56	1,50.56	1,211.4
Goat skins "		1	1	1	..		21.43	16.02	12.52	13.63	13.63	1,211.4
Sheep skins "		3	1	2	2		1,42.53	1,03.59	81.64	1,03.45	1,03.45	1,211.4
Other kinds "		2	3	2	2		1,20.69	1,83.47	98.29	98.54	98.54	1,006.6
TOTAL							18.61	35.16	78.03	72.22	72.22	71.1
TOTAL						4,20.58	7,19.24	6,24.24	4,76.05	4,38.40	4,38.40	42,21.2

	(a)	24	21	3	2	..	{ (a) }	3,70,78 1,11,07 1,39,46 2,99,06 22,63 44,07	2,78,69 46,72 5,79,19 10,51 24,38	30,12 10,94 2,02,16 4,38 30,76	21,46 9,00 2,93,46 11,04 76,98	6,40
Hides and skins, raw— Cow hides . . . Tons Buffalo hides . . . ” Goat skins . . . ” Calf skins . . . ” Other kinds . . . ”		57	53	26	22	12	10,71,00	9,88,21	9,45,49	3,38,36	4,12,84	3,94,58
TOTAL . . .	78											
Wool, raw . . lb. “ manufactures— Carpets and rugs . . . Other sorts . . .	54,573 1,775 —	49,088 1,254 —	36,203 3,283 —	19,000 1,760 —	22,082 2,884 —	25,983 5,304 —	2,08,39 23,16 2,31	3,80,61 19,09 2,12	3,28,07 77,98 2,80	1,20,13 30,35 1,10,54	1,71,82 54,49 8,66	2,27,65 1,54,34 8,09
TOTAL . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	1,61,02	2,34,97	3,80,08
Mica . . . Cwt	49	50	60	100	150	77	35,87	57,45	79,56	2,71,10	2,80,40	2,94,43
Fish (excluding canned fish)— Dry, salted . . . Cwt Fishmaws and sharkfins . . . Others . . .	185 10 54	166 8 65	148 10 75	177 2 207	255 3 178	80 3 345	20,97 12,38 5,27	24,01 10,65 7,40	28,14 16,44 12,22	34,56 1,51 12,22	71,97 2,21 81,20	30,63 3,37 1,91,79
TOTAL . . .	249	239	233	386	436	437	38,62	42,66	56,80	78,29	1,55,38	2,25,79
Colex . . . Tons	36	23	52	32	23	31	80,25	54,63	1,02,01	86,90	97,88	1,94,67
Metals and manufactures— Iron and Steel . . . Tons Other metals . . .	42 10	61 11	95 38	248 4	188 5	162 1	22,41 31,81	34,96 17,42	79,04 1,36,41	1,44,79 15,37	1,05,40 20,18	90,98 50,13
Total of Metals . . .	52	72	133	249	193	103	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	1,60,16	1,25,88	1,41,11
Tobacco— Unmanufactured . . lb. Cigars . . . Others . . .	20,497 1,535 384	24,016 1,260 611	25,934 480 952	37,077 23 1,139	16,022 14 834	12,082 22 1,411	23,27 13,01 63	11,56 11,23 3,44	73,47 6,09 5,34	1,37,85 70 10,65	58,34 56 17,55	96,43 1,54 42,01
TOTAL . . .	22,346	25,917	27,966	38,239	16,870	14,115	9,91	56,23	84,90	1,49,20	76,45	1,40,01

(a) Detailed figures not available.

	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1924-43	1943-44	1944-45	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1924-43	1943-44	1944-45
Cereal, pulse and flour—												
Rice (in the husk) . . . Tons	42	32	35	11	..	..	27.18	20.09	31.36	14.03	..	32.87
Rice (not in the husk) . . . "	2,398	1,085	1,462	255	..	10	25,06.55	18,88.25	24,33.06	5,24.87	60.41	3.06
Wheat . . . "	1,308	807	287	8	31	2	13,00.86	10,33.41	3,66.61	12.10	69.27	2.36
Wheat-flour . . . "	55	37	56	14	11	..	86.09	1,13.20	1,50.26	26.86	32.26	84.34
Pulse . . . "	159	129	141	38	16	26	1,20.81	1,88.52	2,02.78	73.94	52.13	..
Barley . . . "	227	198	110	..	..	..	1,03.16	2,21.73	46.56	30	1	..
Jowar and bajra . . . "	41	41	41	6	10	..	37.00	44.15	17.39	8.89	15.87	..
Other sorts . . . "	181	192	27	20	..	..	1,42.96	2,32.45	34.03	32.24	87	1
TOTAL . . .	4,411	3,141	2,009	352	95	38	45,81.11	37,41.80	32,82.05	6,93.23	2,30.82	1,23.94
Paraffin wax . . . Tons	12	22	28	3	16	10	54.99	97.92	1,10.06	21.31	1,22.47	1,23.90
Spices—												
Pepper . . . Owt.	117	123	96	131	70	36	38.53	53.52	35.91	29.66	38.76	20.64
Chillies . . . "	124	126	151	201	114	121	20.43	27.23	42.20	48.57	49.45	46.47
Ginger . . . "	75	65	49	83	28	42	19.95	12.61	18.88	42.95	19.47	22.13
Turmeric . . . "	92	78	53	160	26	28	11.08	12.31	11.38	23.28	5.14	6.66
Others . . . "	9	11	12	20	11	8	6.97	9.90	15.31	50.64	32.99	15.55
TOTAL . . .	417	303	371	598	249	235	96.90	1,15.66	1,23.03	1,94.10	1,44.81	1,11.45
Ores—												
Manganese ore . . . Tons	607	474	648	577	540	157	98.94	88.94	1,45.19	1,90.62	1,84.78	53.35
Others . . . "	12	21	37	63	85	110	16.18	1,00.69	58.89	41.88	49.10	57.93
Total of Ores . . .	619	495	685	640	624	276	1,14.82	1,89.63	2,04.08	2,32.50	2,33.88	1,11.28

Oils—		40	51	77	78	65	131	11,88	22,84	47,09	32,69	21,74	53,58
Essential	Gals.												
Mineral	"	13,172	24,639	23,403	5	15	36	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	14	20	23
Vegetable—													
Castor	"	1,114	1,564	396	484	38	71	15,22	23,22	10,39	15,02	1,94	4,26
Coconut	"	1,737	3,259	1,720	25	..	5	31,15	65,38	59,93	53	..	20
Other sorts	"	1,175	2,045	1,405	3,699	1,653	978	19,72	46,06	34,64	88,46	59,16	47,24
TOTAL	"	17,244	31,558	27,001	4,291	1,771	1,188	91,00	1,87,22	3,78,29	1,36,84	83,13	1,05,57
Hemp, raw	lb.	509	561	455	351	387	397	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	52,37	67,30	69,79
Rubber, raw	"	1,120	7,728	13,111	1,251	2,714	6,720	38,70	1,58,13	1,17,60	6,26	17,09	51,10
Apparel	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	20,81	43,72	34,51	42,60
Dyeing and tanning substances—													
Indigo	Gwt.	15	31	13	..	..	..	29,92	1,57,35	52,46	31	..	6
Myrobolans	"	1,390	1,053	1,331	545	321	43	59,78	59,51	69,48	21,50	18,09	5,86
Others	"	107	94	106	92	73	521	14,13	14,90	18,39	8,77	9,07	34,15
TOTAL	"	1,521	1,183	1,450	637	394	564	1,03,83	2,28,76	1,40,33	30,58	27,16	40,07
Bristles	Cwt.	(a) 94	4	3	3	5	2	(a) 16,29	14,20	15,11	17,23	40,84	31,93
Sugar	Tons	11	8	15	31	9	7	16,01	21,91	56,34	1,07,96	42,27	31,72
Animals, living	No.	151	274	238	65	80	96	28,01	22,18	30,41	15,49	23,91	28,44
Drugs and medicines	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,10	30,58	22,13	26,17
Provisions and oilman's stores—													
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	41	8	1	..	29,48	33,25	41,23	8,32	1,39	53
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	108	83	31	16,15	27,02	24,31	51,60	57,10	24,27
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	116	84	31	45,63	60,27	65,57	59,92	58,49	24,82

(c) Includes figures for 'Fibres for brushes and brooms'.

	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Coffee lb.	255	216	226	82	60	26	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	52,38	69,95	24,52
Coal and coke Tons	825	326	434	326	157	109	75,77	48,46	57,24	35,01	21,37	22,84
Cordage and rope Cwt.	53	56	55	19	37	54	8,43	10,83	13,40	6,34	11,19	17,40
Wood and timber—												
Ten wood C. Tons	50	29	35	..	..	..	77,64	56,91	93,72	29	5	27
Sandal wood Tons	—	—	—	—	1	..	13,73	9,99	8,10	1,29	6,84	8,27
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	13,37	3,57	8,20
TOTAL	—	—	7	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	14,95	10,46	16,74
Manures—												
Bones Tons	95	39	90	31	14	11	65,41	28,96	94,61	20,98	8,85	10,25
Other kinds "	22	18	28	10	9	4	13,76	21,30	40,47	8,53	3,49	4,12
TOTAL	117	57	118	41	23	15	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	29,51	12,34	14,37
Fibre for presses and brooms . Tons	—	4	5	6	4	3	—	15,36	21,08	17,15	12,87	12,19
Silk, raw lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	671	273	299	42,73	30,68	37,88	14,11	6,72	6,37
" manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	10,61	2,25	2
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	24,12	8,97	6,39

Saltpetre	Cwt.	305	140	73	81	17	17	31,90	79,85	40,13	14,00	12,19	5,20
Opium	"	51	14	9	..	1	..	9,06,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	..	28,27	3,71
Fodder, bran and pollards . .	Tons	223	129	211	13	7	2	89,73	41,80	1,20,27	7,15	7,06	3,12
Horns, tips, etc.	Cwt.	88	30	70	6	7	3	21,00	7,26	11,87	43	56	45
Oilcakes	Tons	140	117	136	73	16	..	1,06,37	94,95	1,60,01	01,49	14,95	41
Tallow, and sterline and wax .	Cwt.	17	13	29	3	2	.	9,18	7,93	12,06	1,00	1,02	23
Candles	lb.	6,069	8,014	6,002	90	50	.	17,16	23,31	20,09	1,59	1,18	..
Postal articles	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	2,38,59	2,12,51	3,00,20
All other articles	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,06,33	1,00,37	1,60,51	5,01,59	4,25,17	5,51,04
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS .													210,42,87
												199,87,98	210,42,87

No. 25.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE.

	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)					
	1900-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-10 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1900-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-10 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Hides and Skins, raw . . . Tons	—	..	..	..	1	1	—	2.87	50.65	1,10.73	6,57.77	8,12.72
Metals and ores—												
Iron or Steel . . . Tons	19	5	7	..	7	1	10.20	10.02	14.23	6.10	1.03	4.95
Others . . . "	1	..	2	..	7	7	9.85	8.18	17.33	51.20	2,05.46	2,09.05
TOTAL . . . "	20	5	9	2	7	8	20.05	18.20	31.56	60.30	2,66.49	3,04.00
Wool, raw . . . lb.	6,580	13,073	12,903	1,136	1,128	6,783	42.50	1,02.06	98.03	10.84	10.06	61.46
" manufactures . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.16	8.37	57.63	33.40	13.91	28.18
TOTAL . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.66	1,10.43	1,55.66	44.24	24.90	89.64
Silk—												
Raw lb.	47	40	70	211	112	110	1.23	2.00	4.98	45.93	32.80	67.93
Manufactures—												
Piecegoods . . . Yds.	776	997	823	128	..	..	6.37	11.67	14.98	2.72	10	13
Other sorts . . . "	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	2.41	3.91	8.88	12	3.47
TOTAL . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.26	10.08	23.90	57.53	33.17	71.53
Cotton, raw . . . Tons	..	..	3	2	..	..	14	60	66.54	27.91	..	..
" manufactures—												
Piecegoods { Grey . . Yds.	4,763	22,013	42,979	3,080	34	..	8.10	79.27	1,95.30	6.52	21	..
White \ . . "	9,371	14,672	9,709	1,036	130	66	17.14	46.88	40.58	4.30	1.53	88
Coloured . . . "	50,796	87,888	19,066	12,143	421	338	1,16.79	1,36.10	1,12.20	50.65	6.48	8.46

Twist and yarn . . lb.	926	1,045	1,365	46	9	470	8,05	12,77	20,17	55	21	11,10
Other sorts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,00	5,63	3,13	10,08
TOTAL . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,65,87	1,04,56	11,59	30,61
Vehicles . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,72	3,49	18,92	14,56	8,17	20,50
Hardware . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	13,96	11,71	16,16
Fruits and vegetables . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,11	42,23	53,05	10,10	6,55	8,18
Machinery and millwork . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,08	4,89	16,42	8,52	5,90	4,19
Gums and resins . . . Cwt.	53	43	51	14	2	3	10,54	13,59	23,04	5,27	78	2,27
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots and shoes).	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	48,22	4,04	1,07	1,33
Rubber manufactures . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,12	90	3,81	88	01	33
Sugar . . . Tons	27	32	55	29	..	..	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	1,06,93	1,29	..
Haberdashery and millinery . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	65	39	..
Postal articles . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	40	480	14,45
All other articles . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,12	1,41,75	2,76,45	1,63,98	1,60,33	2,03,35
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,04,74	7,06,65	10,95,82	16,60,26

No. 26.—PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION.

	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1943-44	1944-45
Rice	9	5	5	0.1	0.04
Wheat	14	9	3	0.3	0.01
Tea	96	89	95	73.2	79.7
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	5.6	8.9
Jute, raw	51	31	48	14.2	14.4
Linseed	73	63	59	9.4	23.6
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	1.9	1.7
Sesamum	25	8	6	1.3	0.3
Groundnuts	35	12	19	7.2	5.6

No. 27.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	122	212	152	229	180	235
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	56	36	17
Total British Empire	152	233	165	285	216	252
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	..	..	..
Italy	233	249	263	..	..	..
France	109	69	91	..	..	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	..	..	..
Belgium	277	44	217	..	..	..
Spain	50	41	61	..	..	..
Germany	351	69	198	..	..	..
Austria (a)	167	33	32	..	..	..
Other countries	25	31	61	16	66	67
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	16	66	67
TOTAL	2,407	2,190	2,917	301	282	319

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 28.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Burma . . . . .	—	—	—	..	..	..
China (inclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	169,953	110,284	62,751	..	1	..
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	1,808	75	40
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	..	..	..
Iran	2,030	2,677	2,725	622	..	..
Thailand	305	623	1,183	..	..	..
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	..	..	..
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,961	71	114	..	..
Other countries	13,135	3,325	7,515	32,296	19,002	16,877
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	192,844	129,635	82,166	34,240	19,078	16,917

No. 29.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,607	70,319	19,783	10,915	11,256
„ 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,305	7,341	2,230	2,278
Above No. 40	2	170	170	6,817	2,086	2,221
Two-folds (doubles) . . . . .	..	..	6,782	212	..	..
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	87	3,847	1,167
TOTAL	200,970	129,685	82,166	34,240	19,078	16,917

No. 30.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN GREY AND COLOURED COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(a) GREY (UNBLEACHED).

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Burma . . . . .	—	—	—	..	..	..
Iran	4,009	9,826	3,117	3,455	11,109	3,161
Iraq*	9,683	9,537	8,513	14,700	5,198	15,868
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,235	27,988	20,891	38,104
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	21,090	10,335	14,150
Ceylon	175	533	301	3,214	5,431	4,887
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	1,179	137	184
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	226,884	156,775	130,353
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	47,414	74,576	42,515	298,600	218,876	215,707

(b) COLOURED, PRINTED OR DYED.

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Burma . . . . .	—	—	—	..	..	..
Iran	3,280	21,421	24,321	36,203	6,681	6,193
Iraq*	2,757	12,188	20,486	62,083	5,502	8,255
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,310	20,150	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	13,727	8,705	6,163
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	21,840	18,396	12,250
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	42,205	28,657	34,284
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	915	57	66
Other countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	212,265	94,907	76,931
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	42,384	80,377	121,243	390,138	162,995	144,142

*Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 31.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In thousands of bales)

COUNTRIES	1900-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	497	558	549
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	34	26	27
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	531	584	576
United States of America	535	523	483	694	272	177
France	428	198	357	..	..	..
Italy	213	215	180	..	..	..
Brazil	15	66	79	49	85	77
Japan	17	30	60	..	..	..
Belgium	..	1	174	..	..	..
Spain	122	172	132	..	..	..
Germany	920	34	586	..	..	..
Austria	250	18	2	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	86	44	92	87	53	66
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,145	830	410	320
TOTAL	4,281	2,599	3,102	1,361	994	896

No. 32.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH.

BAGS—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	2,523	113	542	616	526
Australia	77	168	61	56	76
United States of America	323	314	118	99	..
Argentine Republic	84	16	1	..	..
Other countries	1,120	370	404	405	518
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	4,127	981	1,136	1,176	1,120

BAGS—SACKING.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	102	305	196	172	209
Australia	633	470	545	418	631
Japan	134	186	..	..	..
French Indo-China	186	148	..	..	..
Java	213	205	..	..	..
United States of America	92	51	52	33	62
Chile	467	249	57	103	108
Peru	51	39	79	20	49
Cuba	210	285	166	234	214
Other countries	941	1,174	1,837	1,523	1,474
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,029	3,062	2,932	2,497	2,747

NO. 32.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH—*contd.*
CLOTH—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of yards)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRY	Average of 8 years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	1,287	628	1,044	1,627	2,175
Canada	561	508	759	640	681
Australia	177	123	859	233	309
United States of America	7,057	8,810	4,643	8,041	7,655
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	1,000	1,384	1,411
Uruguay	42	85	145	85	134
Other countries	1,209	398	994	707	501
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	12,308	8,944	12,717	12,806

CLOTH—SACKING.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 8 years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	103	113	34	35	40
Australia	74	62	25	17	15
United States of America	29	128	8	2	5
Argentine Republic	42	56	31	53	47
Other countries	55	46	42	45	63
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	305	138	152	170

NO. 33.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	1900-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
BAGS.	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	733	789	735
Europe (<i>excepting</i> United Kingdom)	206	688	290	74	2	56
Egypt	119	385	102	141	167	153
South Africa (<i>including</i> Rhodesia)	119	243	177	823	566	663
East Africa (<i>including</i> Mauritius)	99	90	112	266	195	201
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	718	610	877
Java	130	206	205	..	..	..
Japan	85	118	186	..	..	..
Far East (<i>excepting</i> Java and Japan)	393	436	584	..	9	..
South America	431	532	335	210	158	194
Central America and West Indies	130	220	208	402	336	324
Other countries	706	747	607	686	841	664
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,891	6,076	4,043	4,058	3,073	3,867
CLOTH.	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	1,078	1,062	2,314
Canada	333	534	508	761	640	681
Australia	209	253	175	887	250	324
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,968	4,048	8,048	7,661
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	1,031	1,427	1,458
Other countries	669	1,016	523	1,179	837	698
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	9,700	11,661	12,708	9,032	12,869	13,036

No. 34.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA.

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
BRITISH EMPIRE.						
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	279,777	252,842	278,261	254,152
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	10,195	10,063	10,165	9,153	32,322	41,281
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	13,359	19,981	15,826
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	688	1,242	7,758
Egypt (c)	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—	—
Iraq (a)	—	—	2,382	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	800	—	—	—
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	8,045	8,753	7,753
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	281,087	340,559	326,769
Iraq (a)	—	—	—	8,015	1,805	3,685
Egypt (c)	—	—	—	1,860	932	1,857
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	29,614	18,390	4	799	—	1,444
United States of America	2,439	6,346	5,587	10,129	59,966	51,433
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	—	—	—
Turkey, Asiatic (b)	3,324	3,000	2,018	183	—	—
Iran	347	4,406	2,115	5,695	4,674	11,779
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	848	1,714	3,113
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	8,285	3,500	7,270
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	44,814	72,531	80,581
TOTAL	266,497	322,691	321,169	325,901	413,090	407,350

No. 35.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

LINSEED.

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	130.5	203.5	141.9	126.0	2.6	35.7
France	76.8	25.3	42.9	—	—	—
Italy	26.6	16.6	16.1	—	—	—
Belgium	67.8	4.9	23.1	—	—	—
Germany	33.5	2.0	3.2	—	—	—
Australia	1.0	11.1	11.4	31.5	27.6	46.4
Other countries	42.2	7.0	12.9	8.2	6.5	10.2
TOTAL	370.0	270.4	251.5	160.7	36.7	92.3

RAPE.

United Kingdom	25.3	50.5	46.7	29.7	16.8	14.4
France	63.5	19.6	17.0	—	—	—
Italy	7.1	6.0	20.0	—	—	—
Belgium	98.6	5.4	56.5	—	—	—
Germany	68.2	1.6	38.4	—	—	—
Other countries	10.0	7.6	21.2	5.5	1.5	25
TOTAL	272.7	90.7	205.8	35.2	18.3	16.9

- (a) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.
 (b) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.
 (c) Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

NO. 35.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS—*contd.*

SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI).

(In hundreds of t)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
France	43,1	15,7	7,6	..	..	..
Italy	13,0	4,1	8,7	..	..	..
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	..	..	..
Austria (a)	20,2	8	8	..	..	..
Other countries	16,8	10,0	8,4	10,2	6,2	1,8
TOTAL	119,3	32,6	27,6	10,2	6,2	1,8

GROUNDNUT.

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
France	169,1	87,5	126,8	..	..	..
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	190,8	181,7	108,8
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	..	..	..
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	..	..	..
Germany	7,4	8	12,2	..	..	..
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	..	..	..
Other countries	17,3	18,6	7,0	61,1	59,2	106
TOTAL	211,8	118,7	195,2	257,9	240,9	215,0

COTTON.

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	152,1	..	..	..
Other countries	0,8	2,6	2,7	5	1,4	4
TOTAL	240,0	69,2	154,8	5	1,4	4

CASTOR.

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	21,1	10,6	9
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	..	..	..
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	..	..	..
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	..	..	..
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	..	..	..
Other countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	7,5	3,6	5,5
TOTAL	113,6	88,8	48,3	28,6	14,2	6,4

NO. 36.—SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	7,10,03	7,28,50	4,74,44
Other parts of the British Empire	35,29	69,65	72,27	2,65,90	2,90,19	4,11,22
France	7,11,50	3,24,57	6,21,53	..	..	..
Belgium	4,44,10	25,00	2,87,03	..	..	..
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,94,33	..	..	..
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	1,46,30	..	..	..
Netherlands	20,61	2,74	79,71	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	1,90,14	77,23	1,23,86	75,60	93,23	1,07,69
TOTAL	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,61	10,51,76	11,14,92	10,53,25

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 37.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
BRITISH EMPIRE—						
United Kingdom	985	340	162	..	..	..
Burma . . . . .	—	—	—	..	..	..
Egypt (a)	4	268	9	—	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	..	23	..
Total British Empire	992	630	173	..	23	..
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
France	106	84	18	..	..	..
Italy	34	62	11	..	..	..
Belgium	138	6	10	..	..	..
Germany	16	..	8	..	..	..
Egypt (a) . . . . .	—	—	—	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	8	8	2
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	8	8	2
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	237	8	31	2

No. 38.—EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN THE HUSK.

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
BRITISH EMPIRE—						
United Kingdom	159	325	96	..	..	..
Ceylon	325	328	311	179	26	10
Hongkong	13	3	50	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	308	201	170	..	..	..
Mauritius	50	50	50	23	..	..
Egypt (a)	54	17	36	—	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	20	1	..
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	222	27	10
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	..	..	..
Germany	345	23	207	..	..	..
Egypt (a) . . . . .	—	—	—	..	..	..
Japan	123	52	52	..	..	..
Netherlands	240	24	31	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	..	..	..
Arabia	25	38	47	32	..	..
Java	168	82	75	..	..	..
Sumatra	10	33	33	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	113	1	..	..
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	33	..	..
TOTAL	2,398	1,685	1,462	255	27	16

(a) Shown as a Foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 39.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	1900-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Raw hides—						
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	50,96	25,58	13,17	25
United States of America	68,76	1,05,15	85,53	10,33	16,09	10,43
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	..	..	..
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	..	..	..
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	..	..	..
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	..	..	..
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	..	..	..
Netherlands	10,54	96	3,73	..	..	..
Austria	1,28,77	9,96	44	..	..	..
Hungary			29,67	9,53	13,14	608
Other countries	22,96	18,51	..	..	..	..
British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	25,58	13,82	1,01
Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	19,86	28,53	15,75
TOTAL	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	45,44	42,40	16,76
Raw skins—						
United States of America	2,79,90	3,03,36	4,70,94	2,16,61	2,90,13	3,27,27
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	57,08	57,85	27,24
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	..	..	..
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	14,02	18,67	23,31
British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	71,10	75,80	49,53
Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	2,16,61	2,90,85	3,28,29
TOTAL	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	2,87,71	3,66,65	3,77,82
Dressed and tanned hides—						
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,56	2,40,02	1,56,57	1,35,96
Other Countries	4,19	1,86	23,80	23,82	46,02	13,31
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	2,47,12	1,65,84	1,39,50
„ Foreign countries	3,23	81	16,54	16,72	36,75	9,77
TOTAL	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	2,63,84	2,02,59	1,49,27
Dressed and tanned skins—						
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	1,24,64	84,62	1,02,56
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	40,50	76,78	84,43
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	..	..	..
Other countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	17,59	44,29	64,19
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	1,39,01	1,09,39	1,65,50
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	66,77	93,72	90,26	85,68
TOTAL	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	1,82,73	2,05,64	2,51,18

No. 40.—EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	193	336	245	153	50	9
Germany	7	3	5	..	..	..
Netherlands	19	..	15	..	..	..
Belgium	150	15	194	..	..	..
France	97	47	108	..	..	..
Italy	3	12	12	..	..	..
Japan	4	12	2	..	..	..
United States of America	132	48	66	418	484	147
Other countries	2	1	1	6	15	1
TOTAL .	607	474	648	577	549	157

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF LAC.

(In Cwts.)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Shellac—						
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	35,501	32,484	82,875
United States of America	164,331	190,537	233,516	172,251	162,344	199,604
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	..	..	..
France	18,387	9,372	8,810	..	..	..
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	..	..	..
Canada	37	691	2,112	3,153	..	59
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	6,907	3,275	1,998
Other countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	22,890	5,454	13,706
TOTAL .	356,341	300,671	355,937	240,702	203,557	208,242
Button lac—						
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	5,164	3	7,316
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,002	6,505	2,834	13,503
Other countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	2,387	3,626	2,182
TOTAL .	34,756	9,505	14,086	14,056	6,463	23,001
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	56,154	20,894	105,608
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,560	..	..	..
Other kinds (Total exports)	23,131	16,811	38,903	8,315	5,115	11,005
TOTAL (ALL KINDS) .	434,351	345,376	416,251	321,257	230,020	437,856

No. 42.—PRODUCTION, MILL CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption* July—June	Exports July—June
Season July-June—			
1935-36	72	50	41
1936-37	90	61	49
1937-38	87	67	37
1938-39	68	62	39
1939-40	97	72	30
1940-41	132	55	13
1941-42	55	68	15
1942-43	91	67	13
1943-44	70	54	20
1944-45	62	58	11

* Represent figures for Association mills on-y.

No. 43.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Imports	Mill consumption†	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Season September to August—						
1934-35	49	4.6	26	7.5	31	..
1935-36	59	3.1	27	4.5*	37	..
1936-37	62	5.0	26	4.5*	43	..
1937-38	57	7.9	30	4.5*	21	..
1938-39	51	4.1	32	4.5*	33	..
1939-40	49	7.1	30	4.5*	24	..
1940-41	62	5.0	36	4.5*	20	..
1941-42	61	5.5	40	4.5*	19	..
1942-43	47	4.7	43	4.5*	2	..
1943-44	53	5.2	41	4.5*	4	..
1944-45	36	4.5	42	4.5*	4	...

* Estimate, as arrived at by the I. C. C. Committee, Bombay, on the basis of the results of enquiries conducted in selected areas.

† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

(a) Prior to 1935-36 figures are inclusive of Burma.

(b) Prior to 1st April, 1935, figures are inclusive of Burma.

(c) Prior to 1st April, 1937, figures are inclusive of Burma.

No. 44.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Percent- age of total in 1944-45
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	984,297	1,032,223	1,034,689	62.7
" 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	195,368	315,557	373,466	336,246	20.4
" 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	149,509	169,093	168,019	10.2
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,690	65,923	85,392	90,106	5.4
Waste	502	385	375	18,510	19,389	21,865	1.3
TOTAL	646,757	666,227	662,510	1,533,796	1,680,403	1,650,925	100.0

No. 45.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Grey and bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,005,855	1,209,684	3,020,518	3,765,351	3,608,104
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	1,088,810	1,105,366	1,119,368
TOTAL	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	4,109,327	4,870,687	4,727,472

No. 46.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
UNITED KINGDOM.									
Total	6,550	4,950	2,808	3,346	} (a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina . . .	2,250	2,090	451	767					
India	1,860	2,380	2,326	2,532					
India's percentage . . .	21	48	83	76					
FRANCE.									
Total	2,514	1,337	2,032	} (a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina . . .	1,143	546	1,775						
India	1,026	617	64						
India's percentage . . .	41	46	3						
ITALY.									
Total	454	324	526	} (a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina . . .	138	11	509						
India	261	282	2						
India's percentage . . .	57	87	..						
AUSTRALIA.*									
Total	35	46	323	366	349	403	329	273	442
Argentina . . .	..	..	56	0.7	..	..	..	..	..
India	27	38	258	347	348	380	327	273	442
India's percentage . . .	77	82	80	95	100	94	99	100	100

* Figures for Australia, except those for 1913, relate to official years.

(a) Figures not available.

NOTE—One quintal—220.46 lbs.

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
UNITED KINGDOM.									
Total	530	620	215	219	} (a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
India	190	210	88	46					
India's percentage	36	34	41	21					
BELGIUM.									
Total	94	..	51	24	} (a)	(a)	(a)	(-)	(a)
Roumania	14	..	6	2					
Argentina	8	..	..	..		
India	67	..	20	..					
India's percentage	72	..	39	..					
ITALY.									
Total	102	220	54	} (a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
India	95	183	26						
India's percentage	93	83	48						
FRANCE.									
Total	538	404	128	} (a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
India	482	303	69						
India's percentage	90	75	54						

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

	1918	1914	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
FRANCE.									
Total	278	261	1	}	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
India	228	251	..						
India's percentage	82	96	..						
China	10	2	..						
China's percentage	4	7	..						
ITALY.									
Total	}	(a)	54	}	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
India			8						
India's percentage			6						
China			27						
China's percentage			50						

(a) Figures not available.

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
UNSHELLED.									
Senegal . . .	1,738	1,734	3,750	}	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	..						
India . . .	325	265	..						
Total . . .	2,634	2,742	3,884						
Corresponding total shelled.*	1,976	2,057	2,913						
SHELLED.									
India . . .	2,442	2,700	2,111	}	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Senegal . . .	..	20	1,713						
Other countries . . .	245	262	766						
Total . . .	2,687	2,982	4,590						
Percentage of total supplied by India.	58	58	46						

(a) Figures not available.

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled—75 tons shelled.

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
UNITED KINGDOM—									
India . . .	189,093	233,423	291,513	232,795	} (c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Ceylon . . .	111,796	109,583	167,071	141,822					
China . . .	19,652	17,682	6,986	1,205					
Java . . .	17,999	18,594	31,518	12,761					
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	526,714	411,321					
Percentage of India's share of total . . .	54.2	61.9	55.3	56.6					
FRANCE—									
India . . .	1,515	2,957	274	} (c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
China . . .	7,359	5,785	422						
TOTAL	9,601	11,093	2,801						
Percentage of India's share of total . . .	15.8	26.7	9.8						
CANADA —									
India . . .	13,850	13,019	21,514	27,631	22,423	18,004	21,753	23,073	30,760
Ceylon . . .	15,481	10,137	12,614	11,598	10,865	12,771	8,619	15,117	10,711
China . . .	2,772	1,763	319	210	126	80	1	2	..
Japan . . .	4,128	5,556	2,235	2,761	2,579	1,823	208	5	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,980	37,501	43,394	36,093	32,678	31,167	38,582	41,471
Percentage of India's share of total . . .	37.7	33.4	57.2	63.7	62.4	55.1	69.8	59.8	74.2
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (a)—									
India . . .	6,640	10,722	12,173	15,797	17,204	16,797	} (c)	(c)	(c)
Ceylon . . .	18,893	19,247	22,145	25,152	25,029	27,148			
China . . .	22,130	18,902	6,307	3,510	5,392	4,507			
Japan . . .	46,245	49,339	17,086	23,511	17,656	8,398			
Java . . .	153	8,656	20,639	28,276	31,099	16,106			
TOTAL	95,126	107,153	81,372	97,791	98,963	107,081			
Percentage of India's share of total . . .	7.0	10.0	15.0	16.2	17.2	15.7			
AUSTRALIA (b)—									
India . . .	8,714	8,430	1,713	4,495	1,594	9,865	17,922	20,367	14,330
Ceylon . . .	19,973	23,406	11,594	9,134	6,518	5,806	20,997	22,585	29,908
China . . .	2,897	1,982	1,159	1,044	627	389	..	..	..
Java . . .	3,756	7,746	34,273	37,878	40,636	28,549	486	..	..
TOTAL	35,442	41,937	49,531	50,348	49,499	44,681	48,408	42,959	44,238
Percentage of India's share of total . . .	24.6	20.1	3.5	8.9	3.2	22.1	37.0	47.4	32.4
NEW ZEALAND—									
India . . .	651	857	220	525	816	950	750	334	1,254
Ceylon . . .	6,147	7,460	10,882	10,338	10,757	11,969	17,750	4,568	6,749
China . . .	39	58	61	61	51	13	6	..	..
Java . . .	..	342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	11,174	11,492	11,807	13,184	18,533	4,902	8,003
Percentage of India's share of total . . .	8.6	9.3	2.0	4.6	6.9	7.2	4.0	6.8	15.7

(a) Re-exports of Indian, Ceylonese, Chinese and Javanese tea from the United Kingdom to the United States of America are included in the figures of imports from India, Ceylon, China and Java, respectively as far as information is available.

(b) Figures relate to official year ending June.

(c) Figures not available.

No. 47.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS INTO THE KATHIAWAR PORTS (ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE).

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Oils—						
Mineral, kerosene . Gal. (000)	4,526	4,380	3,907	26,27	24,08	22,81
„ Petroleum . „	6,231	7,151	5,254	30,00	44,03	33,10
„ Fuel oils . „	3,974	3,365	3,035	9,53	9,32	9,09
„ other kinds . „	..	7	..	..	20	..
Vegetable . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	—	—	—	..	..	.1
TOTAL .	—	—	—	74,89	79,43	65,01
Chemicals—						
Bleaching Powder . . . Cwt.	1,000	4,000	..	9	37	..
Soda compounds . . . „	222,556	77,286	174,114	15,78	13,36	12,28
Other sorts	—	—	—	77	12	..
TOTAL .	—	—	—	16,64	13,85	12,28
Fruits and Vegetables—						
Dried, salted or preserved—						
Dates Ton	2,475	706	2,134	2,55	1,19	6,40
Others „	12	..	..	5	..	..
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	2	19	13
TOTAL .	—	—	—	2,92	1,38	6,53
Metals and ores—						
Iron and steel—						
Sheets and plates—						
Tinned Ton	984	..	..	411	..	..
Bars (steel) „	22	..	..	39	2	..
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought. . . „	9	..	..	12	..	..
Nails, rivets and washers „	115	12	..	50	5	..
Screws „	2	1	..	3	1	..
Other sorts of Iron and Steel . . . „	19	1	..	2	1	..
TOTAL OF IRON AND STEEL „	1,151	14	..	5,17	9	..

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Metals and ores—contd.						
Brass Cwt.	1,020	..	269	63	..	24
Copper . . . . . "	..	..	363	..	..	35
Zinc . . . . . "	..	..	60	..	..	9
Aluminium . . . . . "	..	..	212	..	..	29
Others . . . . . "	..	..	182	..	..	7
TOTAL OF METALS AND ORES Ton	1,202	14	52	580	9	104
Gums and Resins	—	—	—	..	54	85
Spices—						
Betelnuts Cwt.	..	1,189	365	..	47	19
Cloves "	156	2,868	200	8	1,71	17
Others "	20	..	10	1	..	2
TOTAL	176	4,007	575	9	2,18	38
Machinery and millwork—						
Textiles, Cotton	—	—	—	..	1,16	..
„ Other sorts	—	—	—	78	75	20
Prime-movers	—	—	—	1,43	38	5
Electrical	—	—	—	40	20	1
Sewing and knitting machines and parts . . .	—	—	—	..	3	..
Bollers	—	—	—	1,25	..	..
Other kinds	—	—	—	45	98	..
TOTAL	—	—	—	4,31	3,45	26
Starch, Dextrine and Farina Cwt.	..	..	780	..	..	14
Vehicles—						
Motor cars No.	2	..	..	22	..	..
Motor omnibuses, etc. "	..	1	..	..	3	..
Parts and accessories of mechanically propelled vehicles, etc.	—	—	—	27	10	6
Ships, parts of	—	—	—	3	..	..
Other kind of vehicles	—	—	—	..	4	..
TOTAL	—	—	—	52	17	6

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Paints and painters' materials—						
Paints and colours Cwt.	852	40	90	25	2	4
Painters' materials	—	—	—	2	4	..
TOTAL .	—	—	—	27	6	4
Silk—						
Unmanufactured lb.	..	85,506	100	..	5,50	1
Hardware—						
Implements and tools	—	—	—	3	2	..
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	7	..	1
Builders' hardware	—	—	—	1	..	..
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	12	..	..
Other sorts	—	—	—	4,35	16	..
TOTAL .	—	—	—	4,58	18	1
Wood and Timber—						
Teak wood Cu. ton	29	..	..	5	..	..
Other kinds of wood and timber	—	—	—	3,41	..	1
Manufactures of wood	—	—	—	9	9	..
TOTAL .	—	—	—	3,55	9	1
Soap—						
Soap Cwt.	22	..	30	1	..	1
Cotton—						
Raw Ton	102	592	..	1,26	12,63	..
Manufactures—						
Piecegoods, grey Yd. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ white	42	7	..	18	1	..
„ coloured	43	..	..	16	..	..
Twist and yarn lb. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread, sewing	77	..	..	2,04	..	..
Other sorts	—	—	—	27	..	..
TOTAL OF COTTON .	—	—	—	3,91	12,64	..

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—						
Electrical	—	—	—	6	7	..
Scientific	—	—	—	11	19	..
Surgical	—	—	—	8	..	..
Wireless apparatus	—	—	—	22	..	..
Other kinds	—	—	—	1	7	..
TOTAL .	—	—	—	48	33	..
Drugs and Medicines—						
Proprietary and patent medicines . . . . .	—	—	—	..	..	..
Other sorts	—	—	—	11	18	..
TOTAL .	—	—	—	11	18	..
Sugar—						
Sugar 23 D. S. and above Ton	907	..	..	1,81	..	..
Molasses „	..	46	..	..	15	..
TOTAL „	907	46	..	1,81	15	..
Polishes	—	—	—	4	2	..
Glass and glassware—						
Bottles and phials Gross	..	2	..	..	1	..
Other glassware	—	—	—	2	1	..
TOTAL .	—	—	—	2	2	..
Rubber, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	2	1	..
Seeds Ton	744	..	..	1,34	..	..

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Textile manufactures—						
Piecegoods Yd. (000)	89	..	..	26	..	..
Other sorts	—	—	—	34	..	..
TOTAL	—	—	—	60	..	..
Paper and Pasteboard—						
Paper—						
Printing paper Cwt.	24	..	..	1	..	..
Writing paper and envelopes	181	..	..	10	..	..
Old newspapers	985	..	..	14	..	..
Others	45	..	..	3	..	..
TOTAL "	1,215	..	..	28	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour—						
Pulse Ton	9	..	..	2	..	..
Rice not in the husk	95	..	..	23	..	..
Other sorts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL "	104	..	..	25	..	..
Manures Ton						
Manures	58	..	..	24	..	..
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	18	..	..
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	14	..	..
Liquors	—	—	—	18	..	..
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	11	..	..

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Wool manufactures	—	—	—	8	..	..
Printing and Lithographing Machinery and Materials	—	—	—	8	..	..
China Clay Cwt. (000)	1	..	..	7	..	..
Tobacco —						
Cigarettes lb. (000)	2	..	..	6	..	..
Others . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL "	2	..	..	6	..	..
Stationery	—	—	—	3	..	..
Building and Engineering materials—						
Tiles	—	—	—	1	..	..
Others	—	—	—	1	..	..
TOTAL .	—	—	—	2	..	..
Leather	—	—	—	2	..	..
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	1	..	..
Apparel	—	—	—	1	..	..
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	1	..	..
Fents lb. (000)	2	..	..	1	..	..
All other articles	—	—	—	76	14	11
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .	—	—	—	1,24,40	1,20,41	87,34

No. 48.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS FROM THE KATHIAWAR PORTS (ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE).

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
INDIAN MERCHANDISE—						
Seeds—						
Essential Ton	3	..	..	1	..	..
Non-essential—						
Groundnut "	4,745	24,007	40,200	10,73	1,10,89	1,61,50
Castor "	1,779	13,835	15,564	3,71	51,91	46,51
Linseed . . . . . "	..	..	2,475	..	..	8,29
Others "	110	7	231	30	8	90
TOTAL "	6,637	38,749	64,560	14,75	1,62,68	2,17,29
Building and Engineering materials	—	—	—	34,82	18,77	36,12
Textiles—						
Cotton—						
Raw Ton	791	3,034	846	4,02	22,01	504
Waste Cwt.	..	3,675	..	..	68	..
Twist and yarn lb. (000)	74	1,407	..	75	29,37	..
Piecegoods Yd. (000)	1,340	7,983	80	13,62	63,15	50
Other sorts	—	—	—	..	2,51	4,75
TOTAL	—	—	—	18,39	1,17,70	10,29
Wool, raw lb. (000)	..	390	257	..	2,77	2,27
Oilcakes Ton	12,395	4,520	2,150	5,27	3,86	1,81
Manures "	2,373	2,078	1,650	1,89	1,07	1,58
Spices Cwt.	483	752	2,002	8	21	78
Oils—						
Groundnut Gal. (000)	39	36	14	97	1,45	38
Others	—	—	—	10	..	..
TOTAL	—	—	—	1,07	1,45	38
Salt Ton	584	356	416	20	19	17
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	—	—	—	3	24	15
Tallow and Stearine Cwt.	109	90	73	4	4	3
Soap "	356	158	11	14	12	1
Wood and timber	—	—	—	8	3	1

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
INDIAN MERCHANDISE—contd.						
Provisions and oilman's stores—						
Ghi Cwt.	4,613	..	..	3,48	..	..
Chemicals	—	—	—	..	2	..
Metals Ton	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bone for manufacturing purposes . . . ,	487	..	..	33	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour—						
Rice (not in the husk) Ton	42	..	..	9	..	..
Other sorts . . . . . ,	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ,	42	..	..	9	..	..
Other Textiles, raw						
Other Textiles, manufactured . . . . .	—	—	—	..	..	..
All other articles	—	—	—	10	..	..
	—	—	—	13,36	11,20	14,76
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	—	—	—	94,13	3,21,49	2,85,65
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—						
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS . . . . .	—	—	—	..	..	..
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS & RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	94,13	3,21,49	2,85,65

Fruits and Vegetables--

Fresh Vegetables: value

Dried, salted or preserved . . tons

Foreign Merchandise--

Carriages and Carts . value

Cotton piecegoods--

Grey (unbleached) . yds.

White (bleached) . "

Coloured, printed or dyed . "

Instruments, Apparatus, etc. . value

Machinery and Mill-work . "

Iron and Steel : . tons

Dates . . . "

Drugs and Medicines . value

Coal tar dyes . . lbs.

Hardware . . value

* Figures represent both Indian and Foreign merchandise and are for seven months ending October, 1941.

† Average of three years.

(a) Not available.

No. 50.—CHIEF EXPORTS FROM BURMA TO INDIA AS RECORDED IN BURMA TRADE RETURNS.

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)								VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)							
	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Burmese Merchandise—																
Rice in the husk . . . tons	214	108	93	23	1				1.54	1.12	86	14	1			
Rice not in the husk . . . "	383	806	709	1,250	661				4.18	7.96	10.93	11.76	7.39			
Pulse . . . "	19	10	46	54	(a) 23				17	19	64	50	(a)			
Gram . . . "	5	1	15	13	—				5	1	8	11	18			
Fresh vegetables . . . value	—	—	—	—	—				1	1	19	19	(a)			
Oils, minerals—																
Kerosene . . . gals.	95,570	110,821	119,290	124,991	(a)				3.32	3.72	4.10	6.76	(a)			
Lubricating . . . "	*	2,967†	2,160	18,200	(a)				*	21†	21	1.55	(a)			
Benzine and Petrol . . . "	*	4,215(b)	14,371	43,408	(a)				*	6(b)	2.01	1.86	(a)			
Other minerals . . . "	1,572	5,199	4,280	2,462	(a)				11	34	17	14	(a)			
Candles . . . lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	2,291	2,682				12	15	18	9	11			
Lac, stick . . . cwts.	—	—	—	6	20				3	6	43	1	5			
Matches . . . Gross of boxes	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,064	(a)				(a)	(a)	(a)	17	(a)			
Tin . . . cwts.	1	2	3	6	6				2	3	5	9	9			
Wood and timber—																
Teakwood . . . C. tons	128	110	106	165	120				1.17	1.82	2.39	1.93	1.52			
Other timber . . . value	—	—	—	—	—				18	14	28	26	(a)			
																Not available.
																Not available.
																Not available.

* Included with "Oils—Minerals—Other kinds" prior to April, 1915.

† Average of four years.

(a) Not available.

(b) Average for four years representing 'Petrol' only

No. 51.—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA.*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING

	1898-99	1900-01	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34	1938-39	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+1,03,26	+1,21,32	+1,01,85	+2,10,50	+2,15,97	+2,38,33	+3,42,04	+1,93,15	+1,00,00	+1,80,86	+2,37,50	+1,87,90	+1,99,88	+2,10,43
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+15,02	+0,87	+4,71	+6,04	+11,81	+15,33	+7,07	+10,96	+16,69
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	-99,79	-78,43	-1,11,85	-1,15,85	-1,47,80	-2,48,81	-2,30,11	-1,56,10	-1,49,43	-1,50,54(c)	-1,72,85(c)	-1,10,38(c)	-1,17,67(c)	-2,03,47(c)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+37,66	+46,09	+53,46	+78,27	+76,31	+53,14	+1,12,80	+42,76	+23,61	+42,13	+80,04	+84,04	+93,19	+23,65
Gold (private)	-2,25	-9,55	-12,88	-28,87	-7,81(c)	-13,03(c)	-33,50	+30,72	+29,42	+12,88	+2,12	+47	-13	-8
Silver (private)	-6,25	-5,12	-8,11	-7,21	-2,90(b)	-11,79(b)	-16,78	-5,37	-4,19	+1,62	-2,40	+14	+13	+14
Balance of transactions in Currency Notes (private)	-	-	-	-	-	-40	-	+5	+35	+32	+29	+1,40	+3,68	+4,49
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	-8,50	-14,67	-20,90	-36,08	-10,80	-20,12	-50,41	+25,44	+25,68	+11,58	+1	+2,10	+3,66	+4,55
Total visible balance of trade	+29,10	+31,42	+32,47	+12,19	+65,51	+27,02	+62,39	+68,20	+48,19	+53,71	+80,05	+86,74	+90,83	+28,20
Gold earmarked on account of purchasers abroad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0,05	13	-56	10,10	18,07
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	-26,07	-27,76	-35,56	-41,35	-34,96	-15,45	-39,84	-37,77	-45,68	-07,06	-87,64	-1,26,51	-1,44,83	-1,26,90(c)
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	..	..	+2,41	+5	+5,50	+9,42	+38	+5,34	..	+0	+1,33	+5,28	+4,42	+10,91(f)
Transfers of Government Securities	-53	-88	-54	-87	-38	+38	-27	-11	-12	-6	-3,32	-4	-6	-5
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	-83	-70	-56	-41	-30	-31	-36	-33	-29	-20	-8	-7	-7	-7
Balance of remittances of funds	-27,43	-20,34	-34,25	-42,61	-30,14	-5,96	-40,09	-32,87	..	-67,23	-89,71	-1,21,34	-1,40,54	-1,10,11

NOTE.—Gold acquired by purchasers abroad and earmarked on their account is shown separately in the table. In these balances plus (+) signifies net export and minus (—) net import.

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table. § One-fifth of the amount for 1920-27 only, there being no transactions in other years.

(a) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(b) Excludes purchases coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at £1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, £77 lakhs in 1917-18 and £6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (£1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoinage (£12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (£15 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (£24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded:—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (£16 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (£10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (£16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (£16 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (£16 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (£16 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (£16 lakhs). The value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (£16 lakhs) has been excluded in 1920-27.

(c) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not, therefore, taken into account while arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(d) Includes £185 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(e) Figures for years prior to 1923-24 represent Council Bills and T.F. paid in India. Subsequent figures include Sterling purchases. From 1925-26 figures relate entirely to sterling purchases. Figures for years prior to 1937-38 include Burma.

(f) Figures prior to 1938-39 in these columns given against this item represent sterling transfers on London sold in India.

No. 52.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

GOLD

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS						EXPORTS					
	1900-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1900-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom { Private . { Government	15,31,52	2,20,76	12,24,11	9	2	..	3,36,26	1,20,97	1,38,05	..	..	17
Gibraltar . . . . .	..	..	6,50,53	..	..	1,50,00	71,48	7,14	1,18,30	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo	2	..	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	1,85	17	1,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany . . . . .	..	..	2,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	63,08	10	1,40,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	50,88	28,15	1,44,52	..	..	..	4,16	13	2,10	43	..	5
Turkey, Asiatic { Private . { Government	..	76	38	..	..	..	..	3,72	..	..	..	..
Aden and Depen- dencies { Private . { Government	43,53	18,52	57,44	..	36	2,01	18	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	21	..	14,31	..	..	..	..	60	1,50	..	..	..
{ Private . { Government	58	60	10,11	58	..	15	2,71	66	60	..	11,90	..
{ Private . { Government	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

No. 52.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	SILVER											
	IMPORTS						EXPORTS					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	8,70,27	2,50,55	7,24,02	8	..	..	48	2,44	1,13	..	..	..
{ Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government	2,70,82	2,13,09	17,61	..	..	..	..	4,11	2	3,05,00	97,96	8,34
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
{ Private	1,82	..	3,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	14,70	5,62	80,33	..	..	..	2,24	37	4	1,42	2,85	..
{ Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government	..	35	1,47	..	55,00	4,33,00	3	85,41	38	32,44	..	40
Turkey, Asiatic	1,30	3,77	15,08	..	..	..	10	3	63	5,64	..	..
Aden and Depen- dencies.	21	0,99	1,25	..	..	..	19	4,00	53	5,02	..	..
{ Government	8,05	5,09	35,77	..	..	..	27,54	10,32	24,90	12,47	..	..
{ Private	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	15	12	1,58	5,23	2,99	89	..	90	28	1,41,24	54,70	8,09
Palestine	8,97	12,28	10,30	1,09	13	32	48,21	34,51	40,25	13,47	13,09	18,45
Bahrain Islands	..	..	..	1,85	81	..	10,80	1,50	1,51	..	..	..
{ Government	..	5,70	10,78	..	4,41	..	..	4,26	6,76	..	..	..
{ Private	9,39	..	..	..	..	..	30	6,91	70	1,02,57	..	..
Iran	5,52	5,05	21,34	..	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..	..
{ Government	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..
{ Private	..	2	..	1,22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Henjam Island	7,77	39	2,90	6	..	10,78	50,51	33,02	17,86	30	16	..
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	28	7,62	18,06	15,06	..	..	..	80	7,00	..	..	..
{ Government	..	..	..	2,22	30,04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Private	8,82	28,83	6,06	..	..	..	15,48	11,20	26,40	..	..	..
Strait Settlements	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

No. 52.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES—*concl'd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	CURRENCY NOTES											
	IMPORTS						EXPORTS					
	1900-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1900-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
United Kingdom	—	—	..	8,02	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
	—	—	30,00	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
	—	—	40,75	..	..	8,54	—	—	9,75	5,00	2,54,53	2,02,65
Iraq	—	—	13,05	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
	—	—	8,23	..	..	..	—	—	..	17,00	..	25,00
Aden and Depen- dences.	—	—	2,38	..	3	..	—	—	10,50	..	11,25	15,00
	—	—	17,58	..	..	..	—	—	..	7,55	10,01	5,00
Arabia . . .	—	—	1,30	..	32	1,28	—	—	..	79,17	61,50	1,13,75
Bahrain Islands	—	—	1,66	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
	—	—	5	..	..	..	—	—	4,12	7,50	..	..
Iran . . .	—	—	—	—	3	26,70	31,20	1,01,10
	—	—	1,00	..	2	..	—	—	..	..	..	0,76
Henjam Island	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Ceylon . . .	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Burma . . .	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	—	—	—	—
Federated Malay States	—	—	—	—
	—	—	1	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	5,00	..
East Africa . . .	—	—	2,02	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
	—	—	45,00	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (includ- ing Seychelles).	—	—	—	—	10	..	..	..
Java . . .	—	—	—	—
	—	—	1,00,23	9,06	37	9,82	—	—	9,01	1,58,77	3,00,48	4,58,19
TOTAL (ALL COUN- TRIES).	—	—	48,80	..	..	..	—	—	14,95	15,05	10,01	11,76

*Not recorded prior to 1922-23. The figures for post-war average in columns 4 and 10 represent average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 53.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1944-45.

MONTHS		NET IMPORTS OF GOLD		NET IMPORTS OF SILVER		NET IMPORTS OF CURRENCY NOTES	
		NET IMPORTS OF GOLD		NET IMPORTS OF SILVER		NET IMPORTS OF CURRENCY NOTES	
		Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	.	-2,65	1,50,00	10,78	1,59,00	-52,20	..
May	.	-47	..	-4,82	..	-28,01	..
June	.	-55	.	-5,50	1,41,50	-61,15	-5,00
July	.	..	..	-4,03	..	-32,15	..
August	.	33	.	-1,50	3,12,01	-17,70	-6,70
September	.	1,20	..	..	1,18,70	-35,20	..
October	.	20	..	..	7,65,12	-29,01	..
November	.	24	..	-1,0	1,11,96	-60,38	..
December	.	10 66	..	-83	-5	-35,48	..
January	.	..	..	-3,60	..	-13,43	..
February	.	-65	..	-2,50	1	-42,60	..
March	.	-79	..	-2	3,03,58	-37,46	..
TOTAL		7,61	1,50,00	-13,64	22,44,33	-4,48,67	-11,70

(In thousands of Rupees)

No. 54.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD (BOTH COIN AND BULLION) IN INDIA.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING											
	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34	
	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34	
1. Production (a)	..	..	71	2,01	2,05	3,40	3,36	3,30	2,72	2,25	2,26	1040-41
2. Imports	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	10,85	32,70	(b)0,88	(b)30,66	33,08	6,54	1041-42
3. Exports	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	(b)3,01	(b)8,28	18	37,26	1042-43
4. Net Imports (i.e., 2-3)	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(b)0,87	(b)22,38	33,50	-30,72*	1043-44
5. Net addition to stock (i.e., 1+4)	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,20	25,10	35,75	-28,46	1044-45
6. Balance held at Mints and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	25,79	38,20	44,53
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in Mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	..	..	..	+61	+2,07	-3,25	+4,47	-1,02	+99	+4,95	+1,87	44,54
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5-7)	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,05	6,40	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	30,80	-30,33	44,51
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,06,83	6,51,53	6,50,81	44,51
10. Net progressive absorption	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,10	88,31	1,55,24	2,58,04	3,35,68	4,38,92	6,25,75	6,18,61	44,53

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (Item 9) and net progressive absorption (Item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in Item 5 and Item 10, the sum of the yearly figures in Item 8. (a) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December. (b) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England. *Net exports. †Figs. from 1935-36 represent gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bank of India and the amount held on Government account in Mints and Treasuries.

No. 55.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.

Province.	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)			1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)			1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)			1942-43			1943-44			1944-45		
	No.	Tons (000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage
Bengal	1,387	3,979	24.6	1,041	2,951	25.3	1,142	3,070	24.1	484	1,426	16.1	542	2,017	23.8	1,126	4,606	35.1
Bombay	1,051	3,797	23.4	1,009	2,910	25.0	1,736	4,472	29.3	1,025	3,907	44.0	1,373	3,731	44.0	1,156	3,624	27.1
Madras	1,127	1,944	12.0	2,022	1,621	13.9	1,281	1,795	11.8	1,024	1,807	20.4	884	1,212	14.3	977	1,733	12.9
Burma	3,342	3,901	24.4	3,705	2,226	19.0	2,646	2,027	19.2	6,209	1,732	19.5	4,847	1,523	17.9	5,470	3,340	24.9
Orissa*	1,054	2,513	15.5	1,211	1,964	16.8	1,176	2,383	15.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	0	22	0.1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,667	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,981	15,247	100	9,942	8,872	100	7,646	8,483	100	8,720	13,303	100

* Known as "Bihar and Orissa" prior to April, 1936.

№. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED
AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA.

Nationality of vessels	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)		1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)		1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)		1942-43		1943-44		1944-45		Percentage share of nationality in the total tonnage in 1944-45
	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	
ENTERED													
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,044	850	2,425	754	2,623	1,163	4,393	64.5
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	531	169	421	142	384	102	2.4
Foreign— Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch	47	114	86	206	77	241	80	281	49	202	70	308	4.5
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	40	87	143	425	85	338	74	278	4.1
Italian	46	128	57	153	64	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese . . . . .	..	..	26	27	7	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18	30	90	20	68	13	47	0.4
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	12	41	6	20	5	15	0.7
French	27	83	14	34	13	37	1	6	1	3	4	18	0.2
Spanish . . . . .	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3
Soviet Union	16	36	18	26	2	5	11	20	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	11	26	82	258	142	587	146	651	252	1,261	18.4
German	249	740	17	56	41	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	80	250	80	227	57	147	2.2
Total Foreign	636	1,733	592	1,260	551	1,924	499	1,700	387	1,509	487	2,102	30.8
Native Craft	800	67	1,476	119	849	84	3,042	131	2,283	148	2,430	156	2.3
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,000	5,749	3,928	7,504	4,922	4,475	3,845	4,322	4,464	6,813	100

CLEARED	2,450	0,182	2,300	4,432	2,280	5,963	973	2,439	620	2,104	998	3,724	50.6
British . . .	322	183	208	70	360	130	470	145	381	120	410	150	2.3
British Indian													
Foreign—													
Japanese . . .	65	103	268	479	176	487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch . . .	46	112	87	207	65	101	82	313	52	217	73	305	4.6
Norwegian . .	54	77	95	128	45	78	154	449	59	233	59	229	3.5
Italian . . .	[36	98	51	135	65	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese . . .	..	..	25	27	8	17	..	..	1	4	4	17	0.2
Greek . . .	5	12	24	49	14	49	32	95	21	68	13	42	0.6
Swedish . . .	4	10	18	43	17	51	7	20	7	24	3	11	0.2
French . . .	28	87	14	36	14	30	..	..	..	..	5	22	0.3
Spanish . . .	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soviet Union .	16	28	20	28	3	7	14	20	..	..	..	..	..
American . . .	*	*	10	23	86	274	119	489	230	1,022	400	1,835	28.0
German . . .	234	688	17	55	28	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	31	16	36	76	224	70	208	36	107	1.6
Total Foreign .	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	484	1,619	440	1,776	593	2,568	39.0
Native Craft . .	859	63	1,728	146	868	88	3,193	104	2,354	155	2,269	130	2.1
TOTAL CLEARED .	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,053	7,743	5,020	4,397	3,801	4,101	4,265	6,581	100
GRAND TOTAL .	8,567	10,216	9,559	11,674	7,981	15,247	9,942	8,872	7,646	8,483	8,729	13,294	---

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 cleared in the year 1912-13.

**No. 57.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS FROM CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MADRAS AND RANGOON TO LONDON,
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND JAPAN.**

ARTICLES	Freights to	Rate per	1914		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944				1945							
			April	£ s. d.	April	£ s. d.	April	£ s. d.	April	£ s. d.	April	£ s. d.	January	£ s. d.	April	£ s. d.	July	£ s. d.	October	£ s. d.	January	£ s. d.	April	£ s. d.
Calcutta*— Jute	London	Ton of 50 c ft.	1 0 0	£ s. d.	3 11 3(c)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Marseilles	"	1 2 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Antwerp	"	1 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Hamburg	"	1 2 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	"	3 7 6(c)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Marseilles	"	1 2 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Antwerp	"	1 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Hamburg	"	1 2 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bombay— Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c ft.	0 12 0	"	3 2 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Antwerp	"	0 11 6	"	3 2 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Hamburg	"	0 16 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (b)	"	Yen 6.16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Seeds . . . (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	"	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Marseilles	"	0 11 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Antwerp	"	0 11 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Hamburg	"	0 16 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Light seeds . . (13 cwt. and under)	London	"	0 10 0	"	2 9 6	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Marseilles	"	0 10 0	"	2 9 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	London	"	0 12 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Antwerp	"	0 11 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Groundnuts . Madras— Groundnuts .	London	"	0 10 0	"	2 9 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Marseilles	"	0 12 0	"	5 15 0(c)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	London	"	0 12 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Antwerp	"	0 11 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rangoon— Rice .	London	"	1 3 3	"	2 17 6	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Marseilles	"	1 3 3	"	2 17 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	London	"	1 3 3	"	2 17 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Antwerp	"	1 3 3	"	2 17 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.
 *The rates since 1926 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5s. per ton. † Plus 15 per cent surcharge.
 (a) Rate for Liverpool. (b) Per ton of 40 c ft. (c) Nomina l.

No. 58.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE).

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1942-43*	1943-44*	1944-45*	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1944-45 as compared with 1943-44
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS.				
<i>I.—Revenue Duties.</i>				
1. Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors.	8,39	3,90	7,18	+3,28
2. Spirits and liquors	1,55,50	1,68,45	2,97,75	+1,29,30
3. Wines	11,27	8,41	7,22	—1 19
4. Spices	31,07	10,98	38,47	+27,49
5. Tea	2,25	44	16	—28
6. Tobacco	2,36,90	3,30,66	4,59,01	+1,28,35
7. Cotton, raw	2,36,43	2,15,05	2,98,35	+83,30
8. Boots and shoes	68	14	2	—12
9. Electric lighting bulbs	11,48	9,33	19,19	+9,86
10. Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	32,22	11,79	3,49	—8,30
11. Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives.	32,29	60,27	74,82	+14,55
12. Machinery	1,34,98	1,40,13	2,32,04	+91,91
13. Artificial silk yarn and thread	2,62	1,85	8,30	+6,45
14. Yarns and textile fabrics, others	33,25	17,63	79,78	+62 1
15. Cinematograph films	13,00	16,65	17,61	+96
16. Portland cement excluding white Portland cement.	64	..	..	..
17. Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	2,23	44	1,31	+87
18. Toys, games and sports goods	2,30	1,59	2,14	+55
19. Betelnuts	15,62	19,35	43,93	+24,58
<i>II.—Protective Duties.</i>				
20. Wheat and wheat flour	1	3,07	7,60	+4,53
21. Broken rice . . . . .	..	..	..	..
22. Sugar	56	4,14	1	—4,13
23. Silver wire, thread and other manufactures . . . . .	..	..	9	+9
24. Paper and Stationery	5,54	5,11	7,60	+2,49
25. Raw silk	70	9	..	—9
26. Silk yarn and thread	47	1	6	+5
27. Cotton yarn and thread	3,40	6,18	7,19	+1,01
28. Cotton fabrics of British manufacture	12,17	3,45	2,83	—62
29. Cotton fabrics not of British manufacture	3,26	2,41	56	+1,85
30. Silk fabrics	3,20	47	4	—43
31. Cotton hosiery	24	6	52	+46
32. Artificial silk fabrics	11,01	1,74	3,78	+1,99
33. Fabrics of artificial silk mixed with other materials.	1,31	14	69	+55
34. Other textile manufactures	2,61	1,17	1,16	—1

* As per Finance and Revenue Accounts.

No. 58.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE REVENUE
(EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1942-43*	1943-44*	1944-45*	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1944-45 as compared with 1943-44
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS—<i>contd.</i>				
<i>II.—Protective Duties—contd.</i>				
35. Matches, match splints and veneers	10	1	1	..
36. Wood pulp	69	1,13	12,23	+11,10
TOTAL IMPORTS	31,62,80	45,51,64	91,95,28	+40,43,64
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS.				
Jute (raw and manufactured)	2,39,80	2,27,62	2,34,47	+6,85
Rice	11,38	2,71	2,00	—71
Other agricultural produce	11,22	13,13	15,40	+2,27
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,63,02	2,44,18	2,83,68	+39,50
Miscellaneous	21,56	32,19	71,30	+39,11
LAND CUSTOMS.				
States in Western India	2,95	32,37	18,31	—14,06
Portuguese India	39,94	39,07	48,54	+9,47
Other Frontiers	17	1,33	1,08	—25
TOTAL LAND CUSTOMS	43,06	72,77	67,93	—4,84
TOTAL GROSS CUSTOMS REVENUE	34,90,44	40,00,78	96,18,10	+47,17,41
Payments to Provincial Governments in respect of the export duties on jute.	1,40,31	1,38,51	1,40,21	+10,90
Refunds and Drawbacks	8,38,42	21,05,70	54,92,45	+33,86,66
NET CUSTOMS REVENUE	25,11,71	26,56,68	39,76,53	+13,10,85
CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES.				
Sugar—				
Sugar other than Khandasari and Palmyra	4,89,24	7,19,41	7,68,59	+49,18
Khandasari Sugar	1,60	5,09	9,90	+4,81
Palmyra Sugar . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Matches	3,32,43	4,72,03	5,56,05	+83,12
TOTAL GROSS CENTRAL EXCISE REVENUE	12,90,50	27,69,05	41,26,72	+13,67,67
Refunds	11,23	2,75,47	3,14,73	+39,26
NET CENTRAL EXCISE REVENUE	12,79,36	24,93,58	38,11,99	+13,18,41
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	6,40	6,71	7,05	+34
Tea Cess	47,00	61,10	57,38	—3,72

*As per Finance and Revenue Accounts.

	1944-45						1945
	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Tea—Sr							
Assam	0 10 0	0 10 8	0 9 6	0 10 11	0 10 8	0 11 5	0 13 11
Cacha	0 0 10	0 8 1	0 1 10	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 8 6	0 11 1
Sylhet	0 7 5	0 7 9	0 7 5	0 7 5	0 7 3	0 8 9	0 11 2
Darje	0 11 11	1 4 2	0 13 4	1 11 2	0 12 10	1 1 3	1 4 2
Dooar	0 8 0	0 9 4	0 8 1	0 9 6	0 9 1	0 10 2	0 12 10
Teral	0 9 10	0 9 0	0 7 11	..	0 9 3	0 9 0	0 13 0
Chitta	0 7 2	..	0 6 3	..	0 4 4	0 7 6	..
All ot	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 6 10	0 8 8	0 5 11	0 6 11	..
GENE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sale s su	0 9 8	0 10 11	0 8 11	0 10 0	0 9 11	0 10 8	0 13 7
Jute raw							
Jut M	15 12 0	16 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	16 8 0	16 4 0
First	75 0 0	77 0 0	83 0 0	80 (j) 0	78 (j) 0	76 (j) 0	76 (j) 0
Light	39 0 0	71 0 0	82 0 0	76 (j) 0	74 (j) 0	71 (j) 0	71 (j) 0
Jute ma							
B. Twi	67 0 0	67 0 0	67 12 0	66 12 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	66 12 0
Hessla	21 1 0	21 2 0	21 10 0	22 2 0	22 2 0	22 2 0	22 2 0
Hessla	8 1 0	28 0 0	28 8 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
Cotton, r	..	(v) 485 0 0	(v) 438 0 0	(v) 404 0 0	(v) 415 0 0	(v) 444 0 0	(v) 439 0 0
Cotton y							
Twist, 2	1 2 9	1 1 0	1 1 3	0 15 3	0 12 10	0 12 10	0 12 10
"	1 11 6	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 3 3	1 2 1	1 2 1	1 1 0
Cotton y (Bomba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton ple							
Longclo	3 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 lbs. f							
Domestic	0 3	1 13 0	1 10 3	1 7 9	1 6 3	1 6 4	1 5
Chadars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton plec							
U. K.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 yds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44" x 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. K. W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Bomba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice—							
Beeta, No (e)	0 0	†	†	†	†	†	
Balam, N	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

note that no quotations were available.
tively. Prices from 1935-36 relate to tea sold with export right and from

- (p) Lelpman's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay).
 (q) Grey shirtings Fari 2,000 (Bombay).
 (r) White mull, 3,000 (Bombay).
 (s) Kalma Mill cleaned No. 1.
 (t) Indian cotton contracts based on Fine M. G. Jarila.

1943-44			1944-45				1945
July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
..
64 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0	84 0 0*	80 0 0*	80 0 0*	75 0 0*	75 0 0*
9 15 0	11 2 6	10 11 6	9 11 0	9 4 9	8 4 6	9 8 0	9 11 0
16 0 0	16 6 0	14 4 0	13 0 0	16 0 0	14 2 0	15 11 0	15 11 0
12 2 0	12 12 0	11 4 0	10 12 0	11 0 0	10 8 0	10 12 0	14 0 0
81 0 0	79 2 0	70 10 0	70 0 0	71 9 0	54 10 0	61 3 0	59 6 0
21 0 0	19 8 0	14 13 0	14 12 0	16 0 0	13 4 0	14 4 0	14 6 0
91 8 0	102 0 0	100 8 0	105 0 0	112 0 0	109 0 0	112 0 0	111 0 0
15 8 0	22 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	17 8 0	18 0 0
25 0 0	22 8 0	23 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	25 0 0	..
20 8 0	19 10 0	15 12 0	16 8 0	17 11 0	14 12 0	15 12 0	15 6 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	5 5 9	5 5 9
54 0 0	51 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	55 0 0	52 0 0	51 0 0	53 0 0
190 0 0	196 0 0	204 0 0	181 0 0	184 0 0	167 0 0	185 0 0	195 0 0
240 0 0	242 8 0	276 12 0	276 0 0	278 0 0	278 14 0	322 0 0	295 4 0
..	..	6 12 0	6 12 0	8 4 0	8 0 0	5 12 0	5 4 0
..	..	185 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	185 0 0
..	..	175 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	175 0 0
265 0 0	330 0 0	395 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0
55 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	65 0 0	72 0 0	80 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0
64 0 0	71 0 0	71 0 0	71 0 0	71 0 0	71 0 0	71 0 0	71 0 0
152 0 0	149 0 0	144 0 0	132 0 0	148 0 0	..	125 0 0	134 0 0
134 0 0	131 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	136 0 0	..	135 0 0	148 0 0
144 0 0	141 0 0	135 0 0	122 0 0	136 0 0	..	106 0 0	116 0 0
129 0 0	124 0 0	108 0 0	110 0 0	124 0 0	..	80 0 0	84 0 0
10 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0
8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
7 12 0	7 12 0	9 4 0	10 0 0	11 8 0	12 0 0	14 8 0	15 0 0
11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	14 8 0	15 0 0
130 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	155 0 0	155 0 0	155 0 0	180 0 0	190 0 0
14 8 6	14 8 6	15 5 6	15 5 6	15 5 6	15 5 6	16 12 6	16 12 6
..
5 5 9	5 4 3	5 4 9	5 4 9	5 2 9	5 1 9	5 1 9	5 1 9
4 15 0	4 13 6	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 12 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0
360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0
375 0 0	350 0 0	325 0 0	350 0 0	375 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0

1 quality.
quality.

(p) Ex-Bond.

(q) 2 ties.

(r) Vizianagram quality Dock delivery.

(s) Kerosene, Superior, per 4 gals. in tin. (Maximum controlled price.)

(t) Kerosene, Inferior, per 4 gals. in tin. (Maximum controlled price.)

(u) Per Indian Maund.

(v) Dealers' prices, including handling & cartage.

(w) Plantation 'A', Mangalore.

(x) Plantation 'B', Mangalore.

(y) Arabica cherry flat, Mangalore.

(z) Robusta cherry flat, Mangalore.

No. 60.—PRICES OF COTTON, RAW AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COTTON, RAW AND CLOTH IN LIVERPOOL.

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.)

				Controlled Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.		
					Cotton, raw American	Cloth	
1944							
April	.	.	.	7	7.80	153	188
				14	7.80	158	188
				21	12.75	258	222
				28	12.75	258	222
May	.	.	.	5	12.75	258	222
				12	12.75	258	222
				19	12.75	258	222
				26	12.75	258	222
June	.	.	.	2	12.75	258	222
				9	12.75	258	222
				16	12.75	258	222
				23	12.75	258	222
July	.	.	.	30	12.75	258	222
				7	12.75	258	222
				14	12.75	258	222
				21	12.75	258	222
August	.	.	.	28	12.75	258	222
				4	12.75	258	222
				11	12.75	258	222
				18	12.75	258	222
September	.	.	.	25	12.75	258	222
				1	12.75	258	222
				8	12.75	258	222
				15	12.75	258	222
October	.	.	.	22	12.75	258	222
				29	12.75	258	222
				6	12.75	258	222
				13	12.75	258	222
November	.	.	.	20	12.75	258	222
				27	12.75	258	222
				3	12.75	258	222
				10	12.75	258	222
December	.	.	.	17	12.75	258	222
				24	12.75	258	222
				1	12.75	258	222
				8	12.75	258	222
1945	.	.	.	15	12.75	258	222
				22	12.75	258	222
				29	12.75	258	222
				5	12.75	258	222
January	.	.	.	12	12.75	258	222
				19	12.75	258	222
				26	12.75	258	222
				2	12.75	258	222
February	.	.	.	9	12.75	258	222
				16	12.75	258	222
				23	12.75	258	222
				2	12.75	258	222
March	.	.	.	9	12.75	258	222
				16	12.75	258	222
				23	12.75	258	222
				30	12.75	258	222

No. 61.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES.

ARTICLES	Per	1000-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	16 9 5	20 11 5	..
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	4 1 2	3 15 6	3 6 9
Spirit—Brandy	"	7 15 9	17 6 2	17 6 2	14 4 0
„ Whisky	"	6 8 2	21 11 6	21 12 4	22 9 11
„ present in drugs	"	17 9 3	32 4 2	32 4 2	39 3 5
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 0	0 15 11	0 13 11	2 0 10
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	71 3 0	117 12 0	195 4 6
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 7 7	0 7 1	0 7 8
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	59 9 9	83 5 1	80 1 2
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 4 3	0 8 2	0 7 8
Cloves	"	0 5 2	0 10 7	0 10 7	0 10 8
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	66 7 6	92 8 1	90 11 8
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 11 7	0 1 1	0 10 9
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	1 11 6	1 14 1	2 1 8
„ goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 9 10	0 11 11	1 0 1
„ „ white	"	0 2 9	0 9 6	0 12 11	0 10 8
„ „ coloured	"	0 3 3	0 9 9	0 9 7	0 9 8
„ handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	0 3 6	0 7 7	0 5 11	0 9 2
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw					
„ goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 9 0	3 10 0	4 3 2
„ piecegoods	"	0 11 2	1 9 6	1 7 7	4 14 1
(b) Wool—					
„ piecegoods	"	0 14 9	4 15 6	6 7 4	8 9 1
„ shawls	No.	2 7 9	4 1 1	..	..
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	7 10 6	13 9 2	9 14 1
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	53 6 11	51 3 2	50 0 8
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	607 3 0	699 3 4	587 6 0

No. 61.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES— continued

ARTICLES	Per	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
7. Metals and manufactures—contd.					
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	760 10 9	105 2 1	296 0 6
Nails, etc.	"	205 1 6	660 14 3	624 14 6	683 9 9
Pipes, etc.	"	150 10 9	808 7 2	938 1 4	790 15 10
Rails chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3 11 6	10 7 6	14 3 4	3 15 1
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	566 9 6	562 3 2	470 12 0
„ tinned	"	236 15 1	457 6 8	494 9 0	553 8 6
„ not galvanised	"	139 6 0	316 14 8	322 1 6	291 9 0
Tubes	"	231 8 4	752 6 3	1,189 4 7	795 15 9
Steel, bars	"	99 7 7	807 5 8	765 12 9	634 2 9
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	383 6 7	221 1 5	..
8 Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses	No.	455 6 3	1,000 12 7	910 11 5	906 10 8
(b) Fruits, coconuts	"	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 4	0 1 8
(c) Dyes obtained from Coal tar— Alizarine	lb.	0 7 9	2 2 4	3 5 1	2 12 6
Others	"	0 12 4	6 8 0	7 12 9	7 6 5
(d) Chemicals— Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	7 2 4	7 7 5	7 12 6
(e) Drugs, medicines— Quinine salts	lb.	0 11 11	38 6 9	40 4 10	50 6 10
(f) Tobacco manufactures— Cigarettes	"	3 0 9	4 0 5	3 3 3	1 12 3
(g) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 12 9	33 10 11	43 0 0	56 5 0
(h) Flax— Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	2 9 4	2 5 8	5 6 3
Piecegoods	"	0 5 8	2 3 3	0 9 5	2 15 2
(i) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	22 1 4	26 18 10	113 9 2
(j) Other raw Materials— Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	28 5 1	33 5 4	38 8 3	33 15 5
(L) Other manufactured articles—					
(i) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	1 0 11	11 6 9	12 13 0
(ii) Glass and glassware— Beads	Cwt.	95 9 1	51 1 9	13 7 6	..
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 6 3	0 7 5	0 6 1
(iii) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	46 7 2	53 11 4	53 10 7
(iv) Printing paper	"	12 8 3	27 14 10	20 14 2	22 10 0
(v) Soap	"	19 11 7	93 10 2	119 7 0	85 7 3
(vi) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	2 0 10	0 14 11	4 8 6
(vii) Building materials— Firebricks	"	0 1 6	2 0 1	0 12 0	0 13 0
Cement	Cwt.	0 0 5	2 15 9	21 13 8	30 9 8
(viii) Pitch and tar	"	4 1 4	10 6 7	23 3 10	15 1 5

No.62.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES

ARTICLES	Per	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	10 4 9	11 1 3	16 6 4
Wheat	"	5 5 5	7 14 4	11 1 1	12 3 2
Wheat flour	"	7 14 8	9 13 7	15 1 5	14 8 10
Barley	"	4 4 2	5 0 5	8 7 1	..
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	9 10 5	16 10 8	16 8 0
3. Tea					
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	63 10 11	116 5 2	94 14 7
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 3 3	0 8 0	0 8 1
Chillies	"	0 2 4	0 3 5	0 6 2	0 5 5
(b) Other articles—					
Ghl	"	0 9 0	0 14 9	1 10 11	2 3 0
5. Seeds, oils and oilcakes—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	10 6 9	18 10 8	15 10 4
Copra	"	17 15 7	10 12 9	..	..
Cotton	"	3 12 0	5 2 5	12 1 9	9 1 7
Groundnut	"	8 5 1	9 15 0	17 0 11	14 10 8
Linseed	"	10 8 8	9 10 4	15 0 3	14 13 0
Rapeseed	"	7 9 8	9 0 7	15 9 2	17 14 2
Sesamum	"	10 6 5	12 1 1	17 4 3	25 15 11
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	3 1 8	5 1 5	6 0 4
Coconut	"	1 12 8	2 2 0	..	5 3 10
Oilcakes	Cwt.	3 12 8	4 3 7	4 12 3	6 14 1
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	239 7 4	371 0 2	469 1 6	463 4 0
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 6 9	0 8 7	0 10 2
" cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 3 3	0 3 7	0 4 2
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	33 14 4	63 4 6	60 14 7
" yarn	lb.	0 7 11	1 1 10	1 10 7	1 5 6
" Piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 7 0	0 11 2	0 9
" " coloured	"	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 14 9	1 1 3

No. 62.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES—
continued.

ARTICLES	Per	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1942-43	1942-44	1944-45
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 10 1	0 12 5	0 14 0
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	51 2 4	62 5 1	80 2 1
„ tanned	„	85 10 10	114 0 11	145 3 4	174 5 4
skins, raw	„	68 0 6	89 13 5	113 4 3	165 6 0
„ tanned	„	196 12 3	245 4 9	277 13 0	331 8 8
10. Manganese ore	Ton.	16 4 0	..	..	34 0 8
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo.	Cwt.	194 6 6	493 7 2	..	1,056 0 0
Myrobalans	„	4 4 5	3 15 1	5 10 3	13 12 6
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	„	11 7 6	16 11 2	25 13 11	29 12 9
(c) Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 5 11	0 5 10	0 12 2
Cigars	„	0 13 7	3 0 7	4 2 1	3 15 9
(d) Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	..	2,436 15 10	2,456 13 2
(e) Hemp, raw	„	13 12 0	13 14 10	17 6 4	17 9 3
(f) Lac, shell	„	54 1 9	93 15 1	97 9 3	98 11 1
(g) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	10 14 5	13 7 11	20 15 9
(h) Manures—Bones	„	69 0 9	66 14 8	79 1 0	89 1 7
(i) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	56 0 5	70 3 6	85 2 7
Coir, unmanufactured	„	10 11 6	6 10 11	7 4 2	18 7 6
Mica	„	72 15 0	142 1 3	187 6 0	383 11 2
(j) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	1 12 1	2 5 8	..
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	39 10 2	37 11 9	37 5 1
12. Wood and Timber—					
Teakwood	C. Ton	155 12 1	93 2 10	185 11 5	224 7 0

No. 63.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPORTS FROM BRITISH INDIA OF SOME IMPORTANT ARTICLES, SUBJECT TO EXPORT RESTRICTIONS DURING THE YEARS ENDING MARCH 1943, 1944 and 1945.

	Unit	Quantity			Value R (000).		
		1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
1. Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (<i>excluding</i> jute and cotton).	Cwts. (000)	19	37	54	6,34	11,19	17,40
2. Wool, raw	lbs. (000)	19,000	22,082	25,983	1,20,13	1,71,82	2,27,65
3. Mica—all sorts	Cwts. (000)	191	150	77	2,71,16	2,80,40	2,94,43
4. Myrobalsam and extracts thereof	" "	618	382	43	28,44	24,53	5,86
5. Hides and skins, raw (<i>excluding</i> cuttings)	Tons	20,455	19,587	12,469	3,33,15	4,00,05	3,94,58
6. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	" "	15,311	10,077	8,069	4,46,57	4,08,33	4,00,44
7. Vegetable oil, non-essential	Gals. (000)	4,208	1,689	1,014	1,04,01	60,98	51,39
8. Oleoates	Tons (000)	73	16	--	61,49	14,92	41
9. Paraffin wax	Tons	2,701	10,227	10,466	21,31	1,22,47	1,22,90
10. Rubber, raw	lbs. (000)	1,251	2,714	6,720	6,20	17,09	51,10
11. Rubber manufactures	" "	--	--	--	30,87	34,80	62,44
12. Seeds	Tons (000)	512	326	343	10,51,76	11,14,92	10,53,35
13. Cotton, raw and waste	" "	90	77	73	5,30,56	7,48,79	7,70,16
14. Cotton twist and yarn	lbs. (million)	34	19	17	3,82,16	3,10,59	2,28,05

15. Cotton handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece .	No. (000)	8,681	1,396	650	16,000	7,99	12,92
16. Hosiery	—		—	—	50,53	25,58	87,50
17. Cotton piecegoods	Yds. (million)	319	402	423	38,83,83	30,57,21	33,79,29
17 (a). Canvas	Yds. (000)	8,682	6,300	107	1,27,58	1,13,01	800
18. Cotton manufactures, other sorts	lbs. (000)	21,103	11,377	7,869	1,58,34	1,06,09	91,31
19. Hemp, raw	Cwts. (000)	351	387	397	52,37	67,30	69,79
20. Jute, raw	Ton (000)	243	178	160	9,01,57	8,52,01	7,50,01
21. Jute, twist and yarn	lbs. (000)	2,099	3,856	11,144	7,70	12,11	41,01
22. Gunny bags	No. (million)	406	367	387	17,15,15	19,78,10	21,19,01
23. Gunny cloth	Yds. (million)	909	1,237	1,301	18,54,10	28,90,75	31,11,78
24. Jute—ropo and twine and manufactures—other sorts.	Cwts. (000)	289	171	204	63,80	59,93	1,07,12
25. Woollen manufactures—carpets and rugs	lbs. (000)	1,700	2,881	5,304	30,35	54,19	1,51,31
26. Leno	Cwts. (000)	321	236	438	2,80,17	2,17,31	4,35,16
27. Colc—yarn mats and mattings, and colc manufactures—other sorts.	" "	640	411	621	86,23	97,16	1,93,11
TOTAL .		—	—	—	1,87,90,11	1,99,87,93	2,10,12,87

No. 64.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUES OF SOME IMPORTANT RESTRICTED COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO BRITISH INDIA DURING 1943-44 AND 1944-45.

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	VALUE	
			1943-44	1944-45
			R	R
PART I.				
1	Ivory, unmanufactured	5(2)	7,78,378	45,46,988
2	Fruits, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	8	99,80,100	1,58,38,736
2a	Gloves, all sorts, whether ground or un-ground.	9(3)	21,21,235	69,33,132
2b	Chromosol S. F., chromoline and other chrome compounds used for dyeing and tanning (excluding Barium, lead and zinc chromates).	13	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
3	Sugar, excluding confectionery	17	3,90,445	3,570
4	Confectionery	17(2)	20,443	1,09,107
5	Sugar-candy	17(3)	..	8
6	Jams, jellies, pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments, canned or bottled.	20	7,36,619	7,48,252
7	Fruits, canned or bottled	20(2)	1,23,092	1,74,471
8	Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors.	22(2)	10,97,889	1540,507
8a	Proprietary and patent medicines containing spirit.	22(5)b	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
9	Tobacco, manufactured, not otherwise specified	24	29,728	14,56,481
10	Cigars	24(1)	1,245	4,070
11	Cigarettes	24(2)	63,493	2,09,021
12	Marble and stone, not otherwise specified .	25(7)	10,172	8,072
13	Proprietary and patent medicines	28	20,05,442	23,45,351
14	Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified .	28(14)	13,52,074	70,27,782
15	Cinematograph films, exposed	29(1)	18,11,781	20,77,404
15a	Aluminium powder and paint	30	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
15b	Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.	30(1)	7,02,23,306	6,40,13,302
16	Lead pencils	30(7)	56,517	1,57,450
17	Soap, not otherwise specified	32	17,514	10,528
18	Soap, toilet	32(1)	1,44,425	2,08,469
19	Soap, household and laundry	32(2)	8,629	2,888
20	Skins (other than fur skins) tanned or dressed, and unwrought leather.	36(2)	40,092	97,887
21	Furskins, dressed	38	..	..
22	Rubber tyres and tubes and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified excluding apparel and boots and shoes.	39(1)	4,57,512	12,23,230
23	Furniture and cabinetware, not otherwise specified excluding mouldings.	40(2)	13,873	11,641
24	Furniture of wickerwork or bamboo . . .	42	426	43
24a	Writing paper, all sorts	44	18,38,593	20,53,471

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	VALUE	
			1913-14	1914-15
			R	R
	PART I—contd.			
24b	Printing paper, <i>excluding</i> poster and stereo and all coated papers, but <i>including</i> art paper, all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent of the fibre content.	44(1)	10,71,538	13,20,946
24c	(1) Printing paper, all sorts, not otherwise specified, which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content.	44(2)	51,45,197	95,28,917
	(2) Newsprints, all sorts, in reels	44(2)		
	(3) Newsprints, all sorts, in sheets	44(2)		
24d	Paper <i>including</i> poster and stereo and all coated papers except art paper, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	44(3)	74,13,904	96,00,209
24e	Pasteboard, millboard, cardboard and straw-board, all sorts.	44(4)	14,72,522	21,15,755
25	Stationery <i>including</i> drawing and copybooks, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, <i>including</i> cards in booklet forms.	45	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
26	Cotton, raw	46(3)	17,55,51,542	25,40,98,777
26a	Raw manilla hemp (fibre)	46(4)	20,31,163*	43,38,749*
26b	Raw sisal (fibre)	46(5)		
27	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of silk, <i>including</i> such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk.	48	55,285	4,715
28	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk.	48(4)	88,776	67,153
29	Mats and mattings, not otherwise specified	50(7)	1,39,853	210,401
30	Lace and embroidery	52	5,81,596†	14,28,750†
31	Apparel, haberdashery, millinery and drapery, not otherwise specified.	52		
32	Hats, caps, bonnets, and hatters' ware, not otherwise specified.	55	40,598	38,389
33	Parasols and sunshades and fittings for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.	56	35,442	18,748
34	Umbrellas	56(1)	2,022	1,356
35	Articles made of stone or marble	58	4,564	21,241
36	Tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles.	59	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
37	Earthenware, all sorts, not otherwise specified	59(2)	3,00,212	8,14,133
38	China and porcelain, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	59(2)		
39	Earthenware, pipes and sanitaryware	59(3)	3,66,443	7,57,082
40	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain	59(4)	89,516	19,896
41	Domestic Earthenware, China and porcelain	59(5)	37,710	2,11,298
42	Sheet and plate glass	60	Please see serial	No.
43	Glass tableware	60		

*Figures relate to Hemp raw.

† Approximate.

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	VALUE	
			1943-44	1944-45
			R	R
	PART I— <i>concl'd.</i>			
44	Glass bangles, glass beads and false pearls .	60(3)	2	157
45	Pearls, unset	61	16,35,164	14,74,079
46	Precious stones, unset and imported cut .	61(1)	1,10,23,007	2,07,00,933
47	Silver plate and silver manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	61(4)	3,217	8,231
48	Gold plate and gold manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	61(6)	45*	1,010*
49	Article, <i>other than</i> cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver.	61(8)	16,603	6,830
50	Cutlery, plated with gold or silver . . .	61(9)	16,950	8,883
51	Jewellery and jewels	61(10)	48,807	68,814
52	Enamelled ironware	63(20)	1,520	504
53	Domestic hardware and stoves—			
	(1) made of aluminium	71	1,10,066	47,815
	(2) others			
54	Metal furniture and cabinetware . . .	71(3)	41,513	15,605
55	Clocks and watches and parts thereof .	78	30,08,080	33,38,020
56	Talking machines and parts thereof, and records for talking machines.	79	1,37,102	1,19,714
57	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified .	82(1)	2,170	39
58	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols.	84	1,50,939†	3,35,074‡
59	Buttons, metal	85	2,073	7,497
60	Smokers' requisites <i>excluding</i> tobacco and matches—			
	(1) made of aluminium	85(1)	15,637‡	1,31,772‡
	(2) others			
61	Buttons <i>other than</i> metal	87	3,978	2,72,832
	PART II.			
62	Bacon and Ham, not canned or bottled .	2	5,743	78,368
63	Butter, Cheese and Ghee	4	3,79,973	5,31,957
64	Milk, condensed or preserved <i>including</i> milk cream.	4(1)	8,19,912	28,40,662
65	Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	7	1,28,533	20,333
66	Coffee, not otherwise specified	9	1,330	3,139
67	Coffee, canned or bottled	9(1)	382	193
68	Starch and Farina	11(4)	2,73,396	31,854
69	Rosin	13(4)	527	175

* Includes figures for gold leaf.

† Includes figures for bows and arrows, if any.

‡ Figures relate to "Smokers' requisites *excluding* tobacco and matches." Separate figures for Serial Nos. 60(1) and 60(2) are not available.

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	VALUE	
			1943-44	1944-45
			R	R
PART II— <i>contd.</i>				
70	Lard, not canned or bottled	15(1)	220	..
71	Vegetable non-essential oils, not otherwise specified.	15(6)	3,97,090	49,114
72	Canned or bottled, bacon, ham and lard . . .	16	17,698	56,422
73	Fish, canned	16(1)	1,70,220	78,748
74	Isinglass, canned or bottled	16(2)	..	..
75	Cocoa and chocolate <i>other than</i> confectionery .	18	2,38,444	1,66,917
76	Biscuits, cakes and farinaceous and patent foods, canned or bottled.	19	6,57,032	33,60,161
77	Vegetable products, canned or bottled . . .	20	1,400	786
78	Fruit juices	20(1)	25,707	6,222
79	Vegetables, canned or bottled	20(2)	2,84,972*	2,73,071*
80	Canned or bottled provisions, not otherwise specified.	21	2,15,196	7,23,377
81	Provisions and oilman's stores and groceries, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	21(1)	3,85,314	3,51,819
82	All sorts of food, not otherwise specified . . .	21(2)	25,396	23,036
83	All sorts of drink, not otherwise specified . .	22	6,642	37,371
84	Wines, all sorts	22(3)	14,21,619†	9,93,153†
85	Spirits (other than denatured spirit)	22(4)	1,03,29,840	99,12,579
86	Spirits <i>other than</i> those contained in drugs and medicines <i>excluding</i> proprietary and patent medicines.	22(5)	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
87	Vinegar in casks	22(7)	13,760	2,348
88	Cement, not otherwise specified	25(4)	4,481	45,188
89	Portland cement <i>excluding</i> white portland cement.	25(5)	210	10
90	Paints, colours and painters' materials, all sorts, not otherwise specified, <i>including</i> paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	30	41,05,078	63,97,952
91	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely, Red lead, white lead, zinc white and other sorts, coloured, genuine dry, genuine moist or reduced dry or moist.	30(2) and 30(3)	3,43,403	5,00,140
92	Paints, colours and painters' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	30(4)	6,87,013	7,86,415
93	The following leather manufactures, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags.	37	5,125	55,889
94	Leather cloths <i>including</i> artificial leather, and other manufactures of leather not otherwise specified.	37(1)	1,43,532	1,95,708
95	Books, printed, <i>including</i> covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music manuscripts and illustration specifically made for binding in books, <i>excluding</i> educational books.	45(1)	13,83,661	28,47,943

*Approximate.

† Figures relate to Wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit, i.e., tariff item 22(3).

No. 64—concl'd.

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	VALUE	
			1943-44	1944-45
			R	R
PART II—concl'd.				
96	Prints, Engravings and pictures (including photographs and picture postcards) on paper or cardboard.	45(2)	23,748	20,818
97	Oilcloth and floor cloth	50(5)	25,400	33,425.
98	Glass and Glassware, not otherwise specified and lacquered ware.	60	16,28,154	40,67,142.
99	Glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns.	60(1)	1,538	4,029
100	Electric lighting bulbs	60(2)	15,53,173	29,92,800.
101	Metal lamps and parts thereof	71	3,54,776	5,23,310.
102	Cutlery all sorts, not otherwise specified .	71(2)	5,23,253	18,61,073
103	Typewriters and parts thereof	72(6)	6,40,522	12,74,332
104	Sewing machines and parts thereof . .	72(6) and 72(10)	18,54,746*	26,28,545*
105	Fans, electric, table and ceiling and parts thereof.	73	7,69,085	1,92,973.
106	Photographic instruments, apparatus and appliances other than cinema.	77	18,11,946	26,44,168
107	Brushes, all sorts	83	3,27,525	13,63,888
108	Prints, engravings and pictures (including photographs and picture postcards) not otherwise specified.	86	415	978.
109	Leather, artificial, manufactures of . .	87	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
110	Newspapers, old, in bales and bags . .	44(7)	15,056	1,022.

* Figures include parts of knitting machines and accessories.

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